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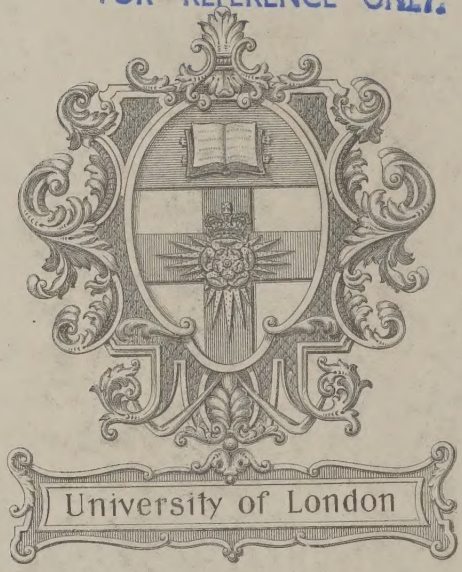

REPORTS

FROM

COMMITTEES:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(4.)—

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Session

4 *February*——20 *August* 1836.

VOL. X.

1836.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES:

1836.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

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BRITISH MUSEUM:

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BRITISH MUSEUM;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *July* 1836.

Jovis, 11° die *Februarii*, 1836.

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management and Affairs of the British Museum.

And a Committee was appointed of,—

Mr. Estcourt.
Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. John Parker.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Thornely.
Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Evelyn Denison.
Mr. Compton.
Mr. Clay.
Lord Stanley.
Mr. Elphinstone.
Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Pease.
Lord Viscount Sandon.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, That Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Ordered, That the Report which, upon the 6th day of August, in the last Session of Parliament, was made from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management and Affairs of the British Museum, be referred to the Committee.

Lunæ, 7° die *Martii*, 1836.

Ordered, That Mr. Clay be discharged from further attendance; and that Mr. Marshall be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 14° die *Julii*, 1836.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to report their Opinion, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House.

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PLANS.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management, and Affairs of the BRITISH MUSEUM, and to whom was referred the Report, which, upon the 6th day of August, in the last Session of Parliament, was made from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management and Affairs of the British Museum; and who were empowered to Report their Opinion thereupon, together with the MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE taken before them, to The House;——HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee have proceeded, during two Sessions, in the discharge of the duty confided to them; and, having now completed a full examination of the several Departments of that Institution, regret to find that their investigation has been necessarily protracted to a period so late as to preclude a reasonable hope of their being able to lay before The House, previous to the conclusion of the present Session, all the opinions and all the grounds on which those opinions rest, so fully as the materials contained in the Evidence, and Documents adduced before them, might, under other circumstances, have enabled them to furnish.

Being however aware that their inquiry has been viewed with considerable interest, they consider that they best discharge their duty by submitting to The House forthwith those opinions to which upon "Resolution" they have come, together with the Evidence and Documents from which those opinions have been deduced.

They therefore beg to Report the following RESOLUTIONS, resulting from the information which they have obtained in the prosecution of their lengthened Inquiry; and to express their earnest hope that The House will give its early and favourable consideration to the suggestions therein contained.

Resolved 1. THAT the great accessions which have been made of late to the Collections of the British Museum, and the increasing interest taken in them by the public, render it expedient to revise the establishment of the Institution, with a view to place it upon a scale more commensurate with, and better adapted to, the present state and future prospects of the Museum.

2. THAT this Committee do not recommend any interference with the Family Trustees, who hold their offices under Acts of Parliament, being of the nature of national compacts.

3. THAT though the number of Official Trustees may appear unnecessarily large, and though practically most of them rarely if ever attend, yet no inconvenience has been alleged to have arisen from the number: and the Committee are aware that there may be some advantage in retaining in the hands of the Government a certain influence over the affairs of the Museum, which may be exercised on special occasions; yet, if any act of the Legislature should ultimately be found necessary, a reduction in the number of this class of Trustees might not be unadvisable.

4. That with regard to the existing elected Trustees, the Committee think it very desirable that the Trustees should take steps to ascertain whether some of those whose attendance has been the most infrequent, might not be willing to resign their Trusteeships. That, in future, it be understood that any Trustee hereafter to be elected not giving personal attendance at the Museum for a period to be fixed, is expected to resign his trusteeship, being, however, re-eligible upon any future vacancy.

5. That in filling up vacancies, it would be desirable that the electing Trustees should not in future lose sight of the fact, that an opportunity is thus afforded them of occasionally conferring a mark of distinction upon men of eminence in literature, science and art.

6. That the extension of the Collections which has taken place, and the still greater extension which may be looked for, render a further division of Departments necessary; and that at the head of each Department there be placed a Keeper, who shall be responsible for the arrangement, proper condition, and safe custody of the collection committed to his care.

7. That it is desirable that the heads of each Department shall meet once in three months, for the purpose of consulting with reference to any matters of detail relating to the internal arrangements of the Museum, which they may desire jointly to submit to the Trustees in writing.

8. That whenever there may be a vacancy in the office of Principal Librarian, or in that of Secretary, it is desirable that the distribution of the Duties now discharged by those Officers respectively, including the Expenditorship, be reconsidered, and that the Office of Secretary be not combined with the Keepership of any Department.

9. That it is desirable that the Hours during which the Museum shall be open on Public Days be hereafter from Ten o'clock until Seven throughout the months of May, June, July and August; and that the Reading-Room be opened throughout the Year at Nine o'clock in the morning.

10. That it is desirable that the Museum be hereafter opened during the Easter, Whitsun and Christmas weeks, except Sundays and Christmas-Day.

11. That it is expedient that the Trustees should revise the Salaries of the Establishment, with the view of ascertaining what increase may be required for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing Resolutions, as well as of obtaining the whole time and services of the ablest men, independently of any remuneration from other sources: and that when such Scale of Salary shall have been fixed, it shall not be competent to any Officer of the Museum paid thereunder, to hold any other situation conferring emolument or entailing duties.

12. That it is desirable that the Heads of Departments do consult together as to the best method of preparing, on a combined system, an improved edition of the Synopsis of the Museum: that each Officer be responsible for that part which is under his immediate control, and attach his signature to such part: and that the Work be prepared in such a manner as to enable each part to be sold separately, which should be done at the lowest price which will cover the expenses of the publication.

13. That it is expedient that every exertion should be made to complete, within the shortest time consistent with the due execution of the Work, full and accurate Catalogues of all the Collections in the Museum, with a view

to

to print and publish such portions of them as would hold out expectations of even a partial sale.

14. That it be recommended to the Trustees that every new Accession to the Museum be forthwith registered in detail, by the Officer at the head of the Department, in a book to be kept for that purpose: and that each Head of a Department do make an Annual Report to the Trustees of the Accessions within the Year, vouched by the signature of the Principal Librarian, of Desiderata, and of the state and condition of his own Department.

15. That it be recommended to the Trustees to take into consideration the best means of giving to the Public a facility of obtaining Casts from the Statues, Bronzes and Coins, under competent superintendence, and at as low a price as possible.

16. That the Committee are well aware that many of the alterations which they have suggested cannot be carried into effect except by increased liberality on the part of Parliament, both with respect to the Establishment of the Museum, and also, to a much greater extent, for the augmentation of the Collections in the different Departments: but they confidently rely on the readiness of the Representatives of the People to make full and ample provision for the improvement of an Establishment which already enjoys a high reputation in the world of science, and is an object of daily increasing interest to the People of this Country.

17. That the Committee, in the alterations which they have suggested, do not mean to convey any charge against the Trustees, or against the Officers of the Museum, whose talents, good conduct, and general and scientific acquirements, are universally admitted; and they are aware that where imperfections exist in the Collections those imperfections are mainly attributable to the very inadequate space hitherto available for their Exhibition, and to the limited Pecuniary Means at the disposal of the Trustees; and they are of opinion that the present state of the British Museum, compared with the increasing interest taken in it by all classes of the People, justifies them in the recommendations contained in the above Resolutions.

18. That the Committee, having taken into consideration the Petition presented to The House by Mr. Charles Tilt, and referred to the Committee (which Petition prayed for Public Assistance in the preparation of a Work from the Medals in the British Museum), and having taken Evidence on the said subject, consider that in no way can they more satisfactorily discharge the duty confided to them by the reference in question, than by simply laying before The House the Minutes of Evidence so taken; and ordering the Petition of Mr. Charles Tilt to be placed as an Appendix to that Evidence, and to these Resolutions.

14 *July* 1836.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Jovis, 18° die Februarii, 1836.

Mr. Ridley Colborne.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Thornely.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Elphinstone.
Mr. John Parker.	Mr. Compton.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Mr. Pease.

Mr. Estcourt called to the Chair.

DIVISIONS.

Jovis, 7° die Julii, 1836.

Present, Mr. Estcourt, in the Chair,

Lord Stanley.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Lord Viscount Sandon.	Mr. Compton.
Mr. Marshall.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Thornely.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Elphinstone.

Motion made, and question proposed, by Lord Stanley, That with regard to the existing elected Trustees, the Committee think it very desirable that the Trustees should take steps to ascertain whether some of those whose attendance has been the most infrequent, might not be willing to resign their Trusteeships. That in future it be understood that any Trustee hereafter to be elected, not giving personal attendance at the Museum for a period to be fixed, is expected to resign his Trusteeship, being, however, re-eligible upon any future vacancy. Amendment proposed by Mr. Hawes, to leave out words after "that," for the purpose of inserting, "of Trustees to be elected by the following learned societies; viz. the Royal Society, Antiquarian, Linnean, Astronomical, Geological, Zoological, Statistical, The Royal Academy, College of Physicians, College of Surgeons, and two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—12," instead thereof.

Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of resolution.

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 4.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Hawes.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Marshall.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.	Mr. Thornely.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. Elphinstone.
Lord Viscount Sandon.	
Mr. Compton.	
Mr. Bingham Baring.	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Original question put, and agreed to.

Motion made by Mr. Ridley Colborne, That without under-rating the value of rank, wealth, and high station in the character of a Trustee, it is to be regretted that selections are not more frequently made from those men who are distinguished by their knowledge in science and literature, and it is hoped that these considerations will, in future, have their due weight. Amendment proposed by Lord Stanley, to leave out words after "that," for the purpose of inserting "in filling up vacancies, it would be desirable that the electing Trustees should not lose sight of the fact that an opportunity is thus afforded them of occasionally conferring a mark of distinction upon men of eminence in literature, science, and art."

Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part.

The

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. Compton.
Mr. Hawes.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Elphinstone.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Marshall.	Lord Viscount Sandon.
	Mr. Bingham Baring.

So it passed in the negative.

Question proposed, " That in filling up vacancies, &c." Amendment proposed by Mr. Hawes, after " not," to insert " in future."

Question put, That those words be there inserted.

Ayes 7,	Noes, 4.
Mr. Hawes.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Marshall.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Elphinstone.	Mr. Compton.
Lord Viscount Sandon.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Thornely.	
Sir Philip Egerton.	
Mr. Ridley Colborne.	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question proposed by Lord Stanley, That the word " occasionally " stand part of resolution.

Question put. The Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Compton.	Lord Viscount Sandon.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Marshall.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. Elphinstone.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That in filling up vacancies it would be desirable that the electing Trustees should not in future lose sight of the fact that an opportunity is thus afforded them of occasionally conferring a mark of distinction upon men of eminence in literature, science, and art.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 23° die Februarii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Estcourt.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Lord Stanley.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Pease.
Mr. Thornley.	Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Compton.	

MR. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *James De Carle Sowerby*, called in; and Examined.

1. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU have published some works on mineralogical subjects?—My father published a work on British mineralogy, and he also published a work on fossil shells; the work on fossil shells I continued, and described the shells and executed the plates for about half of it, after his death.

2. Have you very long turned your attention to subjects connected with natural history?—I have all my lifetime been connected with natural history; my father was collecting when I was quite a child.

3. Are you at all acquainted with the present state of the Natural History department in the British Museum?—I have seen it occasionally, and when I have had to make drawings from any particular subjects that are there, I have gone to consult the specimens.

4. Have you any general opinions to state to the Committee upon the present arrangement of that department?—In relation to the state of the Museum, it certainly would be desirable that it was so arranged that it would be more generally intelligible; that any one that went round might be able to know what the things were that he was examining. A great part of them are not named, and of course a person looking at them would not know where to find any further account of them, nor learn anything more than merely what he saw of the things themselves.

5. Can you give the Committee any instances of specimens that are unnamed?—There are a great many; I hardly know what to pick out. The otter, the bats, the common lobster, are without scientific names. A great number of the birds are without names.

6. Such as are named, are they correctly named?—I believe they are; there may be a little error in spelling, or something of that kind.

7. Are there instances of errors in spelling?—One was pointed out to me the other day by a gentleman who took some shells to the Museum to name them; I looked at the Synopsis, and I found that the name was correctly spelt there, it is the common perriwinkle, and the genus with which it is connected, littorina, is spelt with a single *t* at least 12 times.

8. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you understand it to be a clerical error, or one of ignorance, having stated that on referring to the Synopsis you found it right there?—I think it is a clerical error.

9. Is that the single instance which you can state to the Committee?—I saw another error, which I can hardly think clerical; it is the instance of the euryale, and the genus euryale is named in pencil, and the Latin specific names are put in the neuter gender.

10. Did you compare it in that instance with the Synopsis?—The Synopsis is correct in that instance also.

Mr. *James De Carle Sowerby.*

23 February 1836.

11. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you state anything to the Committee in reference to the general condition of the objects in the Museum?—I think the general condition is pretty good; there are certainly exceptions; I should say that they are in a much better condition than they were two or three years ago.

12. Are you individually satisfied with the classification and nomenclature?—As far as it goes I am very well satisfied with it; there are of course different systems which different philosophers will pursue, and we must not quarrel upon those subjects; we are not always able to judge which is the best. I would always recommend that a system that is published should generally be the one exposed to public view, because it can be understood, and reference can be had to books for further information.

13. Are you expressing your own individual opinion, or the opinion of scientific men generally?—I should say my own opinion; but I dare say it would coincide with that of most scientific men.

14. Do you think that the departmental divisions of the Natural History department in the Museum are good?—I think they are very much too limited in number; giving the whole responsibility to one person, as I understand is the case, seems to me throwing too much of the different branches into one person's management, so that he can hardly be expected to understand or to execute all that is necessary in them.

15. Are you at all acquainted with the subdivisions in the Natural History department in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris?—Not very minutely. I understand that they have more professors there than we have curators here; I think they have 12 or 13; but then they have departments that are not in the British Museum; we have no garden in the British Museum, no menagerie, no anatomical department.

16. In your opinion, therefore, there should be a further division, with a view to the beneficial exhibition of the objects in natural history generally?—I think it very desirable that the zoologist, the botanist, and the mineralogist, should be perfectly distinct; and even mineralogy should be divided as far as relates to the classes embraced by that department; geology might perhaps go along with it, but organic remains should be under quite another manager. The study of organic remains requires a considerable knowledge of comparative anatomy, conchology, and botany; and therefore it is incompatible with a minute knowledge of mineralogy, which requires chemistry, and even mathematics.

17. Speaking now of the collections in the subdivision which exists in the Natural History department, are they themselves perfect and well arranged?—They are very far from perfect; the mineral collection I should think the most perfect. The birds I can only judge of by there being very great numbers. In the Conchological department I have noticed that there are many deficiencies. The number of species of which there are specimens is not at all equal to the number that is known.

18. As to the arrangement and the nomenclature of the shells in the British Museum, is that satisfactory?—I believe it is as far as it goes; it is the modern nomenclature; it seems to me to be in a state of progress that is very favourable.

19. Are all the specimens named?—No; far from it.

20. Are a large proportion unnamed?—I should say a large proportion. I have not examined them minutely lately.

21. When did you last visit the Museum?—One day last week, but it was for the purpose of looking at Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and therefore I was not above half an hour in the Museum.

22. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the opinions you have given, are the Committee to understand that you have compared the collections in the Museum with any abstract standard of perfection, or with other collections in this or other countries?—I cannot say that I have compared them directly with any collections, but I am aware there are collections of shells in this country which contain a larger number of species.

23. Will you state to what collection you allude?—I should think Lord Mountnorris's collection of shells, and the Rev. Dr. Goodall's collection.

24. With respect to the mineral collection, are you aware of any collection in Europe which you would place above the mineral collection in the British Museum?—No, I am not.

25. Are you personally cognizant of the collection at Vienna or Berlin, or at

at any other capital?—I have not seen any other foreign collection than that of the Jardin des Plantes.

26. You have stated that in the collection of birds the species were very numerous; are the Committee to understand that, in your judgment, the collection fails in arrangement either from want of knowledge on the part of the curator, or from want of space in respect to the building?—Ornithology is a subject I have not studied, and therefore I can say very little upon the arrangement of that, but, as far as I have seen of it, it appears to me very fair; the birds are rather crowded.

27. Does that crowded state of the birds arise in whole or in part from the present state of the buildings of the Museum, or from any indisposition, so far as you could ascertain the fact, on the part of those to whose care the collection may be entrusted to provide adequate accommodation?—I think it arises from the deficiency of space in the rooms. There are intermediate spaces between cases that might be filled up in some of the rooms; but I think the bird rooms are quite full.

28. Are you aware of the intention to remove into the new building on the north of the existing building, the zoological collections, as soon as that building shall be prepared for their reception?—No, I was not aware of it.

29. Were you aware of the new building erecting to the north of the existing building, and intended for natural history?—I knew there was a building erecting, but I did not know the purpose of it.

30. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do not you think it possible so to arrange the collections of natural history that they shall be instructive to the general observer, as well as useful to the man of science?—Certainly.

31. Do you think that object is sufficiently attended to in the British Museum?—That object is not effected, because, unless every specimen were so named that some further account might be obtained by reference to books or otherwise, it is impossible that it can be of service to the general student.

32. Is not it also important that, in addition to the names of specimens, there should be some notice of the locality from whence they are obtained?—Certainly, every information of that kind is very useful; the locality particularly so, especially in the Mineral department.

33. As well in reference to the ornithological specimens as the mineralogical specimens?—Certainly.

34. Is that at all attended to in the Museum?—In some instances, but very few.

35. Is it more attended to in private museums than in the British Museum?—Certainly it is.

36. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state to what collections you refer the Committee as having a preferable arrangement, or a preferable mode of description?—Private collections in the hands of the members of different societies. I should say my father's collection was better named at one time, but it has been broken up.

37. Does the deficiency to which you have referred the Committee arise in any degree from the cause to which your attention was last called, viz. the crowded state of the existing buildings?—Not entirely; I think that labels might be attached to specimens whenever they come under the hands of the curator. I think many years ago that part of the business might have been executed, and the labels might have still remained with the specimens, however they were moved about.

38. Are you aware that in the existing collections the cases are occasionally forced to receive specimens of classes which are distinct, arising solely from the impossibility of displaying them in the existing accommodation?—That may be the case. We find two or three genera, and so on, arranged nearly together; but if they were named, though they were not in a very good order, still they would be useful to any person that should visit the Museum.

39. Lord *Stanley.*] Do you desire that every specimen in the Ornithological department should have appended to it a label, which should give not only the name but the place from which the specimen came, and a general description of it?—It would be sufficient to have the name and reference to some author in which the bird is described, and the place whence it came.

40. Do you conceive it would be possible to effect that, with reference to a great

Mr. *James De Carle Sowerby.*

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great number of small specimens crowded together, in such a manner that the public would be able to read the labels and descriptions?—I think so.

41. Do you think so, looking at the extent of accommodation which the British Museum now affords?—I recollect very few instances of birds so placed but that a label might be appended and be visible.

42. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does your answer refer to the larger specimens in the collection, or are the Committee to understand that it is meant to refer to every specimen even in the entomological division?—I would be understood to refer to every specimen. As an instance of the practicability of the thing, some of the small specimens of shells and the cirrhipedes are named in that way; I think in Dr. Leach's hand-writing; many of them are minute objects.

43. Are you aware of the general division of the Natural History department actually existing in the British Museum?—I find it correspond with the Synopsis, and I believe that is the division which is very commonly followed by naturalists at present.

44. The question refers rather to the administration of the department in the Museum, as under one keeper who superintends the collection of natural history generally, subdivided into zoology and mineralogy; the department of Botany being at present a distinct department, under the title of the Banksonian collection?—Yes, I understand there is that division, and it appears to be sufficient. It would be desirable that the botanical collection were exhibited to the public in some way or other. I do not know how it could be managed.

45. Do you consider that such subdivision is sufficient?—No, I would recommend further subdivision than that; zoology should be more divided, certainly; there are known 150,000 insects, and for these to be practically arranged and made serviceable to the public generally, would require the whole time of one individual with at least one assistant.

46. Are you at all acquainted with the provision about to be made in the new buildings for the collections of the Museum?—No.

47. Have you ever heard any opinion as to the probable accommodation to be afforded?—No, I have not. I stated before that I was not aware that any considerable part, if any, of those buildings were to be applied to natural history.

48. Mr. *Hawes.*] Looking at the Museum as an institution which has long existed and long enjoyed considerable public grants, do you think the want of accommodation is any sufficient excuse for the want of better arrangement and more complete classification?—It may be an excuse for the want of classification, but not, I think, for the whole of the present condition of the Museum; some things might have been preserved better probably. Several of the animals are not well stuffed, and the names have been lost or neglected; but I should think that the former curators might have appended names to the objects, which might have remained with them, such names as could be found in books, and therefore might give some information on the subjects.

49. Lord *Stanley.*] You state that former curators might have attended more especially to their duties; how long have you been acquainted with the officers of the Museum?—I remember the Museum slightly when Dr. Shaw used to go round with the visitors, and then you could hardly understand anything but what he pointed out to you.

50. Then, during the time you have known the Museum, there has been a gradual and progressive improvement in the classification and arrangement to a very great extent?—Yes; more particularly within the last few years.

51. Mr. *Hawes.*] But you still consider it very imperfect?—Still very imperfect; there are immense arrears of business to be done.

52. Can you assign any reason for that imperfection, arising out of the want of sufficient officers, or a better subdivision of labour?—I think there may be three reasons; a better subdivision of labour would require a greater number of officers, and I think some of the officers are too minute in their studies; they spend too much time in the details to give that general attention that would be serviceable in the larger masses, and even the more generally known subjects, attending to things that are very interesting to very scientific persons, but not to persons of merely general knowledge: a third reason is the want of space.

53. Lord *Stanley.*] Will you state to what departments you refer?—The department that has come most under my knowledge has been that of the smaller objects

objects of the Zoological department, such as those that Dr. Leach particularly paid attention to, such as the cirrhipedes.

54. Do you mean in the Entomological department?—Not entirely the Entomological, because there are some others that are equally minute.

55. Will you specify them?—The cirripedes were attended to by Dr. Leach very particularly; they are carefully named; I think it would have been more useful if the higher classes and more common subjects had been named, instead of naming the more rare specimens or the lower classes.

56. What is the length of time since Dr. Leach was at the Museum?—Eight or ten years, I think.

57. These pursuits, to which you state the principal officers have devoted so much of their time, are eminently interesting to very scientific men, and calculated to promote the ends of science?—Certainly.

58. Your complaint then is, that the most scientific officers at the head of the department have devoted their time too much to the higher branches, and too little to the popular uses of the Museum?—Exactly so; so that if I were to recommend any addition to the officers, it would be such as should attend to the more popular branches.

59. As a national institution, do not you conceive that it is desirable that those who have the charge of the departments should devote their attention to the higher branches of the science to which they belong?—There can be no objection to that; in a public institution it would be a good thing to encourage that.

60. You will not recommend that less attention should be paid to those subjects, but that greater assistance should be afforded to those departments, for the purpose of the more general accommodation of the public?—Certainly I think that would be preferable to diminishing the attention that has been paid to the more scientific branches; but if it should be found impossible to do both, then I think that a greater attention should be paid to the larger mass, that is those subjects that come more immediately under the public eye, than to the smaller and more inconspicuous subjects; the former should rather have increased attention, of the two.

61. But if the increase of expense on account of an increased number of attendants in the inferior line were not considered an objection, you think that would be preferable to any alteration of the system, according to which the heads of the department now devote their time to the higher branches?—I think men of science should not be fettered at all in their pursuits; and therefore the heads of the departments should be quite free, I would say independent of one another, to pursue their own studies, and have sufficient attendants under them to enter into the manual details of the labelling and so on.

62. You would recommend then, not an alteration of the system on which the departments are carried on, but an increase of the strength in the subordinate departments?—An increase of strength, and so far an alteration as to render one department independent of another.

63. Mr. *Hawes.*] What do you understand to be the system by which the departments are carried on?—I understand that the head of the Natural History department has another under him, to whom devolves a certain portion of the Natural History department; that under him there are still one or two others; so that there is a gradation downwards, and that they all depend therefore upon one person.

64. You do not understand that the head of the department appoints those who are subordinate to him in that department?—I have understood that he does not; that at least one or two are appointed by the Trustees.

65. Do you think it desirable that that system should continue, that the head of the department should have no control over the officers subordinate to him in that department?—If by "department" is understood natural history generally, I think I would divide it; but if by "department" is understood zoology or botany, or mineralogy, and so on, then I think the superior should have the management of those under him entirely.

66. Lord *Stanley.*] Into how many separate departments would you propose to divide the department of Natural History, now under the superintendence of Mr. König, so as to make each head of the subdivisions the head of a separate and independent department?—I would divide mineralogy and organic remains, now united, into two, and zoology into three; I think it would be about five.

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67. Would you desire that the two persons placed at the head of the departments of mineralogy and organic remains, and the three persons placed at the head of the departments of zoology, should have authority independent of each other, and not combined under the management of any superior?—I have not considered much the management in that way, with respect to the authority that one should have over the other; but I would rather make them equal to one another, considering them of equal scientific attainments, and that they should act as a society or a committee, assisting one another, and so managing among themselves how the different departments should be arranged.

68. What subdivision would you recommend in the Mineralogical department?—I think mineralogy and geology might go together, but that organic remains should be a separate department.

69. The three departments of zoology; how would you arrange them?—Vertebrated animals, invertebrated animals excluding insects, and insects, which would be entomology.

70. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have visited the Jardin des Plantes?—In the year 1820 I was there.

71. Are you aware of the names of the principal officers of that institution?—I have heard them spoken of.

72. Are they not amongst the most distinguished naturalists of France?—They are the working naturalists, and very active.

73. Are the popular objects of the Museum in France attended to equally with the scientific objects?—I think they are, to a great extent. I observed the effects of that attention in going in and out of the garden; I frequently noticed that even the lowest classes of persons were using scientific names. Latin is perhaps more easily followed in France than in England; but I was struck with the circumstance.

74. The following is a list of the names now at the head of the Jardin des Plantes, from Monsieur Guizot's Report: Messrs. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Chevreul, Cordier, De Blainville, Brongniart, Gay Lussac, Duméril, Flourens, De Jussieu, Valencienne, Mirbel, Audouin, Ad. Brongniart; are they not amongst the most distinguished men of France?—I believe they are.

75. Is there any scientific institution, in fact, that you would compare with it, in reference to the European reputation of those men?—I think not at present; there is no institution that has so many celebrated names.

76. And yet, in that institution at present, you find that the popular objects are equally attended to with the scientific objects?—It appears to me to be so.

77. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you understand that the British Museum is founded upon the same principles, and directed to the same objects, as the institution in France to which your attention has just been called?—I suppose the objects to be nearly the same, that of diffusing knowledge, and so improving the general intellectual state of the population.

78. Do you conceive that the keepers of the departments in the Museum are, in any sense of the word, fettered (your own word is used, A. 61) in the choice of their pursuits, or limited, in any degree, by the Trustees, or by any authority?—I do not suppose that they are otherwise limited than by want of funds; I suppose that to be the principal limit there.

79. In reference to the statement which you made, as to the imperfect stuffing of certain specimens of natural history, now in the collections of the Museum, are the Committee to understand that such defect is attributable to any fault on the part of the officers of the Museum at the time, or that it arose from the defective quality of the branch of art at that time prevalent in England?—I think it has arisen from the want of taste in the persons employed to stuff the animals, in several instances. The giraffe upon the staircase is very stiff, and the neck of the lama in another place is extremely thin, very much out of proportion.

80. Mr. *Hawes.*] The heads of departments in the French Museum are independent of each other, are they not?—I believe they are.

81. Do they form a board for the management and direction of the affairs of the Museum?—I understand that they do; they act as a society of learned men directing the Museum, each taking his own department, but combining their arrangements together.

82. And they are responsible only to the Minister of the Interior?—So I understand.

83. You have already stated that it is an institution of very high scientific reputation?—Very high; I believe the highest in Europe.

84. With reference to some such board for the direction and management of the Museum in England, are you of opinion that a board so constituted is better than the constitution of the British Museum?—The constitution of the British Museum I understand to be, a number of Trustees, who appoint certain officers. Now, if the Trustees were to appoint a larger number of officers, and give them such powers that they might act in the same way, or nearly so, as the professors do at Paris, I think the constitution of the British Museum would be in that way improved, and that the two systems would be combined very effectually.

85. Would it not be more satisfactory to men of science in general, if they possessed that sort of independence, not only with reference to the particular department but in reference to the board for the general direction of the affairs of the Museum, though still responsible to the Trustees?—I think it would; and I think you would then have men of scientific attainments, who would take the situations more as marks of honourable consideration than merely for the money; they would be considered posts of scientific honour.

86. Mr. *Colborne.*] Do you know anything as to the amount of grants made by the government of France for the support of the Jardin des Plantes?—I know very little of it; I saw the Report of this Committee last week, and there I think there is 404,000 francs for the general expenses; it is about 17,000 *l.* a year.

87. To how many departments of the British Museum would that grant correspond?—I think that grant includes five or six departments, or at least five professors, whose departments are not similar to those in the British Museum.

88. It is rather of the want of larger funds, than of the misapplication of the grants made to the Museum, that you complain?—I hardly know how the grants have been applied, but certainly the sum that is applied appears to me very immense, because I should suppose that from the continual expenditure there would have been a finer collection in some departments.

89 Do you mean then to say that you think the Trustees have applied their funds injudiciously?—I can hardly say that they have done it injudiciously; but there seem to be great expenses in cabinets; perhaps it may arise from the frequent moving, and things of that kind. When I look at the sum of 700 *l.* or 800 *l.* spent in natural history for the purchase of objects, it appears to me a large sum.

90. Do you give that answer after full consideration, or merely as an off-hand opinion?—I have not entered into the minutiæ of the details.

91. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware that the grant to the British Museum includes several departments not comprehended in the Jardin des Plantes?—I am not aware that there are any antiquities in the Jardin des Plantes.

92. Is there any library there, which can be so characterized?—I believe not.

93. Are you acquainted with any other foreign institutions besides the Jardin des Plantes?—No.

94. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you well acquainted with the Synopsis of the British Museum?—Very little; I only looked at it a few days ago.

95. Should you call it either a work distinguished for its science or a work of great merit with regard to its popular character?—I was very well satisfied with the general arrangement when I looked over it; it did not strike me as containing anything very extraordinary in point of science, but quite sufficient for the purpose as a general guide to the Museum.

96. Assuming the officers of the Museum to be men of first-rate science, do you think that the Synopsis bears the trace of great science?—In some departments I hardly think it does, but they are departments that I know little of.

97. Do you think, on the other hand, it is a good popular description of the Museum, well arranged and simply written?—I found it better than I expected, from the reports I had heard of it.

98. Did you discover any defects?—I cannot say that I did.

99. What parts do you think the best?—I am most dissatisfied with the antiquarian department; there is the least information given in that.

100. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you refer to any error, or to any deficiencies, in that part of the antiquities of which you now speak?—I should say deficiencies; I cannot say that I noticed errors. I am not much of an antiquarian, but there

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are many subjects that I should have liked to receive information about, upon which I could not gain any from the Synopsis.

101. Your objection then is rather to the Synopsis, in that division of it, not being sufficiently popular?—Not sufficiently full.

102. Mr. *Hawes.*] You would not describe it as a scientific work, would you?—It is much superior to many catalogues that we have.

103. What catalogues would you compare it to, which you say are not so good as this?—It is superior to the catalogue of Bullock's Museum, and it is superior to the Synopsis that used to be published of the British Museum.

104. The Synopsis is improved?—Yes.

105. And so is the general information and knowledge of the public?—Yes, for it keeps pace pretty well.

106. Have you seen a catalogue of the collection at Surgeon's College?—No; I have not been there for some time; since their building was taken to pieces.

107. Have you seen any French or German catalogue of similar collections?—I cannot say that I have.

108. Therefore you only compare the Synopsis with the catalogue of Bullock's Museum?—Yes, and the catalogues of sales and of exhibitions generally.

109. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact you compare it with auctioneers' catalogues?—There are very few others to compare it with; it had not occurred to me to compare it with any, and therefore I am only answering at the moment.

110. Is there any accurate and minute catalogue existing in the Museum, of the subjects of natural history?—I am not aware that there is.

111. Do you think such a work desirable?—I suppose that the professors have some such catalogues, but I do not know. They ought to have.

112. Supposing you, as a scientific man, went to look after some particular specimen, not wishing to trouble the head of the department, are the means obvious and the facilities great of finding it?—The facilities are not great, but to a certain extent a scientific man might find the object he wants; and I suppose if the whole of the Museum were displayed he would find anything he wants.

113. Do you not think it desirable, therefore, that there should be an accurate catalogue of the collection, for the guidance, not only of scientific men, but also the people at large who visit the Museum?—I think it is hardly a practicable thing that there should be a catalogue of all the details; they would be varying every day; but the more extensive a catalogue is, the more generally useful it will be.

114. You would not object to a catalogue being formed at all, because it is subject to variation?—No, I should form it in the same manner that a merchant keeps his accounts; if the page were full in any department, I would number that page and refer it to some other part of the catalogue, where you would find a continuation of it.

115. And then incorporate the addenda in the next edition that came out?—Yes.

116. Lord *Sandon.*] As it is, if you wish to find any particular specimen, or to ascertain whether any particular specimen exists in the Museum, you would have no difficulty, by referring to the classes, in ascertaining whether it was there or not?—If it were there perhaps I might find it, but I should not be able to ascertain that it was not there, because it probably might be in a place to which I had not access. If I want a specimen, I apply to one of the curators, and I have never found any difficulty.

117. Then there are some specimens to which the public have not access?—I believe there are.

118. And to which it is intended that the public should not have access when the whole arrangement is completed?—I cannot say that. I suppose it is intended that the whole should be opened. The insects cannot be publicly opened, because they would be spoiled, but I believe access can be had to any of those by application.

119. Ultimately, when the whole collection is displayed, of course it will be arranged in classes, so that any person knowing in what class the subject ought to be found will be able to ascertain whether it is there or not?—Certainly, if it is understood that every thing is exposed that is possessed by the Museum.

120. Will

120. Will he then be able by looking into the catalogue to ascertain whether the specimens are there or not?—I should say not; but a Synopsis, a little more enlarged than the present one, would be a sufficient guide.

121. Lord *Sandon.*] Are all the specimens shown to the public that would not be hurt by being exposed to the air?—I am not aware that all of them are; I believe there are many that are not at present; I believe they are intended to be exposed.

122. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have stated that some objects never can be exposed, on account of the influence of light upon their colours; as, for instance, some of the more delicate specimens of the entomological division; are you aware that duplicate specimens even of those are exhibited at this moment?—Yes, I am aware that a small number is exhibited.

123. In short, that the public may see those rarer and more delicate specimens, and that men of science, if they require it, may see the cabinets in which the great mass of them may be found?—Yes, I am aware of it.

124. Does this mode seem to you to combine the double advantage of a popular exposition of the objects, and at the same time of the preservation of others for the more immediate purposes of science?—It seems to answer it perfectly, so far as I understand it. As an instance of subjects being spoiled by exposure to light, I would refer to the French Museum, where I saw a number of insects destroyed by the exposure to light.

125. When you said, that, looking to the amount annually expended in natural history, you would have expected that a better collection should have been formed, have you analysed that expenditure to see how much has been absorbed in necessary expenses for the purposes of exhibition and arrangement in that department, and how much has been devoted to the mere acquisition of objects?—I understood that the sum of 700*l.* or 750*l.* had been devoted last year to the purchase of objects only.

126. You had in view in your answer the actual amount which had been spent in purchases?—Yes.

127. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you of opinion that the purchases have generally been judiciously and economically made?—Very generally they have; I have seen some instances where they have not been, but I perhaps may be sorry myself for some that I have made in my own private collection.

128. Are you acquainted at all with those fossils in the Museum, which are called Hawkins's fossils?—Yes, I have seen them several times; I did know some little of them before they came to the Museum.

129. Are you prepared to give any opinion upon their value?—It always appeared to me that above 1,000*l.* was a very high price for them, because a similar specimen or specimens, not very far inferior to the best of them, have been sold for 100 or 120 guineas.

130. Are you aware that some portions of those specimens have been discovered to be artificial?—I was aware of that before they came to the Museum, that a considerable portion was manufactured in plaster. It certainly required some skill to do that, but I do not think it enhances the real value of the things.

131. Were those parts that were manufactured so skilfully done as to deceive the eye, and apparently with the intention to deceive?—I cannot speak as to the intention, the effect was certainly to deceive the eye. I certainly was deceived by them when I saw some of them in the Adelaide Gallery.

132. Certain parts of those specimens were known to be manufactured?—I know that parts were, but I cannot say which parts were, as I saw them in the cases.

133. Did you ever see the plates of those specimens, which were published by Mr. Hawkins?—Yes.

134. Are you not aware that portions in those plates were described as artificial?—Yes, in one plate in particular.

135. Were there portions, over and above those portions, that were found afterwards to be fabricated?—The tail of one has been pointed out to me as fabricated. Only a short portion is represented in the plate.

136. Have you seen the correspondence that has taken place between Mr. Hawkins and the Rev. Mr. Boyle, which was published in "The Times" very recently?—No.

137. Supposing the Trustees were in the habit of making important purchases without consulting previously, in the first stage of the purchase, their own

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officers, should you think that a desirable course to pursue in reference to the respectability and character of the gentlemen whom they entrust with the direction of the principal departments?—Were I an officer of the Museum, I should certainly feel hurt at such conduct.

138. Do not you think it is a defective constitution which admits of such a state of things?—I can hardly imagine that the Museum could be so constituted as that any gentlemen would do so.

139. Have you any general observations to make on the state of the Museum, or the increased facilities that might be given to the public or to scientific men?—I do not know that I have any observations beyond what have been elicited by the questions.

140. Would you extend the hours of exhibition or not?—I would not; I think there is quite sufficient time for public exhibition, and I have never found any difficulty, as a scientific man, in obtaining admission, or obtaining drawings of any subjects: I have always found the officers very liberal.

141. With regard to the opening of the Museum on general public holidays, do you think it would be expedient?—There are two or three holidays upon which it might be advantageous to open the Museum, those holidays that are enjoyed by clerks in private and public offices; I have one or two friends who are very scientific, but they cannot pursue the study, because they have only two or three days in the whole year to themselves, and on such days they would be glad to go to the Museum.

142. Do you think the opening of the Museum on general public holidays might be beneficial, not only to scientific men, but to the public at large?—I think so. That the people at large would take advantage of it is evident from the circumstance of the Zoological Gardens being very much more attended on Easter Monday and Whit-Monday than on any other days.

143. Do they keep at the Museum duplicate specimens for the examination and inspection of scientific men?—I am not aware that they do.

144. Would it be, in your opinion, desirable or not?—I should think not.

145. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Would you propose to open the Museum on Good Friday?—I should think it ought not to be opened on Good Friday; from my own principles I would not propose Good Friday.

146. Mr. *Compton.*] Do not you think the living objects in the Zoological Gardens are much more likely to attract the people than the dried and stuffed specimens in the British Museum?—The attendance is not nearly so numerous; but certainly they are more generally admired.

147. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state to the Committee what you understand, and desire them to understand, by the considerable alterations (*See* A. 130.) made in the specimens purchased from Mr. Hawkins?—I can only state what I believe has been stated before, that the paddle of one, and a considerable number of ribs and portions of the spinal processes and tail have been added to one; but the parts added to the other are not so manifest.

148. Referring to the larger specimen, what proportion does the restored part bear to the whole?—I should think somewhere between a third and fourth part, speaking from recollection at this moment, but without having examined with that view.

149. You were yourself aware of the alterations made in the specimens before they were purchased?—I was aware that Mr. Hawkins was engaged in filling up the vacancies.

150. In the actual exhibition of the larger specimen, can you state to the Committee whether any person now admitted to the Museum can or cannot be deceived as to the identity of the whole specimen, and the integrity of this or that part?—I should suppose not, because the parts are marked of a different colour; but to speak positively about that, I ought to examine the parts minutely, to know whether every part that was actually manufactured has been coloured of a lighter colour, but I suppose that has been done.

151. Are you aware of the value of the Hawkins' collection generally?—I was surprised when Dr. Buckland told me that he had valued it so high as he had.

152. You have stated (A. 129.) that there have been specimens nearly as good sold for 100 guineas; was there ever sold in England a specimen approaching to the larger specimen?—I should say approaching to it, but I do not know exactly how nearly.

153. Would

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153. Would you represent to the Committee, that the specimen to which your attention is now called is or is not the finest specimen you have ever seen?—It is the finest I have seen, certainly.

154. Lord *Sandon.*] If a public body were anxious to purchase any particular collection, can you conceive that they could do better in guiding themselves, as to the desirableness of the purchase and the value of the articles to be purchased, than by referring that question to two or three persons whose names are most intimately connected with the branch of science, such as Dr. Buckland, in this instance?—No, certainly not; but I would hope that those persons would be the persons connected with the Museum.

155. Can you expect that the persons connected with the Museum should be most familiar with every new branch of study which lays hold of public attention?—They cannot certainly always be acquainted with that.

156. Is it certain that the best general mineralogist will always be the best judge of fossil geology?—Certainly not.

157. Is it necessary that every new branch of study should have, however subdivided each branch may be, its representative among the officers of the Museum?—No, because such new branch may be one of very small extent.

158. Mr. *Hawes.*] If the Museum professes to make a collection of that particular branch, should there not be a competent officer at the head of it?—I should say that that officer might be under a higher one in the same branch.

159. If the Trustees propose to make purchases in that particular branch, you think it is desirable that the head of that department should be first consulted?—Certainly.

160. Lord *Sandon.*] Does it follow that when the Trustees are going to make a purchase in any new department of science, that they should make a permanent appointment of an officer who is peculiarly skilled in that department, and best qualified to judge of the value of the articles in that particular department?—To render it necessary to create such an officer, the department ought to be a very extensive one.

161. May not a person be very well competent to classify and to keep in order the specimens of a branch of science, without being the person most competent to refer to as to the value and desirableness of particular specimens?—That may happen to a certain extent.

162. Are you at all acquainted with the ichthyological specimens of the British Museum?—To a very slight extent.

163. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have stated that if you were at the head of a department, you would feel hurt at not being consulted in the purchase of any objects in that department; do you mean the Committee to understand that the head of the department of natural history was not consulted in the purchase of the fossil remains collected by Mr. Hawkins?—No; I do not know whether he was or was not consulted.

164. Then the Committee are not to understand that you mean to represent any grievance in that particular case?—No.

165. Are you aware that the first proposition for the purchase of that collection was made to the Museum by a gentleman not connected directly with the establishment?—I am not aware whether it was the first application or not; I understood that an application was made to the Trustees by Dr. Buckland.

166. You have stated (A. 9.) that there was a grammatical error in the designation of the euryale; are you aware whether Lamarck has given the same designation?—No, I am not; I know that Lamarck is far from correct.

167. The designation in question is in fact a quotation from Lamarck, as indicated by the letter L. subjoined to it; are you aware of any other authority which you would represent to the Committee as higher than Lamarck?—I would refer to any grammarian rather than Lamarck; Lamarck is not an authority.

Mr. *Henry Weigall,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Henry Weigall.*

168. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU have paid some attention to the fine arts generally?—I have.

169. And you are an artist by profession?—Yes.

170. Have you considered the subject of taking moulds, with a view of taking casts at a cheap rate from statues of acknowledged celebrity?—I have.

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171. Are you of opinion that such moulds could be made, and that a supply of casts could thence be given to the public, in the first place with reference to taking the moulds without injury to the statues, and in the next place at a low price?—I am.

172. Suppose the Committee had been informed that these statues were liable to injury from taking casts, what would be your opinion?—This is a question upon which there is very little experimental knowledge in this country; so few have had the opportunity of moulding from ancient statues. I shall therefore refer at some length to my reasons for entertaining the opinion I do on this subject. It must be admitted that a statue can only be injured by defacing its surface, by fracture, and by discolouration. The inquiry then seems to arise, what are the causes likely to produce these effects, and are they likely to occur in the process of moulding. In taking a mould from a marble statue, its surface is covered with small and separate pieces of plaster, which are so arranged and dove-tailed, that when hardened they may not only be removed with safety from the statue, but be placed together again when off the statue in their appropriate positions. This inner mould is then covered with an outer integument of plaster in larger masses, called the "mother-mould," the use of which is to prevent the slightest displacement of any of the pieces of the inner mould; and thus, when the whole is bound firmly together with cords, if the mould be properly made, its inner surface is a perfect counterpart of the surface of the statue from which it was taken. Now, if it can be shown that in this operation no injury necessarily results from the manipulation, or from the materials employed, I think the question may be considered to be decided. Where the surface of a statue is smooth, no one familiar with the subject will hazard the assertion that it will suffer abrasion from the soft and plastic material which, during the operation of moulding, is spread upon it, and which, from the necessity of the case, is put on in such separate portions as to admit of its being taken off, when hardened, without scraping on the surface of the work. It is therefore to chemical action alone, that we are left to account for the injury which by some is apprehended. Now, marble is composed of carbonate of lime and plaster; the material of the mould of sulphate of lime; a little soap is likewise used; and these with water are the only substances brought in contact with the statue during the operation; and it will be seen at once that no chemical action whatever is likely to take place between these substances. The carbonic acid contained in the water is so diluted, and is in contact for so short a time with the marble, that even if its action should be admitted as a chemical fact, its operation is too minute to be perceived, or perhaps even calculated. I may be permitted to add, that I have described the process of moulding to Dr. Turner, the professor of chemistry at the London University, who thinks no injury can, as far as chemical action is concerned, result from it, and allows me to use his name to this effect.

173. With reference to moulding from antique statues, is the operation equally safe as that of moulding from modern statues?—I apprehend that the antique statues are exposed to peculiar hazards, but to none which may not be certainly guarded against by additional care and proper expedients. The surface of some of them is found to be rough, and in some places almost cellular. Here the plaster searching and penetrating into a number of small and irregular cavities, might not be separated by an unskilful workman, without tearing away some portion, however minute, of the marble; but the very simple expedient of filling these cavities with a suitable material (soap is used sometimes, and clay; soap, I believe, is the best), which may afterwards be washed out with ease, is sufficient to prevent any injury from this cause.

174. Is there no danger of fracture, independently of the chance of injury to the surface?—When the process is properly conducted, the danger of fracture arises only from the expansive force, and from the weight of the plaster. The expansive force is generated during the process of setting, by the combination of the water with the sulphate of lime; and against this the operator should use a threefold precaution. He should never place any considerable quantity of moist plaster in such a position that its expansive force will have to be resisted by the sculpture; he must so arrange his pieces, that should the expanding force last longer than he has calculated, the tendency of it will be not to injure the sculpture, but to separate and throw off the pieces of the mould (this idea I have illustrated by a drawing); and in those remote and delicate portions

tions of the work, in which the action of plaster cannot be sufficiently watched and controlled, he must invariably use wax. To avoid the risk of fracture arising from the weight of the plaster it is only necessary to watch carefully the accumulation of the mother-mould, and, if requisite, to see that its weight is judiciously supported. With these precautions no fracture need happen; and it was from the neglect of one of them that the Townleian Venus was broken.

[*The drawing was delivered in, and is as follows:*]

Figure 1.

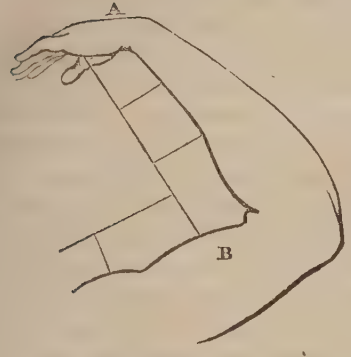
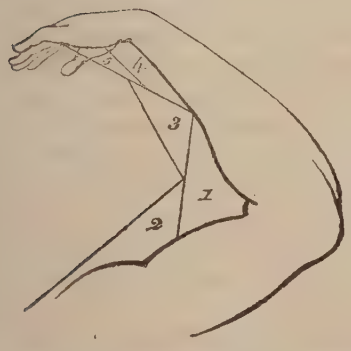


Figure 1 is an outline of an arm, with the pieces of the mould in the inner surface of it improperly arranged. Here the expansive force of the plaster being resisted by the marble at A and B, would most likely occasion a fracture at A.

Figure 2.



By the arrangement of the pieces here shown, the expansive force, which begins at the first piece made, No. 1, would, instead of acting against the marble, lift up and throw off No. 2 and 3.

175. Confining your attention to the probable injury to the surface of ancient statues, you are distinctly of opinion that the operation of moulding would not injure the surface?—I am, for the reasons which I have given.

176. Are you aware that a different opinion has been expressed by an artist of some eminence?—I have heard of it.

177. Mr. Westmacott states, in his evidence of last year, that the polish, or what he called the circumlitio of antique statues, would be injured by frequent moulding?—I am sorry I am made to feel I am in opposition to a gentleman for whose genius and attainments I have the profoundest admiration and respect. There is frequent dispute with regard to the nature of the circumlitio, but I apprehend, that for any practical purposes it need not be considered by us; for if it consisted, as some assert, in the addition of some anointing substance to the surface of the ancient sculptures, that substance must have passed away long before they came into our possession; and if it consisted, as others affirm, merely in the surface produced by the exquisite workmanship of the artist, I think I have said enough to show that it will not be injured.

178. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you conceive that the only injury would be a chemical injury to the surface; might not some alteration of the colour be made, which might, in a certain degree, diminish its value as a work of art?—The surface could only be discoloured by an injudicious selection of the material that would be employed to prevent the adhesion of the mould. The Fighting Gladiator in the Louvre was oiled to prevent the adhesion of the mould; and in consequence of that it has been so stained, that the beauty of its form is not easily perceived; the stain interferes with the shadows.

179. Are you aware that from this cause, or from others, there has been no great licence allowed in taking moulds from any of the great statues, the works of ancient art, in any of the collections on the Continent?—I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining, by any direct mode of information, whether that is the case or not; but so far as I can learn from the opinions of those artists who

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have been abroad, there is no great restriction imposed upon persons desirous of moulding in the Vatican.

180. Are the Committee to understand that it is your opinion, founded not upon personal knowledge, but upon inquiry, that there is no difficulty in procuring permission at Rome to mould the statues of the Vatican?—That is the opinion I form from information I have received in answer to inquiries I have made upon the subject.

181. Mr. *Hawes.*] Speaking now of the antique statues in the Louvre, are there great difficulties thrown in the way of making moulds from those statues?—I believe there is a formatore appointed there, who moulds from the ancient statues, and it is from his moulds that the casts are distributed to the public; by what process I do not know.

182. Lord *Sandon.*] You do not know whether he has a licence whenever he chooses to take a fresh mould?—I do not know.

183. Mr. *Hawes.*] In point of fact, would not all danger of any apprehended injury be very materially diminished, or entirely removed, if a competent person were appointed immediately to superintend the process?—It would be an additional precaution beyond what has ever been used, and I think a sufficient one.

184. In the moulds that have been taken from the Elgin marbles or other works of art in the Museum, do you know whether a competent person has immediately and personally superintended the process or not?—I do not.

185. Lord *Sandon.*] Has not taking the mould of a statue the effect of washing it?—It has.

186. Is it desirable that the ancient statues should be subject frequently to the process of washing?—Occasional and careful washing would not be injurious; the change of colour which takes place is merely the result of cleaning the sculpture, and the original colour is speedily resumed.

187. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you state that you do not know that the operation of moulding in the Museum has been performed under the personal superintendence of any artist of eminence, are the Committee to understand that you believe that Mr. Westmacott did not himself take any part in the superintendence of the moulding?—I have not taken pains to inform myself upon that subject. I was not aware that that would be the kind of information required of me in coming here.

188. Then the Committee are to understand that you do not know anything upon that subject?—Nothing.

189. Mr. *Colborne.*] These answers all refer to marble statues. How is it with bronzes?—I should think there would be less risk, if possible, in casting from bronzes.

190. Would it affect the colour?—I think they might be cast without affecting the colour; it would depend a good deal upon the nature of the bronze (I mean as respects the quality of the colour), and the surface of the bronze; the rougher bronzes would certainly require more care than the smooth bronzes.

191. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is there not a chemical process to which the plaster exposes the bronze?—I do not think there is any that would be injurious; but I should not mould a bronze in plaster, but in wax.

192. Mr. *Colborne.*] Are there not many casts taken from bronzes in plaster?—It can be done; but as there is a difference of opinion with regard to the expediency of moulding bronzes in plaster (whether the objections are founded in reason or not I cannot say, I believe they are not), I should select the most unobjectionable mode.

193. Lord *Sandon.*] You said that ancient statues, after having been washed by the moulding, resumed their colour; do you suppose that a constant washing would not produce ultimately the effect spoken of; if you were to expose an ancient statue once or twice a year to moulding, with a complete moistening of the surface, and a complete washing off of all that might have adhered to it, might there not ultimately be changes of colour produced by it?—I cannot say that there would not, but I do not believe there would. But the process of moulding is not necessary to be performed upon a statue so often. Once in many years would be sufficient.

194. You mean that the mother-mould would be sufficient?—The mother-mould is the outward integument of the inner mould; but as soon as the perfect

perfect mould is obtained, the cast should be taken from it, from which another mould should be made, and from this the casts should be multiplied.

195. You think there would be a risk in constantly taking moulds from the statue?—The mere attrition consequent on constantly taking moulds would be inexpedient.

196. Are there particular substances used in polishing up even modern statues, which washing would remove; did not Canova use particular substances which he rubbed into the marble, which washing would remove?—Modern statues are not frequently polished; and I am not aware that Canova assisted his surface by the use of such a substance as the question describes.

197. Alluding to modern statues, is it not the fact that Canova himself applied a substance to give it a peculiar hue?—I do not know that he did. On those of his works which I have seen there was no appearance of anything of this sort. He attended particularly to the completion of his surface, which I have heard he produced by casting a strong light upon it in such a manner as to detect the slightest imperfection, and of course removing it.

198. Mr. *Hawes.*] Looking at the risks of possible injury in moulding from the antique statues, do you conceive that they are so reduced by employing competent superintendence in making the moulds, as to make it desirable to make an effort to supply the public with casts of the finer statues at a cheap rate?—I really do; but if any doubt should appear to the Committee still to hang over this subject, might it not be expedient to make inquiries of other countries where collections possessed for a longer time, and perhaps a more liberal diffusion of casts from them, may have given rise to information which we in this country do not possess?

199. Do not you think that if the public were so supplied it would tend very much to the improvement and purification of the public taste?—I think it would, undoubtedly.

200. Is not that a general opinion among artists?—Yes, I believe it is.

201. Would it not also facilitate a knowledge of design generally amongst the working classes, where their particular avocations rendered such an acquirement necessary?—I should think it might have that effect.

202. Would provincial museums, by such an arrangement in the Museum as that of a formatore and a competent superintendent, be able to supply themselves with fine casts at a cheap rate?—Yes; at about one-third of the price at which they are at present obtained.

203. Can you inform the Committee of the price at which a large statue could be furnished to the public, supposing the Government to take upon itself the cost and superintendence of the moulding?—The expense of the Ilissus, for example, in the Museum, would be, I should think, for about six hundred weight of plaster, 36 *s.*; for labour, about 15 *s.*; and the iron inside, which might be necessary, 5 *s.*

204. And the labour of a person of some skill to superintend?—A superintendent would not be necessary in casting from a mould. The expense would be from 56 *s.* to 60 *s.*

205. What number of casts can you take from one mould?—I have never seen a mould worn out, but I have seen a cast from a mould that has had upwards of a hundred taken from it, and the joints of the mould, which are the parts that first indicate wear, were not at all impaired; but I do not mean to be understood that a mould is imperishable.

206. *Chairman.*] Then you apprehend that, if this new department of formatore was established in the Museum, there would then be a total absence of the danger you have described to arise from taking the casts?—I think so, not calculating upon the chances arising from negligence and carelessness; there is nothing necessarily in the process, I think, to produce injury.

207. Assuming that the officer so appointed by the Museum is in every respect competent to superintend that very nice and delicate work?—Yes.

208. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you ever been at the gallery at Paris, and ascertained there the regulations under which the establishment of the formatore is conducted?—No, I have not.

209. Can you state to the Committee any general idea of the extent of the locale which would be required for the purposes of a formatore, if adopted in the British Museum?—There would be considerable room required. An esta-

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blishment of that sort should have a depository for the first casts from every mould.

210. Which first casts ought to be kept permanently in the depository, to mould from in future?—Yes.

211. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you heard that there has been an application made by the French Government to the English Government for copies of the finer statues in the British Museum?—I have heard of it, through Sarti.

212. Are you of opinion that it might be complied with, provided the moulds were taken under the personal and immediate superintendence of competent artists?—Yes.

213. That neither the surface of the statue would be injured, nor would damage be done by breakage or otherwise?—Yes.

214. How many casts do you conceive could be taken from a mould so made under your own superintendence, for instance?—I should rather make a permanent mould from the cast, because, to ensure the enduring of a mould, the plaster should be made very hard; very little water should be mixed with it. I should mix the plaster weaker to mould from the original statue, and having got one perfect cast from it, then I should make a strong mould, from which I should think two or three hundred casts might be taken.

215. In point of fact, it would be necessary to mould from the principal statue very often, to supply the public demand?—Very seldom indeed, unless accidents should happen.

216. At all events, public institutions might be amply supplied without doing that?—Yes.

217. Do you conceive that it would require extensive premises and many hands, or an extensive establishment, to accomplish this object?—I think it would require two moulders and a superintendent. I do not know what business the demand of the public for these things might create; it might create so much as to require distinct superintendence.

218. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] From what you know of any similar establishment, can you state at all generally the extent of surface which would be required for such an establishment, and the light that would be necessary for it, and the number of furnaces?—No furnaces would be required; the plaster would, of course, be purchased of the manufacturer of the article. There would be a dry-room necessary, to keep the moulds in; and a room, no matter whether light or not, to keep the first casts in. Those things would not require tasteful arrangements, of course.

219. Looking at them merely as in a magazine or warehouse?—Yes.

220. But looking at them in that way, what area do you suppose that such a depository would require, and how far do you consider that the existing ground at the disposition of the Museum could supply such accommodation?—Really I know very little of the capacity of the Museum, or of the ground that may be at its disposal.

221. What area do you think would be required?—That is a question which I should not like to answer without further consideration.

222. Mr. *Hawes.*] With reference to the great room in which the Elgin marbles are exhibited, do you conceive that that room and the statue galleries generally are well lighted for the purpose of exhibiting the works of art contained in them?—I have heard the light in the new room objected to, but I think the objection is inconsiderately made. I think those who object to it do not sufficiently consider the difficulty of getting a sufficient body of light into such a large room without getting cross-lights. Now, I have looked at the room particularly with reference to the objection which I have heard made, and I think as much has been done as could be done to check and separate the cross-lights.

223. Therefore, speaking generally as an artist, you are satisfied with the lighting of the room?—Yes.

224. Lord *Sandon.*] As an artist, you would not desire to see the small objects of statuary, which generally compose such a collection, in places as large as those in which the Egyptian remains are exhibited?—Certainly not.

225. You think it desirable to keep a due proportion between the size of the subjects and the size of the room?—Certainly.

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Jovis, 25° die Februarii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. N. W. Ridley Colborne.	Mr. Compton.
Mr. Hawes.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Mr. Elphinstone.

MR. N. W. RIDLEY COLBORNE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Henry Weigall,* called in; and further Examined.

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226. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU wish to make some additional observations to the evidence you gave to the Committee at the last time of its meeting?—I do, so far as regards casting from bronzes. The chief injury that I should fear bronzes would suffer from casting would be discolouration arising from the greasy substance that is generally used to prevent the adhesion of the mould. If the bronzes would bear washing sufficiently to remove this substance, they would suffer no injury from casting in plaster, and this should be ascertained by careful experiment. The colour of the ancient bronzes differs in its quality; on some it is more durable than on others, but on all much more durable than on the modern bronzes: but I should, to prevent the possibility of risk, mould them in wax; and I will describe the process by which moulds may be made in wax, both from large and small objects; I do this in consideration of the anxiety manifested by some persons upon this subject, not that I believe it is really necessary; I believe it may be done without. The advantages of the process, if any, are, that the material has no expansive force, and brings less moisture upon the marble, and no grease upon the bronze. It has been asserted to be impossible to take a large mould in wax; and the real difficulty has been that, in moulding from large objects, the pieces cannot be made large enough; for as wax can only be brought in sufficient contact with the marble by manual pressure, the pieces thus made are necessarily so small, that they will not, when off the statue, keep their relative positions with the exactness required; but I apprehend that all difficulties may be thus surmounted: Adhesion is to be prevented by covering the surface of the statue with an impalpable powder (Venetian talc, ground fine, will do for the purpose), and then by preparing the wax properly, by taking the mould in the first instance in small pieces, and while these pieces remain on the statue (if the statue is large), joining a suitable number of them together, by backing them with plaster, the object may, if desired, be accomplished. Neither are the greater expense and less durability of the wax moulds very great objections; for after one perfect cast has been obtained, a mould in plaster, called a sopra-forma, may be taken from it, by means of which casts may be indefinitely multiplied, without operating again on the original sculpture; the wax may then be used again for another mould.

227. Then your opinion is generally, that even from the finer bronzes, such as are now in the collection of the Museum, casts might be taken without any chance of injury to the bronzes in question?—I think casts may be taken from any bronzes without injury.

228. And it is also your opinion that the circulation of the casts of such finer works of art in the Museum would be conducive generally to the improvement of the public taste?—I am not so well acquainted with the bronzes in the British Museum, for I generally go to the Sculpture Gallery; but of course the circulation of anything that is beautiful in art must be expected to have a beneficial influence on the public taste.

229. Do you believe that if such casts were obtained at a cheap rate, they would meet with a ready sale?—I should think they would.

230. Have you any additional observations that you wish to make in reference to casts from sculpture?—It has occurred to me, that the collection of casts in the British Museum is by no means so extensive as it should be, and that it would

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would be a very advantageous thing if a collection of casts from all the antique statues known to be in existence could be made and deposited in the Museum for the inspection of the public. Such a collection, I am persuaded, would be a source of great interest to the public; and it would be a school of instruction for our artists, perhaps the richest and the purest that it would be in the power of this Government to form. There is a great deficiency of casts in this country likewise from the works of the celebrated sculptors that lived about the 15th century. Few artists, who cannot travel, have had the opportunity of studying directly from the works of Donatello, of Michael Angelo, of John of Bologna, and Benvenuto Cellini, for our chief acquaintance with the works of these artists is from prints. I do not remember that I have seen casts from Cellini's works.

231. Are there no authentic casts in this country from the works of those artists?—With the exception of the Dead Christ, by Michael Angelo, at Somerset House, and two casts, by the same artist, at the Colosseum, I know of none that the public generally have ever the opportunity of obtaining access to.

232. You think it would be important to create a department in the Museum for the collection of casts from the statues of acknowledged celebrity in Europe?—If such a collection were made, it would be one of the finest schools of art in the world.

233. Are you at all prepared to state anything with reference to the establishment necessary, and the annual expense for such a purpose?—There would be considerable space necessary, but I would rather have them in a wooden shed with a skylight over them, than not have them at all. I am not prepared to state what the annual expense would be, but I think there would not be much expense in forming the collection, because if moulds were taken from our collection of sculpture, and casts presented to the foreign governments, I have no doubt that they would reciprocate the gift, and the collection would be made by that means.

234. In your former examination allusion was made to a request made by the French government for copies of our principal statues: supposing the Government and the Trustees should grant the request, would it not be a good opportunity to solicit copies from their more celebrated statues?—Yes, I suppose it would.

235. And thus a commencement might be made of the plan which you propose?—Yes.

236. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In reference to the collection of casts to which you have called the attention of the Committee, do you conceive that it ought in preference to be in the Museum or in the National Gallery or in the Royal Academy?—I should say not in the Royal Academy, because restrictions would necessarily be imposed upon the public with regard to their admission to it; it might be at the British Museum or at the National Gallery, either institution being open. I should think it would be immaterial.

237. Your object then is rather to suggest to the Committee the expediency of the formation of such a collection than the precise spot in which it should be placed?—Certainly; my object is chiefly to direct the attention of the Committee to the destitution of the country in this respect.

238. Mr. *Hawes.*] You suggest this plan in fact as the foundation of a great school of design?—With that view entirely; and feeling the need of such a collection myself.

239. And the Museum being the deposit of the principal statues in the possession of the Government of the country, you think it might be connected advantageously with that Institution?—Yes, I do.

240. *Chairman.*] But at this moment there is no room or space or convenience that you are aware of for such a thing?—I know very little of the plan of the Museum, but the Elgin marbles were for a long time deposited in a very economical building, and I should think a building of the same sort would do. I should suggest, if expense is an object, a mere shed with a skylight over it.

241. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact such a shed as now exists containing the casts presented to the Museum by Sir Thomas Lawrence?—A narrower and less lofty building would do; but I presume it would be necessary to have it much longer.

242. *Chairman.*] Has any cast been taken of that beautiful little bronze Mercury left by Mr. Payne Knight?—I am not aware of any; but I have seen a cast

a cast made by Sarti from a beautiful bronze of Hercules, in the possession of Colonel Leake; and Sarti told me it was not injured at all. Mr. *Henry Weigall.*

243. Mr. *Baring.*]—Has the Academy any collection of casts at present?—They have a collection of casts, but not one so extensive as that which I now suggest, nor can it be so open to the public as I think it would be expedient the collection I hope to see made should be. 25 February 1836.

244. Do you know of what that collection consists?—I could not pretend to give an inventory of it. I would beg leave, before I withdraw, to suggest that the collection of casts might be extended to the architectural sculpture and monumental remains of the middle ages.

245. *Chairman.*] What does that include?—Some very interesting and beautiful specimens of art, of which Mr. Flaxman, in his lectures, says, "The sculpture of Wells Church presents the noblest, most useful and interesting subjects possible to be chosen. On the south side above the west door are alto relievos of the Creation, in its different parts, the Deluge and the Important Acts of the Patriarchs;" in referring more particularly to the Creation, he says, "there are many compositions of the Almighty creating Eve, by Giotto, Buon, Amico, Buffalmaco, Ghiberti, and Michael Angelo. This is certainly the oldest and not inferior to any of the others." He further says, "the monuments of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Edmund Crouchback, in Westminster Abbey, are specimens of the magnificence of such works in the age we are speaking of. The loftiness of the work, the number of arches and pinnacles, the lightness of the spires, the richness and profusion of foliage, and crochets, the solemn repose of the principal statue representing the deceased in his last prayer for mercy to the Throne of Grace; the delicacy of thought in the group of angels bearing the soul; and the tender sentiment of concern variously expressed in the relations ranged in order round the basement; forcibly arrest the attention and carry the thoughts not only to other ages but to other states of existence."

246. Mr. *Hawes.*] Then you think it not only important that there should be a collection of casts from classical statues, but that that collection should extend to the national monumental remains?—Yes; it would undoubtedly be a source of great interest and advantage to the artists of this country, supposing that it is practicable.

247. Would it also lead to their better preservation?—I should think so, it might have that effect; it would most likely induce the public to appreciate their value.

Robert Edmond Grant, M. D., called in; and Examined.

248. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in the University of London?—I am. *R. E. Grant*, M. D.

249. And you have held that office for eight years?—I have.

250. You are also a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh?—I am.

251. Are you at all acquainted with the Natural History department in the British Museum?—During my residence in London I have taken many opportunities of looking into the natural history collections, especially those which relate to zoology, in the British Museum.

252. Do you consider the zoological collection in the British Museum so exhibited, so classed, and so named as to be most conducive to the instruction of the public, and most useful to scientific men?—The mode of exhibition of the zoological specimens, to which I shall chiefly confine myself in my evidence before this Committee, their classification and their nomenclature are not such as one would expect to find in the great National Museum of the capital of England, and in the present advanced state of zoology. But this is so comprehensive a question that it will require me to consider the clauses of it separately; first, as relates to the mode of exhibition, then the arrangement adopted, and, lastly, the nomenclature employed. The apartments of the old building, in which most of the animals are at present exhibited, are from their whole structure very ill adapted for the convenient exhibition of such objects. From their great height, their darkness, and the confined structure of the apartments in which the different zoological specimens are most inconveniently placed for their due preservation, for consultation, and for all purposes of practical

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tical utility. The lofty saloon in which the quadrupeds are placed is entirely without a gallery, and the low cases for containing the large quadrupeds do not reach to one third of the height of the apartment from the floor; the whole upper part of that saloon, unfit for the exhibition of specimens, is quite dark from the sombre character of the old paintings with which it is still covered; the cases are so small compared with the extent of the present collection of the mammalia, that they cannot possibly be contained within them, or placed in systematic order. Many of the most interesting and rare specimens of that class are exposed to destruction from dust and insects, are completely excluded from all systematic arrangement, and wanting their scientific names, are placed in the most confused manner about the lobbies, the staircase, the tops of cases, and in all parts of the house. From the inconvenient forms and the limited extent of the apartments allotted to most of the other zoological collections, or from some other causes best known to the officers, there is the greatest confusion in the manner in which they also are disposed. In passing from the quadruped room in which the specimens even contained in the cases are not placed in zoological order, we come to a second, lofty, dark and confined room, in which there are collected all kinds of specimens from the class of mammalia down to the corals, specimens of animals, dried and in spirit, belonging to almost all the classes of the animal kingdom, zoophytes, quadrupeds, annelides, mollusca, insects, amphibia, serpents and crustacea. In the next succeeding and similarly constructed room, partly likewise no doubt from the limited extent of surface adapted for exhibition, again we find grouped together animals of almost every division of the animal kingdom. For the satisfactory exhibition to the public and the man of science, of the objects at present in the possession of the British Museum, there would obviously be required a much larger space than is at present afforded. With regard to the general distribution of the materials and their classification, from what I have stated of the locale in which the specimens are now exhibited, it will be evident that the general classification of the zoological specimens is not such as becomes our great National Museum, although a more strict attention to scientific arrangement is paid in some of the classes where space permitted. With regard to the naming of the specimens, a great number of deficiencies must strike every scientific observer in the British Museum, both as to the unscientific names actually attached to many of the specimens, and in reference to the total want of specific names in the greater part of the whole zoological collection.

253. Your observations as to the imperfections of the arrangement refer rather to the want of accommodation which exists at present in the buildings of the Museum?—In so far as relates to the accommodation of the specimens, I certainly do consider the limited space for exhibition, and the unsuitable structure of the apartments in which the specimens are placed, as the principal circumstances which have so long deprived the zoological collections of the British Museum of all practical utility.

254. Supposing the Committee should be informed that new buildings are erecting and about to be erected, and that no arrangements have been made by consulting with the officers for the exhibition of the Natural History department, should you not be disposed to think that it would be desirable that some understanding upon this subject should be come to with the architect at once?—I should think that if such an omission had occurred with regard to new buildings proposed to contain the whole series of zoological collections, that the utmost confusion in the architectural arrangements would result, and that a repetition of the same inconveniences which are at present experienced in the old building would be experienced in the new, that is both with relation to the most suitable structure of the apartments for the due exhibition of each of the several classes of animals, and with regard to the extent of space necessary for their due accommodation and protection.

255. Do you conceive it possible to arrange a collection of zoological subjects in such a manner as at the same time to be useful to the student in the science of zoology, and also attractive to the public generally visiting the Museum?—From my own observations made in the museums of the Continent and those also of the British dominions, I would venture to give it as my opinion, that the most strict attention to zoological or systematic classification in the arrangement of the specimens would be calculated to render the most extensive collection

lection not only in the highest degree attractive to the public, but likewise to interest and instruct the student of zoology, by pointing out to them in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner the natural affinities of the immense series of objects belonging to the animal kingdom, by presenting to their contemplation the whole continuous chain of beings, from the lowest corals up to the highest animal forms that exist: indeed without that strict systematic classification of the objects in so vast a domain of nature as that which zoology embraces, the mind passes vacantly from one interesting object to another perhaps totally dissimilar, and there can thus result no interesting or useful reflection to the student or the uninstructed visitor, nothing indeed but a tiresome confusion of thought, from the contemplation of objects so numerous and diversified grouped together without any perceptible bond of connexion.

256. There can be no doubt then, from what you have stated, that if such a collection as that of the British Museum were arranged in scientific order, it would be highly serviceable to the zoological student?—It would, I think, not only be highly serviceable to the zoological student, but it would be in the highest degree beneficial for the improvement of the public taste, and would greatly facilitate the inquiries of the experienced naturalist.

257. Do you think it advisable that each class, order or family of a tribe should have displayed, in the case or cases allotted to it or them, the organs upon which their several divisions are founded?—In a collection which was strictly zoological the displaying of the internal parts of animals beside their mounted skins, would often be attended with great inconvenience, and would be calculated very much to impair the beauty, and to disturb the uniformity, of a natural series of mounted skins, and to create confusion in the general appearance of the collection so arranged. If I might still extend the answer to that question a little, I would endeavour to present to the minds of the Committee the kind of inconvenience which such a mixed classification of objects belonging to comparative anatomy and zoology would produce. For example, if there were exhibited a series of mounted specimens of the elephants of Africa and of India, if along with those were placed the skeletons of the different varieties of the Asiatic and the African elephants, the space occupied by those large specimens of one single genus, would be so great that the wall-surface corresponding to them would be so extensive and so obscured by their shade, that it could hardly be advantageously filled up with the small spirit preparations, the inflated and dried viscera, and the vascular preparations which would belong to that single genus; there would necessarily be great want of symmetry in a mixture of objects so heterogeneous, many minute objects would be obscured by the bulk of others, or there would be great spaces left vacant upon the walls. Or if the next genus had its parts arranged along with those, confusion to the greatest extent would be introduced. For all purposes of comparison, utility or beauty, skeleton should be placed with skeleton, skin with skin, brain with brain, heart with heart, and all zootomical preparations arranged anatomically or physiologically. I therefore think that the French, who are before us in their views of the classification and arrangement of the parts of animals, and in their whole knowledge of such subjects, have acted with great judgment and sagacity, in forming a distinct cabinet for all the structural preparations of the animal kingdom; and such a cabinet in the British Museum might be imitated by appropriating a distinct place for the zootomical specimens. As the question, however, referred more especially to those particular parts of the several animals on which the general classification was founded, I would say, with reference to that part of the question, that all the classifications of zoology are or ought to be founded on a comprehensive knowledge and comparison of the entire mechanism of animals; and the more attention zoologists pay to the internal structure of animals, the more they find it necessary to extend or to alter the general principles of their classification, and the characters upon which all the subordinate parts of that classification are founded. If you were, for example, to cut out from the elephant a piece of thick skin to show the common character of *pachyderma*, or, in order to distinguish the African from the Asiatic species of this genus, if you were to cut out the part of the frontal bone which is convex in the African and concave in the Asiatic, and to exhibit the ears, the hoofs, and the teeth, a group of most heterogeneous specimens would be exhibited, and a collection would thus be formed, which would be, I think, neither instructive nor pleasing to the general spectator, nor satisfactory

factory to the scientific zoologist. Often the zoologist in his divisions is obliged to select parts of the body for his character which could not with decency be cut off and exhibited alone, as the parts which relate to reproduction and lactation in cheiroptera and marsupialia, or he may take his zoological characters from external tegumentary parts, obvious on the entire specimens, and which are comparatively of too little importance in the economy of the animals, or in their physiological interest, to be exhibited separately. I therefore think that even a selection of such anatomical parts of the orders, genera and species, or of larger groups, as related to the classification, would not be advantageously placed in a collection purely zoological: and if the collection be not purely zoological, but a kind of mixed cabinet of zoology and comparative anatomy, it would be liable to the objections I have already mentioned.

258. Are you aware what classification is generally adopted throughout the collection of the British Museum?—I have partly answered that question in the observations which I made respecting the present confused distribution of the objects accumulated in the British Museum; that there were found collected together in the same apartment specimens of all kinds, from the highest to the lowest classes, and that this confusion is repeated throughout different apartments, as can be seen indeed by inspecting the printed catalogue of the collection.

259. You find that there is no systematic classification adopted?—With regard to the general disposition of the whole of the objects, it has not been practicable, perhaps, in the limited space, to adopt a regular systematic zoological order in the distribution of the objects; but in descending to the examination of the subordinate divisions of the animal kingdom, attention has been in part paid to approved zoological systems in the distribution of the objects belonging to the several classes, where space has permitted.

260. Is it your opinion that the classification of any one zoologist of known character should be adhered to throughout the whole collection; or do you think it would be advisable to employ in different departments the arrangement of Temminck or Cuvier, or other distinguished men, instead of adhering to any one system for the whole?—The division of labour is nowhere more advantageous and necessary than in the study of that vast field of inquiry, Zoology, and that useful division of labour has been especially observed among the continental zoologists, particularly of France. And the result has been, that those who have laboured exclusively upon one department, for example, on the *articulated* classes of animals, have been able to detect and to point out nice relations of families, and distinctions or divisions of subordinate groups, which could not have occurred to the mind of a naturalist who had not so devoted himself to the study of that vast division, or who had been more exclusively occupied with the study of the molluscous classes of animals, or who had been occupied during the greater part of his life in the study of birds or of quadrupeds, or of reptiles or of fishes. As that is the case with all the classes of animals, and as no existing system embraces the advantages and improvements of all, it is almost impossible, either in this country or on the Continent, to exhibit the objects in a great national museum, with due regard to science or with advantage to the public, according to any known general system suggested by any one individual; but such collection would be most advantageous to the public and to science when the results of the labours of all the several individuals who are eminent in their respective departments of zoology have been minutely attended to and their improvements adopted. It is quite possible, though a plan not to be recommended in a great general zoological museum, to adopt the classifications which have been adopted by some one individual. For example, there is a zoological museum at Bologne-sur-Mer which is arranged entirely upon the classification of the Regnè Animale of Baron Cuvier, and that classification, with all its advantages and all its defects, has been strictly followed in that small collection. From what I have stated regarding the absolute necessity of subdivision of labour in so vast a study as that of zoology, it will be apparent that greater advantage to a large museum must arise from its having been arranged with the strictest attention to this subdivision, and to the improvements which have been made by various individuals in different fields of inquiry. This selection of the best authorities has been observed in the arrangement of the zoological collections preserved in the British Museum, where with much judgment the keepers of the several subordinate collections have

have not strictly followed any one particular author throughout all classes of animals, but have exercised their own judgments in selecting from the numerous eminent works which have appeared on different departments of zoology classifications which they conceived best adapted to the several portions of the animal kingdom immediately under their charge.

261. Has it ever occurred to you that besides the specimens which are stuffed and publicly exhibited, it would be advantageous to have unstuffed duplicates in cabinets, for particular examination for instance?—In the present limited state of the collection preserved in the British Museum, I think that such a principle ought not to be much attended to; the limited space which is allotted for the exhibition of objects ought, I think, as much as possible to be made available for the public good, and for the common interests of science, which would be more effected by completing one series of zoological specimens than by attempting to have two imperfect series.

262. With reference to the collections which exist in the British Museum in the different branches of natural history, are they generally in a perfect or imperfect state?—There is a great difference with regard to the degree of completeness in the collections of the British Museum; few of them can be compared with the collections preserved at Paris; and none of them are in such a state of completeness as they ought to be in our great National Museum.

263. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You state that few of the collections in the British Museum can be compared with those in Paris, and none of them are in such a state of completeness as they ought to be in our great National Museum. Will you state to the Committee what is the comparative rank of the division of Mineralogy, for instance, in the British Museum and in Paris?—I have stated in answer to previous questions, that my evidence before this Committee related especially to the zoological collections of the British Museum.

264. The last answer which you gave (A. 262.) did not so limit the evidence which you had previously given, and upon that ground the question was asked, to what departments especially you would call our attention as being in a state not such as they ought to be in our great National Museum, or as not fit to be compared with corresponding collections in Paris?—Having previously announced that my evidence before this Committee would especially refer to the zoological collections of the British Museum, I did not conceive that any answers which I might subsequently give respecting the collections in the British Museum would be considered as referring to any other department of Natural History than Zoology.

265. In reference to the collections of zoology you were understood to say, in three answers which in the course of your examination you have given, that the objections to which you have directed the attention of the Committee are, in part at least, owing to the limited extent of the surface for exhibition; that the subjects required a much larger space than is at present afforded. Have you examined the mere locale of the mineralogical rooms, so far as to see whether, in the new building, there be or be not such a space as you would think such a collection to require?—I should say that from my observation of the state of the Mineralogical collection, with regard to the means of exhibition and to the extent of the collection, that the large room in which the specimens are at present accommodated, is sufficient (the whole of the wall-surface being employed for this purpose, and when provided above with a gallery) for a collection of minerals of double the present extent, and sufficiently large for the most extensive mineralogical collection which I have any idea of existing now in the world; that is to say, availing yourselves of the whole of that immense space for minerals alone, and removing the objects foreign to the mineral kingdom that at present interfere with the mineralogical collection, that is, the specimens of fossil zoology, at present occupying a large portion of the wall-surface.

266. Do you mean that the room should have a gallery?—Yes; when the extent of the collection shall require it, a gallery, and with cases for minerals around the whole extent of the walls at present occupied with pictures, and all the other available space in the room occupied at present with fossil animals.

267. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Are you aware that complaints have been made that the present room is not sufficiently light for an accurate examination of the minerals?—I am not aware that that has been complained of, but it does seem

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to me of a sombre appearance and rather too dark for the examination of minute mineral specimens.

268. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with any other great zoological collections in England?—I have visited for many years during my university studies, and while residing in Edinburgh, the zoological collection preserved in the Royal Museum of the University of that city. I have made repeated visits also to the extensive collection preserved in the Museum of the Zoological Society of Manchester. I am acquainted also from many observations with the zoological collection in the Museum of the Royal Institution of Liverpool, and with that of the Literary and Scientific Institution of Leeds. I have seen the Museums of Oxford, Dublin and Glasgow often, together with most of the collections that exist in this Metropolis.

269. Do you think there is a better arrangement, as to classification and other important points, in any of those establishments than in the British Museum?—So far as the objects are arranged in the Museum of Edinburgh, and so far as the objects are arranged in the Museum of Manchester, I think that classification, or rather the distribution of the great groups of animals, is more attended to than can be done in its present condition, or at least than is done in the British Museum.

270. Is that on account of the space, or from want of method?—Where the collections are small they are more manageable; space, consequently, of proportionate dimensions is more easily obtained for their classification. Such is the case, for example, in the large new building for the zoological collection in the city of Manchester; having ample space there for the scientific distribution of the mammalia and the birds, the objects belonging especially to those classes are placed in scientific order, and are properly named and exhibited. So it is also with the collections in the University of Edinburgh, where the quadrupeds occupy a large hall on the ground floor, and where the skeletons of animals are confined to distinct apartments.

271. Would it not require a space twice or thrice as large as we have at present at the British Museum to make the arrangement that you talk of?—For the present existing zoological collection alone, which is the most crowded part, I believe, of the contents of the British Museum, it would require at least double the present space to exhibit the specimens in such a manner as to be either advantageous to the student or the naturalist, or interesting and useful to the public.

272. Would it require also not only to double the space, but to double the staff to attend to it?—I would say that it would require more than to double the zoological staff, in consequence of the numerous accessions of specimens which might be expected to arrive from the colonies, in different parts of the globe, at a great National Museum, properly organized in the metropolis of England, for the preservation and exhibition of the objects of the animal kingdom.

273. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think that doubling the staff would necessarily double the expenses; is the one a necessary consequence of the other?—I think that those who are employed at present in the Zoological department of the British Museum are amply remunerated for their labours, and that possibly arrangements might be made, with reference to the whole staff employed throughout that vast establishment, which would diminish the expense incurred by the additional assistants required in the Zoological department.

274. You have heard it thrown out, as an excuse for the want of good arrangement in the Museum, that there is a great want of proper space; supposing, in the last 12 years, it should appear that nearly 300,000*l.* had been spent upon the buildings of the Museum, do you or do you not think that sum ought to have afforded more accommodation than now exists?—The question which has been proposed would require an investigation into the extent of accommodation required for the collections of various kinds; the collections relating to antiquities, to the fine arts, to the libraries, to the Mineralogical department, as well as to the Zoological, before it could be properly seen how much additional space could have been afforded for the zoological part alone out of the new buildings, obtained by that sum of money.

275. You are aware that the buildings are very far from complete?—I am aware that the building is at present in progress.

276. Sir *R. Inglis.*] The collections of zoology are at present almost entirely in the old building; have you reason to suppose that there will not be provided for

them accommodation in the building either partly finished, or hereafter to be erected?— I have seen the part of the new building which, I understand, is designed to be alone appropriated to the zoological collection of the British Museum; and I consider that, although it may accommodate the present zoological collections better than they are at present, the space there afforded is quite inadequate to the growing extent of the collections, and quite insufficient to allow of the due exhibition of the specimens and collections which, I have no doubt, will pour in upon the Museum from all parts of the globe.

277. Assuming that the north front of the buildings now in progress was appropriated, in the upper division, to the collections of zoology, can you state whether such an extent, amounting to something about 350 feet in length, be or be not equal to the probable demands of the existing collection? —In my answer to the last question, I referred to the more advantageous accommodation which would be afforded in the new building for the exhibition of the present zoological collections compared with that which they now have. But with relation to the extent of surface required for the entire and advantageous exhibition of the whole of the present zoological collections of the British Museum, and to allow ample space also for the exhibition of the specimens required to supply the immense deficiencies in the collection of the British Museum, I think the single upper floor of the buildings not at all sufficient that is designed to be appropriated to the zoological collection.

278. Comparing the collection of birds in the Museum with the collection in Paris, what is the comparative rank of the two?—The collection of birds preserved at Paris is a *general collection* of that class, and as such it appears to me more numerous and complete than the *general collection* preserved in the British Museum, especially with relation to the number of species comprehended under the different genera; for example, in the humming birds, the strutheous birds, the birds of paradise; but as the British Museum has besides a distinct *collection of British birds* spread over a large space, the whole of the two collections taken together appear to me more nearly to equal, in the number of specimens, the single general collection of that class preserved at Paris. With relation to the actual number of specimens preserved in the two collections, I could not venture to state exactly the relation of the one collection to the other, never having seen an authenticated list of either.

279. Can you favour the Committee with any opinion as to the relative value of any other two divisions of Natural History in the British Museum and in Paris, for example Entomology?—The number of specimens in the entomological collection exhibited to the public at Paris infinitely exceeds that which is exhibited to the public in the British Museum.

280. Can you state what proportion the entire collection preserved in the British Museum bears to the entire collection preserved in Paris, regard being had to the fact that the British Museum collection is understood to be open in all its parts to the inquiries of men of science, though not in all its parts exposed to public view?—I have not had occasion to consult the private entomological collection preserved from public view in the Museum at Paris, so that I would not venture, from personal observation, to make the comparison in that class of animals which the question requires; but that of the British Museum, which I have inspected, is in a very imperfect state both with regard to number and arrangement.

281. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Do you think that, without injury to the specimens in the British Museum, a larger number might be exposed to public view than there is at present?—I think that the collection of insects at present exhibited in the British Museum must be very unsatisfactory, from its limited extent, both to the public and to the naturalist.

282. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you say unsatisfactory to the naturalist, are the Committee to understand that, within your own knowledge or belief, any naturalist, desirous of consulting the collections as a man of science would consult them, has failed to obtain such facility in the British Museum?—The question referred, as I understood it, to the insects at present exhibited to the public, and did not refer to the contents of the cabinets preserved in private apartments in the library of the Museum.

283. Are you aware that there has ever been any difficulty experienced by any man of science in consulting the collections in such cabinets?—I am not aware that any more difficulty exists in consulting the private collections in

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the British Museum than there exists in consulting the private collections preserved in the Museums of other countries.

284. Does not the delicacy of colour in certain specimens of entomology forbid their being exposed to the action of light?—The Entomological department is so very extensive, the collections of duplicate insects preserved in the British Museum, as in most other museums, are so numerous, that without injuring the entire collection, larger selections might be made of duplicates from the various subordinate groups of that class which would afford the student, by their being constantly exhibited, means of acquiring a knowledge of that class more extensive than is at present to be found in the British Museum.

285. Are you aware that duplicate specimens are at this moment exhibited, even of those insects the delicacy of the colour of which might perhaps have forbidden the exhibition at all?—I am well aware that there is exhibited to the public at present of the whole class of insects, comprehending more than 100,000 species, only one glazed case containing a few species selected at great distances from each other throughout the orders and families of that class of animals.

286. The question referred to duplicate specimens of insects, the delicacy of the colour of which might be injured by exposure to light; are you aware of the exhibition to the public of such duplicate specimens in the British Museum?—I understand the case of insects, to which I referred in my last answer, to contain only the duplicates of the more common species of insects preserved from light in the cabinets; and I have no doubt that those common duplicates which have thus been selected, and placed for public inspection, in that case, will suffer from exposure to light. But in order to make the collection of insects conducive to public instruction and gratification, like the collection of birds and the collection of shells, which also present delicate colours that are perishable, the public exhibition of some collection is a necessary evil to be incurred for the public good; and that evil is not great where the specimens, however delicate, that are exhibited are only duplicates of a collection carefully preserved in closed cabinets.

287. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Can you give the Committee any idea as to what proportion of insects, in a large collection, might be exhibited without seriously injuring the remainder of the finer specimens?—I should think that there are exhibited, in the Museum of Natural History in the Jardin des Plantes, to the public view, six or seven times the number that are exhibited in the British Museum.

288. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You mean in the Upper Gallery in the Jardin des Plantes?—Yes.

289. Can you state the number of specimens in the collection at Paris exhibited, or non-exhibited?—I have not counted either those exhibited at Paris, or those exhibited in the British Museum, though I have often perused both collections.

290. Is there any catalogue of the collection in Paris?—I am not aware that there is any catalogue published of the collection of Paris. The works published by the heads of the several zoological departments at Paris always refer more especially to the specimens immediately under their charge.

291. Mr. *Hawes.*] And therefore there is less need for an accurate descriptive catalogue, in reference to the collection at Paris, than exists for a catalogue of the collection of the Museum?—In fact, the works of the several heads of the departments at Paris are more valuable, as zoological catalogues, than catalogues exclusively drawn up with relation merely to the collections under their charge, because their works refer to the specimens that exist in all the collections with which they have been acquainted at the time of the publication of their works.

292. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware of the number of specimens in the British collection in the Museum?—I am not aware that any one has counted the number of specimens in the British collections of the Museum.

293. Mr. *Hawes.*] Has any statement of their number been made?—I have not seen any announcement of the exact number of specimens.

294. There is no authentic statement, that you are aware of, proceeding from the Museum?—None, that I am aware of; but I observe that the published Report of this Committee gives the entire number of zoological specimens in the Paris Museum as 152,000.

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295. You are aware that the Natural History department in the British Museum is placed under one head; would it not be desirable that it should be subdivided, and that the head of each department should be independent, and responsible for the preservation and the exhibition of the department entrusted to him?—Undoubtedly, I do consider that it would be greatly for the benefit of the collections in the British Museum, as well as highly advantageous to the public, to have that division of labour established in the zoological staff of the British Museum which is established with so much advantage in that of Paris.

296. Under how many professors are the departments of Natural History placed into which the Museum at Paris is divided?—To one professor is intrusted the division comprehending the mammalia and the birds. To another professor is intrusted that of the fishes and reptiles; to another professor the molluscous division of the animal kingdom and the radiata; to another the articulated classes of animals; and to the fifth, the collection of comparative anatomy.

297. And at present are not those departments all headed by some of the most distinguished men in Europe?—Most if not all of them are headed by the most distinguished men of Europe in their several departments.

298. The professors are from time to time elected by themselves, are they not?—I rather think that the election is made by the Academy, and merely the proposal by themselves.

299. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Are you aware that the Royal Museums in France are placed under the direction of the Intendant-general of the Civil List?—I have understood from the published Report of this Committee, that the superintendence of the Royal Collections is so placed.

300. Are you aware that the Museum of Natural History is placed under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction?—I believe that the general control of that museum is placed under his direction.

301. Are you aware that the regulation under which the Museum of Natural History is constituted was promulgated in June 1793?—I was not aware of the precise date.

302. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know by whom the professors in the French Jardin des Plantes are named?—It is my impression that the professors in the Jardin des Plantes name a person to the Institute, who may either adopt him or not; they select by ballot a person to recommend to the Government to be appointed, but that it first originates with the professors, who name certain candidates; then the election of one of these candidates is made by ballot in the Institute, and from that tribunal the candidate is recommended to the Government.

303. Leaving a veto on the part of the Institute in the first instance, and a veto on the part of the Government in the last instance?—I believe that there is a veto in both cases.

304. Mr. *Hawes.*] The institution of the Jardin des Plantes, however, is more immediately under the direction of scientific men?—The whole management, so far as science is concerned, in the Jardin des Plantes, I understand to be entirely under the direction of the professors, who are the most scientific men in Europe in their several departments. They appoint annually one of their own body as general director of the whole for that year.

305. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Without entering into the question of who appoints the professors, is not the whole management and regulation of the Jardin des Plantes under the direction of 13 professors?—So far as science is concerned, I believe it is entirely under the direction of those 13 professors.

306. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have not the results to science been more important and more distinguished, from the Institution of the Jardin des Plantes than from that of the British Museum?—That liberal arrangement has undoubtedly proved most beneficial to science, and I should think it is an arrangement the most calculated to stimulate the exertions of men of science in their several departments. It is infinitely more wise than to have the scientific staff, as it is in the British Museum, placed in subordination to each other, and in subordination to men whose pursuits have no relation to their own. And the effect of that liberal system is shown in the persevering industry, and the success, with which they have laboured for so long a period in the cultivation of their several departments.

307. Are you at all acquainted with the constitution of the British Museum?—I am

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—I am partly acquainted with it from the published Reports of this Committee.

308. You are aware that the Board of Trustees has the power of electing certain persons to the office of Trustee?—Yes, I am aware of the mixed constitution of the Board of Management of the British Museum.

309. Can you state whether the more eminent or learned and scientific men at all look forward to the honour of being appointed Trustees of the Museum? —I should think from the observation of the past, that very few scientific men in Britain would ever look forward to an appointment of that nature.

310. Do you think it would be an advantage to the Museum if occasionally more learned and eminent men were selected for that honour?—If it could be made distinctly an honour to scientific men to be appointed to the trusteeship of the British Museum, I have no doubt it would be eagerly looked for by scientific men, and that their appointment would benefit the Museum.

311. Do not you think that their influence might be beneficial, and that the classification and the general utility, as well as the scientific utility of the Museum, might be increased if scientific men had more influence in the Board of Management?—I have no doubt that the deliberations of the Trustees in the management of that vast Institution would be greatly aided by the counsels of men of science, especially of such as were eminent in those departments of science most immediately connected with the affairs of that Institution.

312. Are you at all aware of the comparative numbers of men of science among the Trustees now, and at the formation of the British Museum?—I have never heard of the election of a man of science to the trusteeship of the British Museum.

313. Your attention is requested to the following passage from a work recently published by Dr. Davy, the brother of Sir Humphrey Davy, which states the opinions of Sir Humphrey Davy himself, who was an official Trustee of the Museum: "When the British Museum was first established, in consequence of the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society, of his splendid collections to the country, the Trustees were either great officers of state, owing their situation to their office, or some persons of science, art and letters associated with them, elected by the principal Trustees. At first the leading Trustees of the elected class were either distinguished members of the Royal Society, or highly accomplished noblemen and gentlemen, possessed of refined knowledge in art, or profound knowledge in science. The last scientific Trustee elected was Mr. Henry Cavendish. Lately the elections have been almost entirely made from branches of the aristocracy, or gentlemen of some Parliamentary influence. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and The Speaker of the House of Commons are considered as the really active members of the trust, and overpowered as those great officers must be with the religious, legal and legislative affairs of the country, it cannot be supposed that they can have much leisure or much opportunity to attend to the government or arrangement of the national collections. All the officers of the Museum, who ought to be either efficient librarians or curators of the house, used to be elected in turns by the Archbishop of Canterbury and The Speaker of the House of Commons; for the late Chancellor Lord Eldon always refused to act as Trustee, considering, probably with great propriety, that he had other duties more essential to his office to perform. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that amongst the curators, assistant librarians and sub-librarians, there should be found many persons taken from the inferior departments of the church and of the public offices, places abounding with respectable well-educated men, but not the natural seminaries of either naturalists or of persons of profound and refined taste in antiquities, collections of the works of art, and monuments of the genius of the great people of antiquity. If men of the highest distinction as to scientific character had always occupied the most exalted offices in the Museum, either as curators of the collections, or as zoologists, ornithologists, entomologists, mineralogists, botanists, and superintendents of the ancient collections of sculpture and painting, and if the salaries of such officers had been made respectable, and their rank a gratifying or enviable one, there would have been always a sufficient number of aspirants after such situations, and we should not have required the assistance of foreigners in that establishment, which ought to be the natural school of our academies in science and art." Will you state your opinion on the passage which has just been read?

—I perfectly

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—I perfectly concur with Sir Humphrey Davy in the sentiments which are there expressed; and I also concur with him in the belief that such an arrangement as he alludes to, would be highly conducive to the general interests of science in Great Britain, and there might then be an encouragement to men of science to aspire to such an honour.

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314. Sir Humphrey Davy goes on to say, "There must be a general system of change in everything belonging to this Institution before there can be any system of radical improvement. Each department must be preserved separate and distinct from the other. The sculpture must be judged by men who have shown their knowledge of taste with regard to this branch of the fine arts. The collection and arrangement of paintings must be trusted either to artists themselves or to refined judges of the art. The geologist should have his department entirely to himself, and the mineralogist would not find even the present treasures of the British Museum too extensive for much active labour, philosophical research, and even useful discovery in the variety of their arrangements and bearings; and a good geologist, by connecting the history of the specimens of inorganic nature with those of living animals, might open to the world a number of curious and very extraordinary truths." What is your opinion upon that passage?—I also concur in the sentiments which Sir Humphrey Davy has expressed in that extract; and I would be inclined to carry the subdivision of labour to a much greater extent throughout the collections of the British Museum than Sir Humphrey Davy appears to have contemplated in the passage just read.

315. There is one other passage on which your opinion is also requested, Sir Humphrey Davy also continues thus: "It appears to me that the present is the best moment for attempting a radical and fundamental change in everything belonging to this ancient misapplied, and I may almost say useless institution. In every part of the metropolis, people are crying out for knowledge; they are searching for her even in corners and bye-ways, and such is their desire for her, that they are disposed to seize her by illegitimate means, if they cannot obtain her by fair and just ones. This then is the moment to give energy to their efforts, and for the legislature to sanction what reason has so long required." Do you concur in that opinion?—With regard to that extract, I should say that I believe that corruption generally enters first, and reform last, into scientific institutions; and there is, perhaps, no institution in the British dominions where a thorough reform would be more beneficial to the public and to science than the British Museum; and although the sentiments of indignation are expressed in very strong language in that work of Sir Humphrey Davy, I fully concur with him in the spirit of the remarks contained in the quotation that has been read. I conceive that, as compared with the corresponding institution of our Continental brethren, the zoological collection of our National Museum, and the management of that collection, and the whole management of the British Museum, are an opprobrium to the British nation and these enlightened times.

316. The government of the British Museum being principally in the hands of the three principal Trustees, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and The Speaker of the House of Commons, should it happen that two out of these three principal Trustees should decline to act, by reason of their official duties being overwhelmingly great, does it not necessarily follow that the principal government of the Museum would fall into the hands of one of them?—It appears to me to be almost a necessary result of the present constitution of the Board of Trustees of the British Museum.

317. That being the case, must not that one principal Trustee, from his being also a person overwhelmed with great official business, necessarily delegate his power and his duty to inferior officers?—It might be expected from the circumstances that have been mentioned, that very often parts of his duty would be delegated to persons inferior to him in the management of the Museum. I have had occasion also, while I was a pupil of Dr. Metoxa, professor of comparative anatomy in the University of La Sapienza at Rome, to observe the little regard sometimes paid to the interests of physical science by gentlemen engaged with clerical avocations.

318. Do you think it desirable that the head of the church in 1836, at a time when church affairs necessarily occupy even ordinary minds, should mainly direct the government and management of a great institution like the British Museum?—

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Museum?—I think that however gifted a man of that character might be with knowledge and every good principle that could adorn the human heart, that he could not have all the qualifications that are required for the due and effective management of so vast an establishment as that of the British Museum, which embraces such a diversity of objects.

319. Would not such a constitution account for the want of good arrangement and good classification, the want of good catalogues and the absence of the association of distinguished scientific men with the Board of Trustees, which have been alluded to in the course of the examination to-day?—There are many other circumstances besides those which have been more especially referred to, which may have given rise to those defects in the subordinate details of the Museum, such as the degraded nominal rank of the useful scientific officers, and the relations of subordination of these officers to each other, to whom the chief scientific trusts are confided, and upon whom a great deal of the important management of the Museum must devolve, as well as the want of competent and effective scientific heads in the body of Trustees to direct the proper organization of the whole establishment, and to enter into all the minutiæ of details which that Institution embraces.

320. Without going so far or being so strong a radical reformer as Sir Humphrey Davy appears to have been in the passage which has just been read, might not some such constitution as this be adopted with advantage, namely, placing the executive of the Museum in the hands of a board of officers in all respects equal and similar, selecting a president according to the French law, and confining the Trustees to their duties as Trustees strictly such?—I conceive that all that relates to the scientific details, as the arrangement and distribution of the objects contained in the British Museum, and the appropriation of the funds which may be confided to each head of a department by Government for the maintenance of the collections under his immediate superintendence, might be left to such a scientific body. A board so constituted would, I think, be the best calculated to employ such a power with advantage, but in other matters such a corporation should be under the supervision of higher authorities, as at Paris.

321. Supposing then such a board to be constituted, would any injury accrue to science if the Trustees were merely confined even to seeing that the Museum was regularly repaired and painted and the rooms were well swept?—I think that a body of Trustees high in rank, and men of high occupations in the state, would never allow themselves to be occupied with such menial matters, but I think that some such body might exist with advantage to the Institution, to superintend generally the administration of justice and the preservation of harmony in the interior of the Museum, and that there might be a convenient board of appeal between the members of the British Museum and the Government. I should expect the deliberations of such men to be guided with great impartiality, if not skill, and that they would decide with judgment such questions as might then come before them.

322. Do you think that the history of the Museum, in reference to the patronage exercised by the Trustees, tends to confirm your opinion of the perfect impartiality and lofty views of such exalted individuals?—I believe that the history of the British Museum does not show that the duties of the Trustees have been so circumscribed as has now been suggested, and that in the appointments of the officers in the British Museum, they have not always exercised their judgment in selecting the most eminent scientific men in the British dominions for the several departments; indeed the degraded rank of the several offices rendered such a selection impossible, in filling up the vacant offices, or in making new appointments in the Museum.

323. The following is a list of the present elected Trustees of the Museum: Lord St. Helens, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Farnborough, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Ashburton, the Right honourable Thomas Grenville, Earl of Eldon, Right honourable Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Derby, Lord Fitzgerald, and Sir Robert H. Inglis. Do you think, in reference to science and literature, or knowledge generally, that that selection is the best which could be made with reference to the government of the Institution?—As elected Trustees, with reference to the due administration of a great scientific establishment, I should not think, from any knowledge

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ledge that I have ever obtained of the scientific acquirements of those noblemen and gentlemen, that they were the most competent men in Britain to regulate the scientific affairs of such an Institution.

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324. The Committee has been informed, that the office of elected Trustee has always been considered in the literary and scientific world as the blue ribbon of literature; will you state on what man of distinction in science the honour has ever been conferred within your time?—If I am not mistaken, I have stated in my answer to a former question, that it was not within the compass of my knowledge that any man eminent in science had been appointed to the trusteeship of the British Museum.

325. Will you refer to Question 142 in the evidence before the Committee of last year, and upon reading over the names of eminent individuals contained in the question, do not you think that one of those names might have even done honour to the Board of Trustees, exalted as it may now be by its rank, such as Dalton, Ivory, Brown, Hatchett, Pond, Herschell, Babbage, Henry, Barlow, South, Faraday, Murdoch and Christie?—Some of the gentlemen enumerated in this list are, I regret to say, unknown to me as men eminent in science, from our pursuits, perhaps, being of so different a nature; but there are names in this list which I should have thought would have reflected the highest honour on any Board which had the superintendence of an institution which was a temple of science, as the British Museum ought to be. I conceive that most of the scientific men in that list would have been highly beneficial as members of the body of Trustees, and that their talents and acquirements would have often aided and directed the scientific deliberations of that body.

Jovis, 3° die Martii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Estcourt.	Mr. Thorneley.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Elphinstone.
Sir R. Inglis.	Lord Sandon.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Baring.

MR. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Bell, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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326. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are a Surgeon and a Fellow of the Royal Society?—I am.

327. You are also lecturer on comparative anatomy at Guy's Hospital?—I am.

328. For some time have you attended generally to natural history, and more particularly to particular branches of it?—For many years.

329. Are you at all acquainted generally with the Natural History department of the British Museum?—Of late years but little. I have occasionally had opportunities of examining different departments, but I cannot say that I am much acquainted with the general arrangement of the Museum; the departments in which I have been principally interested are the reptilia and the crustacea.

330. Confining the question at present to those two branches of Natural History, will you state to the Committee your opinion of the collections in the Museum, both with reference to their classification and their nomenclature?—With regard to the reptilia, some years since I had occasion repeatedly to consult the collection in the British Museum. As I consulted them for scientific objects only, I had recourse to the gentleman who, I believe, had the charge particularly of that portion of the collection, Mr. Gray, and I always found the greatest possible facilities afforded me for the most minute examination of all the specimens that I could possibly want; and perhaps it may not be irrelevant if I add, that whenever I have gone to the British Museum for the only purpose for which I ever do go, that of examining specimens for scientific objects, I have always experienced the greatest attention on the part of the scientific officers of that establishment.

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331. With reference to the state of the collections, more particularly the reptilia and the crustacea, will you state your opinion, considering always that they are a portion of a national collection?—I have had an opportunity very lately of comparing the state of the reptilia now, with its condition some years since, and I have not, as it happens, visited it in the interval. I should say, therefore, that although the collection of reptilia is far from being now in the state in which it ought to be, as forming part of a national collection, its improvement is so considerable with regard to nomenclature and arrangement as to afford a promise, supposing that the same progress of improvement were now going on, of its being brought into a much more creditable and proper condition in the course of similar changes. I beg to say particularly that the nomenclature of the reptilia is, generally speaking, admirable.

332. And the state and condition of the specimens in good order?—All the specimens in spirits appear to be in good order. I cannot say that that is the case with many of the dry specimens, but it is impossible that they should be, after a lapse of years, in as good order as those preserved in spirits, and I speak, especially on this point, with some confidence, as I have a very extensive collection of reptilia of my own, in which I find that it is almost impossible to keep the dry specimens in good condition.

333. Is the collection as complete as it ought to be, or as it might be?—No, it certainly is not. I think that if greater liberality were allowed in the purchase of specimens in this branch, as well as in every other of zoology that I have ever attended to in the Museum, great improvement might be made; and I speak at this moment particularly of one group of the reptilia, the tortoises, in which, though much has been done, very much still remains to be done. My impression is, that the collection of tortoises in the Museum is not half equal to my own private collection, in point of species; and I think Mr. Gray will bear me out in that statement.

334. You have stated that the nomenclature of the reptilia generally is very good?—Yes; particularly the nomenclature of the specimens in spirits. At the same time I must say that very little has yet been done in naming the dry preparations, both of the saurian reptiles and of the tortoises.

335. In the class reptilia, are they all named?—No; very few of the dry specimens.

336. What is the system of nomenclature that has been adopted?—Mr. Gray has adopted his own arrangement, for the labels are in his own handwriting; and it is but fair to state, that, I believe he understands the subject of reptilia better perhaps than any other man in Europe.

337. Do you think, in a collection like that of the Museum, that any portion of the specimens ought to be unnamed?—No, I think they all ought to be named.

338. To what would you attribute such an imperfection in the collection as the want of its being named throughout?—Not certainly to the want of activity and industry on the part of the officers; but in a great measure to this circumstance, which I have often witnessed with very great concern, that the principal zoological officers of the British Museum, at a time when they ought to be, from their duty to the public, and would be, from their own inclination, attending to the scientific objects for which they are placed there, are called away in the midst of their labours to attend parties of ladies and gentlemen round the Museum; an office which appears to me as derogatory to their character as scientific men and officers of a National Museum as it is injurious to the state of the Museum itself.

339. Are you prepared to state to the Committee that the officers generally consider it a duty imposed upon them by the Trustees to do so?—No; I have no opportunity of judging. I merely state the fact from having witnessed it myself when I have been in the Museum.

340. Can you inform the Committee whether any of the officers have complained of its being a serious interruption to their scientific pursuits?—I do not recollect any particular occasion, but my impression is, that that has been complained of.

341. Then you think that the system of nomenclature and classification, in reference to the class of reptilia, is creditable to the officer who is responsible for it, and one which you are not inclined as a scientific man to find fault with?—I should

—I should not have found considerable fault with it, except that, as I before observed, I think in the dried specimens it is sadly deficient.

342. Do you think it advisable that a system of nomenclature or of classification should be adopted on the authority of a single individual?—That brings me to a point upon which I was very anxious to make a few observations to the Committee. I think it is desirable in all cases, wherever a description has been given of a species from any individual specimen, in whatever collection, that the original name should be retained to that specimen, whatever alterations may afterwards take place; and that if in the course of improvement it is found necessary to alter the generic name of such a species, still the original name by which it was first described should be always retained affixed to that specimen. Whether that is the case with regard to the reptilia I am not at the present moment certain, but I believe not. I know that it is the case with regard to many of the crustacea, if not all, which have been described from specimens in the Museum.

343. Have any of the specimens in either of those two classes, more particularly in reference to the class reptilia, names which are not to be found in any published scientific work?—I am not at present able to answer that question. I know that many of those names which are given to reptilia in the British Museum which have been most lately added, are to be found in the published works, and especially in the papers of Mr. Gray himself, which papers are considered as authority on the Continent as well as by the naturalists of this country.

344. Have you looked at all into the Synopsis of the Museum?—Some time since; I think not for the last twelve months or two years.

345. If an officer of the Museum had the power of naming specimens according to his own fancy, should not the names be specially indicated in the Synopsis, so that the scientific men who visit the Museum may be put upon their guard?—If it were a scientific catalogue of the contents of the British Museum (a matter of the greatest possible consequence), then that would be absolutely essential: but as the Synopsis is little more than a popular indication to those who generally go to the Museum for amusement, it matters very little whether the last scientific name be or be not applied to the specimen. If I may be allowed to revert to the importance of stating the original name by which the specimen has been described as a species, I would illustrate it by mentioning that Dr. Beck, the royal naturalist of Copenhagen, has lately been in this country for a considerable period, and has now gone to different parts of the Continent; and he assures me that his principal object in making this scientific tour is to examine the identical specimens which have been described as species, in different publications. Much importance does he attach to this point; and it was always a great disappointment to him, when he visited any known collection, not to find the identical specimen named with the same name as that by which it was first published. Dr. Milne Edwards, who certainly has attended to the subject of the crustacea more than perhaps any other person in Europe at the present day, and who has published by far the best book upon the subject, told me when he was in England last that it was a very great treat to him to look over the collection of crustacea in the British Museum, because he found that those specimens which have been described by Dr. Leach still retained the name which Dr. Leach had given to them, appended to the specimens so described.

346. With regard to the class crustacea, do you think that the system of classification and nomenclature in the Museum is satisfactory?—The crustacea in the Museum are arranged in three separate parts: there is the general collection which is exposed to view; there is the general collection which is contained in drawers; and there is the British collection, also contained in drawers. The collection which is exposed to view contains a great number of very valuable specimens, which are either not named at all, or named only by a nomenclature which is now obsolete; and in the few instances in which the modern generic terms are placed in the cases, they are thrown in in an irregular manner.

347. These imperfections you account for, from the officers generally not having the whole of their time sufficiently at their disposal for the general purposes of the Museum?—I presume that that is in a great measure the cause; and I judge so, because whenever I have had occasion to speak to any of the

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zoological officers of the Museum, I have always found them at work, unless they were so called away. When I say at work, I mean labouring at their legitimate objects.

348. In this class, are the names of highly distinguished writers on zoological subjects, or the names of Dr. Leach, or the popular as well as the scientific names, appended to the specimens?—In that portion of the collection which is exposed, I observed that the popular names are very generally placed with either Linnæan names or the names of old writers; but in very few instances are the names placed that are now generally received by zoologists. It is necessary to say, that the class crustacea has undergone very great improvements, perhaps as great as any other class in the animal kingdom; and that those improvements have not been kept up within that portion of the collection which is exposed to view.

349. You have stated that there are many specimens in drawers?—There are two distinct collections in drawers; one, the general collection, and the other the British collection. They remain in nearly the same condition in which they were left by Dr. Leach. The British collection is one of the most perfect I have ever seen in any department of zoology. Its arrangement is exceedingly good; its nomenclature the best that existed before some very recent publications, that of Dr. Leach himself, who has always been considered as a great authority in the class crustacea. All Dr. Leach's names have been retained in the British drawers; and I believe also, without exception, in the drawers containing the general collection.

350. Is it expedient that the collections should be retained in drawers, or is it from necessity that that plan is adopted in the collection?—The crustacea would bear being exposed better than insects; but there are many, even of the former, that could not be exposed without danger of injury from the action of light; at the same time colour is of less consequence than in insects. I imagine that the greater part of the collection may be exposed without material injury; at the same time, it appears to me the better plan to expose duplicate specimens only.

351. Then are the Committee to infer that you think it is desirable that there should be a collection of duplicates of certain specimens, either for inspection or for popular instruction?—It is highly desirable in all those cases where exposure would injure the specimens, that only duplicates should be exposed. If it be desirable to expose specimens of those classes, it is desirable to have duplicates for the purpose of exposure.

352. Considering that a national collection must always be for popular instruction, as well as for the advancement of science, would it be absolutely necessary, in order to attain those objects, that there should be a certain number of duplicates possessed by the Museum?—I think it is very desirable.

353. Do you consider that in a collection of zoological specimens, speaking generally, it would be advisable that each class, order, family or tribe should have displayed in the cases the organs upon which their several divisions are founded?—I think it would be highly desirable in the exposed part of the collection.

354. Would you make that a separate collection, or would you unite it with the collection itself?—Where it is practicable, I think it would be better to unite it with the general exposed collection.

355. In looking over the names given to the various specimens, have you ever observed any that have been erroneously spelled or illegibly written, or any written in pencil?—In pencil, repeatedly; but I do not remember any that have been illegible or improperly spelled. But in pencil, and very badly written.

356. Do you think it desirable that the keeper of a collection, supposing him always to be a scientific man, should undergo the drudgery of actually writing with his own hand all the names?—Certainly not.

357. Do not you think that the body managing so important a collection ought to prevent such labour being imposed upon a scientific man?—Certainly; I think the objects of the zoological officers ought to be strictly scientific, and that they may have clerks or other persons appointed for writing and matters of that kind.

358. You were well acquainted with Dr. Leach?—Intimately.

359. Are you in possession of his valuable manuscripts?—I have a considerable portion of his manuscripts in my possession.

360. You have stated that a portion of the names given by Dr. Leach are retained?—In the crustacea all of them.

361. Does your observation lead you to know whether the names have been retained generally throughout the departments of Natural History, or more or less in one part than in another?—The department to which I attended principally while Dr. Leach was an officer of the British Museum, was conchology, especially British conchology; but I have for many years ceased to pay any considerable attention to that subject; and I confess that I have not gone over the British collection of shells of late years. At the same time I remember, in casually passing through the rooms, that I have painfully received the impression that Dr. Leach's names have been either removed entirely or altered; but my personal information upon this point amounts to nothing more than that.

362. It is stated in an article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review, that the arrangement of the British zoological collection is due mainly to Dr. Leach. This article is written in 1823. "It is about four years," says the Review, "since Dr. Leach was occupied in the Museum, and all that appears to have been done since his retirement from its duties is the restoration of some of the British birds to their old appellations." Are you able to state whether that is correct?—I am not; because it refers to subjects to which I have never attended in the British Museum.

363. What is your opinion of the expediency of each keeper of a collection having at his disposal, apart from the general library, such books as are absolutely necessary to him, either in arranging his collection, or in giving him the last and best scientific information?—I should think it must be of the greatest utility to the keepers of any museum to have all the essential works on their particular departments at hand; and I presume that that could hardly be the case, if they were obliged to take them out of the general library, because of course they would then be removed from being consulted by others who visited the library for that purpose.

364. Do you feel it of importance that each keeper of a collection should have a separate apartment, that he might pursue his speculations uninterruptedly?—It certainly would be most desirable; that is the case, I believe, in the Paris Museum.

365. Suppose the Committee should be informed that no arrangements for such a purpose are making in the new buildings, do not you think it of importance that that point should be considered?—I think it is desirable that such an arrangement should be made as speedily as possible.

366. Do you deem it of importance that the specific name, together with the English, German and French trivial names should be attached to the specimens, so that the collection might be equally useful to the foreigner as to the Englishman?—Generally speaking, the names which are given to scientific objects in the language of the country are too vague to be applied with any degree of certainty; although it may be well to apply the English trivial name to every English species, it appears to me to be of little consequence to attach foreign names. The scientific language is so universally known to all naturalists, that it can scarcely be necessary to load the label with more than the scientific and the English name.

367. Are you aware of the annual sum expended by the Museum in improving the Natural History collection?—Not at all.

368. Can you inform the Committee what sum, if annually expended, would, within a reasonable period, complete the collection?—I feel totally incompetent to give an opinion upon that subject.

369. Sir *R. Inglis*.] With respect to the specific names, is there or is there not a want of specific names in the greater part of the zoological collection?—I do not feel competent to give an opinion upon any other branches than those I have now mentioned, for I have not consulted for scientific objects any other branches in the Museum. But with regard to the reptilia, I should say that the spirit preparations are all well named; but the dry preparations are very deficient in that respect.

370. Lord *Stanley*.] It has been stated by a witness who has been examined, "that as compared with the corresponding institution of our Continental brethren, the zoological collection of our National Museum and the management of that collection, and the whole management of the British Museum, are an opprobrium to the British nation and these enlightened times." Do you conceive that

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that an observation to that extent is justified by the state of the collection, so far as you are acquainted with it?—With regard to any comparison with the Continental museums, I have no means of judging, for I never was out of England in my life; but as a positive question I should say, that that statement goes much further than I should choose to go, and certainly differs very much from my own opinion of the state of the British Museum.

371. Mr. *Hawes*.] The remark to which your attention has been drawn is founded upon a comparison of the British collection with collections abroad; are you acquainted with collections abroad?—Not at all.

372. Then that remark, as founded upon a comparison of this collection with collections abroad, stands uncontradicted by you?—Yes; I guarded my answer with that observation.

373. Is there any scientific catalogue of the specimens of the Museum existing?—There is a scientific catalogue of a portion of the specimens; there is a scientific catalogue, which I believe was formed by Dr. Leach, of the crustacea and of the insects, and I have reason to believe that that is still kept up by Mr. Samouelle. I am not aware that there is any other.

374. Has that ever been printed?—Never, I believe.

375. Is it kept up generally, do you know?—I do not know; I have only seen that part of the catalogue.

376. Are you aware that Mr. Samouelle is confined to entomology?—Entomology and the crustacea in drawers.

377. And so far as you know, there is no other scientific catalogue existing in manuscript?—I have never had occasion to inquire for any.

378. Do you think the Synopsis of the Museum a sufficient catalogue?—I think it may be sufficient for the mass of the population that go to visit the British Museum, but it is not sufficient for scientific objects.

379. Do you think it expedient in that Synopsis, in reference to the mass of the population, to inform them that salmon is digestible, that cod breaks into white flakes and is an agreeable food?—It does not strike me as necessary; trivial observations of that kind appear to be hardly called for, even in a popular catalogue of a scientific collection. I should say that there ought to be two distinct catalogues of the British Museum; the one a synoptical one, adapted for general visitors, and the other a strictly scientific one, which should contain every species in the collection.

380. Do you think that if such a catalogue were made, it would meet with general sale, both at home and abroad?—I think it is extremely probable that scarcely a scientific library would be without it, either private or public.

381. You deem it a matter of essential importance?—Of first-rate importance.

382. Do not you think it should be made an object of attention on the part of the Trustees?—I have always wished that it might be so.

383. Are you acquainted with the catalogue of the collection of the College of Surgeons?—Yes, quite well.

384. Is not that deemed an interesting catalogue?—It is highly so.

385. Can you at all state the extent of its sale or circulation?—I have not the least idea.

386. Do you know the price at which it is sold?—I do not, for a copy has been presented to me by a friend; I have not seen the whole; the only part which I have examined is that which has been done by Mr. Owen.

387. Do you know the number of specimens in the collection of the College of Surgeons?—No.

388. Do you know the time that the formation of that catalogue occupied the maker of it?—I do not know how many years, but many years.

389. Lord *Sandon*.] Do you conceive that the collections of Natural History in the British Museum are in a sufficiently perfect state to make it desirable to publish a catalogue?—I think it would be impossible in their present state to publish a perfect catalogue.

390. Do you think it desirable not to publish a catalogue till the collection is in that state not to be exposed to very frequent alterations?—I think so. It is desirable that the catalogue should be made as complete as possible, and that at certain intervals there should be an appendix published to that catalogue; and that when the appendixes became so numerous as to render it desirable, then a new catalogue should be printed, embodying the whole.

391. Lord

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391. Lord *Stanley*.] You were asked, whether you think it should have been made an object on the part of the Trustees to have had such a catalogue formed; do you think it would have been desirable that the Trustees should have taken such a step till the collection was in such a state as to give a perfect catalogue?—Not till the collection was in such a state as to afford the means of having a very extensive and well-arranged catalogue; and I think, that in the present moveable state of some portion of the collection, that would be impossible.

392. Then the Committee are not to understand you as casting any censure upon the conduct of the Trustees, in not having had such a catalogue prepared?—I feel that I am not competent to judge of what has been done, or what could have been done, by the Trustees; but from what I see of the collection, I think the first thing would be to bring the collection into a state that would form a good basis for a catalogue.

393. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] Might it not be desirable, in printing a scientific catalogue of what there is in the Museum, to name also the objects that are wanting?—That would be very desirable. A list of *desiderata*, in fact.

394. Mr. *Hawes*.] Do you think the present state of the collections of the British Museum, keeping in mind also their extent, is such as not to call for the formation of a catalogue?—I think I am scarcely sufficiently acquainted with the greater part of the collection in the British Museum to give a decided opinion upon that subject; at the same time I think that a catalogue is of such importance, that as soon as the zoological officers of the Museum consider that it can be done with any approach to perfection, it ought to be set about.

395. As you have stated that these officers are sometimes occupied in attending parties of ladies and gentlemen, and as you have also stated that they have actually to write the names of the specimens; do you think it possible that they could devote sufficient time, and abstract themselves sufficiently from their other duties, to be able to form a catalogue?—I think it is impossible that the zoological officers of the British Museum, under existing circumstances, could form such a catalogue as the British Museum ought to have.

396. Is it not then a fair inference from what you have stated, that the Trustees, who have the management of the institution, are indifferent to the formation of a catalogue?—I do not think I am competent to answer that question.

397. If the Trustees deemed the formation of a catalogue of the essential importance which you have stated it to be, do not you think that they would have taken some steps to form a complete catalogue before this time?—If the Trustees of the Museum viewed it in the light that I do, they certainly would.

398. Lord *Stanley*.] Are you quite certain that no such steps have been taken?—I am not.

399. Mr. *Hawes*.] Do you know any man of science who has ever seen or known of the existence of such a catalogue?—I have no means of judging, for I have never asked the question; nor have I ever heard an observation made, importing that there was no progress made in forming a catalogue.

400. You being particularly acquainted with two branches of the Natural History Museum, have you ever seen or heard of such a catalogue?—The last time I visited the Museum I had occasion to consult the catalogue of the crustacea, and I found immediately what I wanted; and with regard to reptilia, I heard this morning, for the first time, that there is a catalogue of that department, and I would explain my not being aware of it before by the circumstance that when I have been at the collection, for the purpose of consulting the reptilia, I have had much better assistance than a catalogue in Mr. Gray being ready to show them to me himself. I have but once had occasion to ask for a catalogue, and in that instance it was forthcoming.

401. Fully acknowledging the industry and ability of Mr. Gray, the object of the question is to ascertain whether, if a stranger visited the Museum, he could have obtained, knowing nothing of Mr. Gray, access to that catalogue, and consequently derived the advantages from it that you did?—The catalogue which I allude to is under Mr. Samouelle's care, because it refers to crustacea; and I have no hesitation in saying that, I believe, any stranger applying to Mr. Samouelle would immediately have had the catalogue opened to him.

402. Do you think a stranger would be likely to apply to the keeper of the entomological collection respecting the catalogue of crustacea?—I think so; indeed I have no doubt of it, because I know Dr. Milne Edwards went to the British Museum for the purpose of consulting the crustacea; and he afterwards

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spoke with great pleasure of the facilities which had been afforded him in consulting the collection, and added how much pleasure it gave him to see in the catalogue Dr. Leach's names and observations, which he particularly wished to consult.

403. Is that manuscript catalogue accessible generally to men of science?—On speaking to Mr. Samouelle, I believe, immediately.

404. Are the crustacea under the care of Mr. Samouelle?—Yes, with the exception of that part which is exposed to the public, and I do not know under whose care that is placed.

405. Is the catalogue of the reptilia open generally to the public?—I do not know, because I never asked to see it myself, nor was I aware that it existed till this morning; but I heard Mr. Gray state just now that such a catalogue is in progress, as well as catalogues of other parts of the collection.

406. Are you able to inform the Committee when such catalogues were commenced?—No, for the reason I before assigned, that I never had occasion to ask for the catalogue, except with relation to a few crustacea, and then I found it forthcoming.

407. With regard to the powers and responsibilities of the keepers of departments, do you think the present subdivision of departments, without each keeper being independent of the other, and responsible for his collection, a good system?—I think it would be desirable to make the keeper of each department much more independent than he is now. The powers which are given to the keepers of the different departments in Paris, I believe, are very extensive. I do not know that it would be desirable to give them so much power here, or whether it is desirable even there. But, if I may be permitted, I will just mention a single circumstance which occurred to myself, which shows the influence possessed by the keepers of departments in the Paris collection. I am at present writing a work on the subject of tortoises. When the naturalist who has the care of that part of the collection in the Paris Museum was in England, on seeing my collection he noted how many species they had in their collection which I had not in my own; and, unasked by me, in the course of a very short time, there came over from the Paris collection a large case filled with their rarest specimens of tortoises, committed to my care, for my use, to have them figured, and to describe from them, without even a time being specified when I was to return them. Amongst them were several duplicates, of which they requested my acceptance; but the majority of them were unique specimens. I have them now in my own house, and I have never had any intimation whatever as to the time when they are expected to be returned.

408. At all events, that must indicate a very generous desire on the part of the individual or individuals who sent it to promote the general objects of science?—Highly so.

409. And almost a singular instance of generosity?—I have never met with a similar instance, nor heard of one. I do not mention it as an example to be followed, but I mention it as an instance of almost unheard-of liberality on the part of a public body.

410. Lord *Sandon*.] Are you aware whether it was done on the responsibility of the professors, or whether there was a communication with the Minister of the Interior upon the subject?—I have no means of judging, for in fact there was no statement whatever sent with them, excepting that I was given to understand by a private communication that certain duplicates were at my service. I had previously given them duplicates from my own collection, and this sort of interchange is, I believe, not uncommon with them.

411. You would not recommend that specimens should be taken from the collection of the Museum, and so lent?—No; it appears to me a stretch of liberality which is next to impossible generally.

412. And for a time the collection from which they are taken must be imperfect?—Yes; and in the present case it must be for many months, because it would take that time to figure them.

413. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] Do you know whether this exercise of liberality was on the responsibility of the curator, or on the responsibility of the board who form the committee of management?—I do not know; no intimation was conveyed to me upon that subject; it was in consequence of the curator of that department making notes of my desiderata that I received them, unasked by me.

me. I should never, of course, have thought of asking for such an indulgence.

414. Do you recollect a somewhat similar act of generosity on the part of Mr. Owen and the Zoological Society, with reference to ornithorynchus?—I cannot at this moment charge my memory with the particulars, though I have some recollection of the circumstance.

415. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you inform the Committee whether there are any number of specimens unexhibited, that is inaccessible to the public?—At present I have no means of judging that there are any at all, because I have visited the Museum very little of late.

416. Were you in town when Cuvier visited the Museum?—Yes, I met him there.

417. Have you ever heard a complaint that certain specimens were not shown to him?—Never.

418. And in your opinion it would not be likely that the officers of the Museum would withhold from so eminent a naturalist the sight of any specimens?—I should think it impossible. I had several conversations with Cuvier; when he was here he visited me twice at my own house, and he expressed himself generally in such terms of gratification at the manner in which he had been received both at the Museum and elsewhere, that I think, if there had been any ground for such a complaint, it is impossible he could have felt as he appeared to do.

419. What is your opinion as to the expediency of allowing officers having the charge of particular collections to make private collections in the same department?—It appears to me that it would be hard to prevent them from forming any private collection. It was done to a considerable extent by Dr. Leach, but I believe he gave the whole of them ultimately to the British Museum.

420. May not the two objects of collecting specimens for the private and for the public collection conflict the one with the other?—I can conceive it barely possible that that may be the case.

421. Then, generally speaking, you do not think it expedient to forbid the keepers of collections to make similar private collections at the same time?—It strikes me that it would be almost an act of injustice to interdict them from forming a private collection.

422. In the purchase of either single specimens or collections, do you think that, before such purchases are made, the Trustees should consult the keeper of the collection under whom they are to be placed, or not?—I think it would be essential in all cases, before purchases are made, that the keeper of the collection should be consulted as to whether the collection requires such and such specimens to be added to it.

423. And also as to their value?—And also as to their value.

424. Do not you think the contrary system, of taking opinions out of the Museum without consulting the officers of the Museum in reference to such purchases, tends to lower the standing of the gentlemen employed in the Museum?—I think so.

425. Lord *Sandon.*] Cannot you conceive a case in which the opinion of persons who have paid particular attention to a particular branch of science may be still more desirable to have as to the value of the objects than that of the officers of the Museum?—I can conceive a case in which reference may with advantage be made to an individual not an officer of the Museum; but as a general rule, I think the officers of the Museum should be consulted in the first instance.

426. Sir *R. Inglis.*] And that no purchase should be made against the recommendation of an officer of the Museum, in whose charge the department may be?—I confess I should be favourable to the general principle of giving the officers of the Museum considerable latitude upon that subject.

427. Mr. *Hawes.*] And you would be disposed to consider that a previous consultation with them would be desirable?—Highly desirable.

428. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Are you aware of any instance in which such previous consultation has not been had?—Not at all.

429. Lord *Sandon.*] Has reference ever been made to yourself as to the value of specimens to be purchased for the Museum?—Yes, reference has been made

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made to me in one instance recently; it was with respect to a fossil turtle, the finest specimen of the kind, I believe, in existence.

430. Is not that just an instance of the desirableness now and then of consulting gentlemen who have paid particular attention to particular branches of study, when a purchase is in contemplation?—Yes, and I beg to add, that in that case I addressed my letter to Mr. König, the principal of that department.

431. Lord *Stanley*.] If you happened to be the head officer of that department, and you were asked should such a collection be purchased, and you answered yes, should you consider that you had given a recommendation by that answer to purchase it?—Yes.

432. Mr. *Hawes*.] Might not that general answer be founded upon the general reputation of the collection, without a particular and minute knowledge of it?—If I were asked the question whether such a collection ought to be purchased, if I wished to recommend it as strongly as I could, I should say yes, and I should understand by saying yes, that I did recommend that collection to be purchased.

433. That would be founded upon the assumption, that you were intimately acquainted with the collection?—Unless I were, I should not have said yes.

434. Lord *Stanley*.] That reference having been made to you, would you think that you were entitled, as head of the department, to complain that you had not been consulted with reference to the purchase?—Certainly not.

435. Mr. *Hawes*.] Are you aware what collection is alluded to in the preceding questions?—Not in the least.

436. You are not aware that it alluded to certain fossil remains?—I now am, but I was not aware of it, because I have avoided reading the Report of the last Session. I beg to state, though I have had the Report in my possession I have avoided reading it, as I wished to come here wholly unbiassed; and though I was in the Museum when Mr. Gray was there, Mr. Gray knows that I have not seen him; at least he did not know that I saw him; and although I spoke to Mr. Samouelle, I would not converse with him on any subject that could have reference to my examination here.

437. And perhaps you may state to the Committee also, that you have never had any communication with any member of the Committee before you came into this room to-day?—Never.

438. Might not a collection of fossil remains be in very general high repute, and desirable for the British Museum, and might not that reputation induce an officer to say that such a collection ought to be obtained?—Yes; and I should consider that a recommendation that they be obtained.

439. Are you aware that of this particular collection of fossil remains plates, with a letter-press explanation, had been previously published?—Yes, I have the plates; I saw many of them before they were taken to the Museum.

440. Are you aware that those plates indicated certain parts that had been fabricated, leaving it to be inferred that other parts not so indicated were natural?—I have been so informed; but I did not examine it with that view myself.

441. Are you aware that fossil remains are admitted generally to be repaired or added to?—Frequently.

442. But in all such cases such repairs and additions are indicated?—They ought to be so.

443. Then if the opinion which was formed on those remains was founded upon an accurate knowledge of a published work, might not the officer, upon such previous knowledge, be fully entitled to say that such a collection ought to be obtained?—Yes; but in reference to the former question, I should say that such an answer was a distinct recommendation of the purchase.

444. Founded upon an accurate description in a published work?—Whatever it may be founded upon.

445. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] In order that the public may have some guarantee that the curators are well acquainted with the leading improvements in science, would it not, in your opinion, be desirable that the curators should be occasionally obliged to give public lectures upon that branch of science to which the collection under their charge relates?—That is a subject to which I have not devoted sufficient attention to give a distinct answer. I think that there are many arguments that may be used on both sides, in favour of and against public lectures at the British Museum; and unless I had considered the subject very maturely,

maturely, it is one of so much importance that I should rather not give an answer to that question.

446. You have given your opinion that the curators should not be taken off from their legitimate occupation for the purpose of attending visitors; do not you think that they may also be taken off from their legitimate occupation in the Museum, if it should turn out that they are secretaries of learned bodies in the metropolis?—I do not see an objection to their holding office in learned bodies, provided the time which is occupied by such duties do not trench upon that which ought to be devoted to the British Museum.

447. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is your opinion of the propriety of an officer at the head of a very important branch of the Museum being also secretary to the Museum?—That is a subject upon which I have never thought.

448. Do you think any one officer should hold two appointments in the Museum, both having considerable duties attached to them?—I do not feel myself competent to give an answer to that question.

449. What is your opinion of the expediency of pressing upon the Government the giving greater facilities and assistance in extending and improving the Natural History department of the Museum through their ministers abroad, through officers employed in voyages of discovery, and through such other channels as a government like that of this country must possess?—I think, considering the British Museum in the light of a national collection, that every possible aid should be given to its extension in the way now mentioned.

450. Do not you think that the influence of the Trustees, looking at their station in society, might be very beneficially used with the Government in that respect?—An humble individual like myself can have no means of judging what the influence of the Trustees would be with the Government.

451. Are you at all acquainted with the constitution of the Museum?—I have not attended to that considerably.

452. Are you acquainted with the constitution of any museum abroad?—Not at all.

453. Do you think the constitution of the Museum at present one favourable to the encouragement of science?—I think that many considerable improvements may be made with regard to the duties and powers of the officers, with respect to which I have already given some evidence; beyond that I do not think I am competent to form an opinion.

454. Are you aware that amongst the elected Trustees about the time that the Museum was founded there was a much larger proportion of scientific men than is now to be found amongst them?—I was not aware of that.

455. Do you or do you not think it desirable that distinguished scientific men, distinguished naturalists for example, should at all times have the Trusteeship open to them as an object of ambition and reward?—I can conceive that the existence of a scientific person or two in the body of the Trustees may be of great advantage to science.

456. The Committee has been informed that it is an object of ambition on the part of scientific men the attaining the distinction of a Trusteeship of the Museum. Are you aware of any very distinguished naturalist, for instance, in your day who has attained that distinction?—No; I do not remember any instance.

457. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Would it or would it not be desirable that each of the scientific bodies in London should have the right of naming or appointing a Trustee, such as the Royal Society, the Zoological, the Astronomical, and other learned bodies of London?—That is a subject which involves so many considerations that I do not feel myself competent to give an answer without very mature consideration.

458. Mr. *Hawes.*] Generally speaking, you think the intermixture of men of science among the Trustees would be beneficial to the Museum?—I think it cannot but be beneficial.

459. With regard to the hours of opening the Museum, and with reference to opening the Museum on great public holidays, are you prepared to offer to the Committee any opinion upon that subject?—With reference to opening the Museum in the afternoon, I mean later than four o'clock, that would be very useful, I think, for the sake of affording an opportunity to those who are engaged in professional pursuits during the day, to consult the Museum, and I will instance my own case; I am professionally engaged every day till four o'clock. It is only by forcing a holiday that I can ever visit the British Museum

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at all, and that is no very easy matter. Were it open for two or three hours in the evening, I should have an opportunity of consulting the British Museum upon all occasions, and I believe that is the case with many thousands besides myself, scientific persons as well as others.

460. When you speak of opening the Museum in the evening, would you confine the opening to the hours of daylight, or do you contemplate an exhibition by artificial light?—I imagine that if it were open during the summer months of the year by daylight, that might be sufficient, and it certainly would be a very great advantage; but I am not prepared to say that it would be desirable to open it by artificial light.

461. Are you aware that many years ago the hours of exhibition were much more extended than they now are?—I was not aware of that.

462. There is before the Committee the first printed statutes and rules relating to the inspection and conduct of the British Museum, in which there appears the following regulation: that between the months of September and April inclusive, from Monday to Friday inclusive, the Museum be open from nine o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon, and likewise at the same hours on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in May, June, July and August; but on Monday and Friday only, from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during those four months, except at the times above excepted. Would that extension of the hours meet your general views, and facilitate the visiting the Museum by men engaged in professional pursuits?—It appears to me that there is considerable advantage in the present regulation of having the Museum open to the public only on alternate days, because on the intermediate days the officers have an opportunity of making their arrangements, and of doing other matters to the collection in the Museum. Scientific men also have an opportunity of consulting the collections in company with the officers. I have found it myself of great value, and I believe every other person who has consulted the collections for scientific objects has found it also. But it appears to me that some arrangement might be made by which on certain evenings the Museum might be opened, not only for scientific men but for the public also during the time before mentioned.

463. You think the opening of the Museum from four to eight in the summer months would be of great benefit to the public, and also of great service to scientific men?—Yes.

464. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] Assuming that the public are only to be admitted on alternate days, would it not be desirable that they should be admitted on public festivals and holidays?—I think it would be highly desirable, provided we may not anticipate that the influx would be so great upon the holidays as to occasion inconvenience in the rooms.

465. Mr. *Hawes*.] You would, however, wish, speaking yourself as a professional man, and one engaged in investigating subjects connected with natural history, that the hours of exhibition should be extended during the hours of daylight during the summer months of the year?—Decidedly. I would instance my own case again, that I never think of devoting a single minute to objects of a scientific nature, I mean independent of my profession, till the evening. It is impossible that I ever can do so, and I believe that is the case with so many, that it would be a very desirable thing on that account always to have it open until the time mentioned, till eight o'clock.

466. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] Your answer will apply *à fortiori* to the library?—Yes, but in my own case principally to the collection.

467. Lord *Sandon*.] You would not wish the Museum to be open every day to the public indiscriminately?—I think not.

468. It would be very difficult for scientific men to derive advantage from the collections in the Museum if they were bustled about with a crowd of spectators?—It would be next to impossible. I believe every scientific man would prefer visiting the Museum upon the days on which it is not open to the public, for that reason.

469. Sir *R. Inglis*.] Do you consider such reservation decidedly essential to the beneficial use of the British Museum?—Yes, and I think alternate days is perhaps the best plan.

470. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] At present the public are not admitted exactly on alternate days, because upon the great holidays they are excluded; would not it be desirable that they should be regularly admitted upon those days?—With

reference

reference to the admission of the public, I do not feel that I am more competent than any one else to give an opinion; I merely refer to scientific objects.

471. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you any decided opinion as to the expediency of opening the Museum to the public upon the great public holidays, for instance, during the Easter week?—No, I have not formed a decided opinion upon the subject.

472. Do any objections strike your mind against giving the public access upon those holidays?—It strikes me as possible that the rooms might be so crowded as to risk injury to the cases.

473. Do not you think that might be guarded by increasing the attendants upon those days?—It appears to me to be a matter which can only be decided by experiment.

474. Looking at the Museum as a great source both of popular amusement and of popular instruction, if that could be effected without inconvenience, do not you think it desirable?—I think it is desirable that the Museum should be open to the public as often and as long as is practicable, because I think it is almost incalculable the benefit that will accrue to the public character from having such institutions made accessible to them.

475. Lord *Sandon.*] Upon public days the rooms are perfectly crowded, are they not?—Occasionally I have been there upon public days within the last twelve months or two years, and I have been very much delighted to see the great order and regularity which has been preserved even in the rooms which are most crowded.

476. Mr. *Hawes.*] There are two other regulations from the same "Statutes and Rules," upon which your opinion is requested. One is, "That a catalogue of the respective printed books, manuscripts, and other parts of the collection, distinguished by numbers, be deposited in some one room of each department to which the same shall respectively belong, as soon as the same can be prepared; that written numbers, answering to those in the catalogues, be affixed both to the books and other parts of the collection, as far as can conveniently be done." Do you think it desirable to enforce those regulations?—I think it highly desirable, to the utmost extent. I can hardly imagine any subject of more importance, connected with the Museum now, than the formation of a most extensive and full catalogue; and I beg to state, that with regard to the crustacea and the insects, such a plan was carried into effect by Dr. Leach, and is kept up by Mr. Samouelle to the present time.

477. What is your opinion as to exacting as a condition for the appointment of certain officers, and even of certain attendants, the ability to speak certain foreign languages?—I think it highly desirable that some of the officers should be able to speak foreign languages, perhaps all the principal continental languages; but I do not think I am prepared to give an opinion as to the feasibility of exacting it as a condition upon their appointment.

478. Is there any collection of objects of comparative anatomy in the Museum?—There are a few specimens; but I have never had occasion to consult them, and therefore I do not know to what extent.

479. You are aware that there is a skeleton of the elephant exhibited there?—There is, a very fine one.

480. Do you think it expedient that any specimen should be rendered perfect, which in itself is imperfect, by the addition of parts of other specimens?—I can imagine cases in which it may be desirable, but I think it should be only under very particular circumstances.

481. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] And they should be marked as such?—Always.

482. Lord *Sandon.*] Is that so with reference to the elephant?—Yes; it is stated that the tusks were given by another individual.

483. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Could any person seeing that specimen be deceived as to the identity?—Unless he saw the notice I think he might; but the notice is as clear as it is possible to be.

484. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Would it not be desirable, in any collection of natural history for the benefit of the public, that there should be a collection of comparative anatomy, as far as relates to the skeletons and forms of the animals?—I think that in order to render a zoological collection as perfect as possible, those parts upon which the characters of the different groups are founded should be exhibited with the animals; such as the cranium and other portions of the

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skeleton in the vertebrata, dissections of the hard parts of crustacea, insects and mollusca, and many others; but a general collection of comparative anatomy would, I think, be out of place at the British Museum; and we have so splendid a collection at the College of Surgeons, that it appears to be unnecessary also.

Mr. *Richard Owen*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. Richard Owen.

485. YOU are a surgeon?—I am.

486. You are a member of the College of Surgeons, fellow of the Royal Society, and assistant conservator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

487. You have been engaged in forming a catalogue of the museum of the College of Surgeons?—I have been so engaged, but with other duties, for the last six years.

488. Can you state to the Committee the number of specimens catalogued?—There are now upwards of 8,000 specimens described in the printed catalogues of the museum of the college.

489. Will you describe the nature of that catalogue?—As the catalogues are descriptive of different departments of the collection, their nature varies according to the subject. In the Natural History department, of which one volume or part of the catalogue, viz. that relating to the invertebrate animals, has been printed, the following is the plan which has been adopted:

Each specimen has the technical or scientific name given to it which is considered to convey the most just idea of its natural affinities.

The *synonyms* of the best authorities, such as those of Cuvier and Linnæus, are added if the first name differs, and those of any other authors who may have contributed important original information respecting the species; but the easy addition of a long string of unselected synonyms is avoided, as adding unnecessarily to the bulk and expense of the volume. The vernacular name, and a reference to the best figure of the species are given. If the species is remarkable for any peculiar properties, such as luminosity, the power of giving electric shocks, a mode or degree of locomotion differing from that of its congeners, &c., then a short notice of these peculiarities is subjoined; as also of its useful or noxious qualities, and the remedies for the latter, or else a reference is made to the work wherein an account of such is to be found. With respect to the *habitat* of the species, besides the country or clime of which it is a native, other particulars are given, such as, in the case of a quadruped, whether it frequents plains, hills, forests, &c.; if a fish, whether still water or streams, and the depth at which the species commonly resides; if a molluscous or testaceous species, whether a native of land, fresh water or the ocean, the depths at which the species is found, and the nature of the bottom, &c.

Lastly, the name of the donor, if the specimen be a donation, or the museum from which it has been purchased or otherwise obtained. I take the following as an example of the mode of describing the specimens in the catalogue alluded to:

"No. 463, A. GRYLLOTALPA VULGARIS, Latr.

"*Syn. Acheta Gryllotalpa*, Fabr. *Gryllus Gryllotalpa*, Linn.

"The Mole-cricket.

"*Fig.* Panzer, Faun. Insect. Germ. fasc. 88, tab. 5.

"*Hab.* Europe: burrowing in the soil of gardens and cultivated places. When, in these situations, the young plants are observed to droop and die without any obvious cause, they may be found, on carefully removing them from the soil, to have had their roots divided. This, which is the act of the Mole-cricket, renders it a great pest to gardens; but there is some doubt whether the roots of plants constitute its food, or are only detached when they happen to obstruct its route in quest of worms or insects.

"For the means of destroying it see Nouveau Dict. d'Hist. Nat. art. Courtillière.

"*Donor*, Mr. Clift, F.R.S." p. 121.

490. Do you think there would be any difficulty in carrying such a catalogue into effect of the specimens of the British Museum?—There would be considerable difficulty.

491. Will you explain in what that difficulty would consist?—It would consist

sist in the time which would be required to gain a knowledge of all those particulars which appear to be essential in an useful catalogue of the collection. It would require considerable scientific attainments to determine the true technical name of every specimen; or, if the species had not previously been described, to give it such a description as would render it easily recognised by other scientific men out of the Museum; the other parts of the description would be difficult from the time required to gain a knowledge of the necessary particulars. And consequently, if one individual alone had to do it, as in the case of the catalogue above quoted, it would necessarily be a very long time before the publication of such a catalogue could be accomplished. But I apprehend there is no difficulty that might not be overcome by a sufficient number of individuals, properly chosen.

492. Making allowance for all those difficulties, and the expense, do you consider that such a catalogue is of essential importance to any collection professing to be a national one?—I consider that in a national collection of natural history it is quite essential; that such a catalogue constitutes, in fact, the soul of the collection.

493. The difficulties you consider as resolving themselves into the time and expense, and the competency of the individual?—I apprehend so.

494. Looking at the constitution of the Museum, and the importance of the collection, do you think those difficulties ought to stand in the way of a complete catalogue being formed and printed, both for popular use as well as for scientific purposes?—I consider that all such difficulties should be removed as soon as practicable.

495. Are you aware of the state of any of the catalogues now existing of particular collections in the Museum?—No, I am not.

496. Have you been in the habit of frequenting the Museum much?—Not much, but I have visited the Museum occasionally.

497. And you have not become acquainted with the existence of such catalogues?—I have not. I have obtained my knowledge of individual specimens, or series of specimens, about which I visited the Museum, through the gentlemen in charge of that collection.

498. There is but one opinion amongst scientific men, or amongst the public generally, that the officers of the Museum are willing at all times to compensate for the want of such a catalogue by their personal attention and superintendence?—There is, I believe, but one experience upon that subject.

499. Nevertheless, you are of opinion that a catalogue, accessible to the public, without applying to the officers, should be at all times at the command of any one who visits the Museum?—Undoubtedly, and not only accessible to visitors in manuscript, but attainable as a printed book. If I were possessed of such a catalogue of the different classes of animals in the Museum, I should then know whether the specimen I was desirous of consulting was in the Museum or not, and I should go or not accordingly; but at present, from the want of that catalogue, I go to a certain degree in doubt; and it has happened that I have not found the specimen that I wished to see, and therefore this occasions a loss of time which the possession of such a catalogue would prevent: besides, I should see that there existed many specimens which it would be desirable to study, and for which I have now to make special inquiry or search. Such a catalogue would, therefore, be to the Museum what a classed catalogue is to a library, which not only conveys to the visitor the particular information which he wants to receive, but points out to him the sources of other information of the same nature; and therefore till a museum has such a catalogue, it is not of that benefit to the public and to the scientific world that it would otherwise and ought to be. But, above all, I have suffered most loss of time and paid the greatest number of fruitless visits in the expectation of finding the Banksian Library of natural history maintained in the spirit of its formation. Nine out of ten of the recent works in zoology I have inquired for in vain; yet they were such as related to the highest and most interesting branches of that science, viz. zootomy and physiology; they were the productions of the best continental writers on those subjects, and would undoubtedly, had they appeared in the lifetime of the illustrious founder of that library, have been promptly added to it, and their existence and nature made publicly known in Dryander's excellent catalogue. And in adducing loss of individual time as one of the evils thus occasioned by the defects in the national collection, I beg to observe

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observe that in my case that loss of time affects the improvement of another museum, the useful application of which to the advancement of science is thus retarded by the defective state of the natural history collections and library in the British Museum.

500. Are you acquainted with the Synopsis published by the Trustees?—Only by the extracts I have read in the printed evidence of this Committee.

501. Sir *R. Inglis.*] What is the extent of the catalogue of the Hunterian collection, that is to say, how many volumes, and of what shape and size?—All the volumes hitherto published are in the quarto form. They are published in parts, according to the subjects to which they relate, and are now submitted to the Committee; viz.

Part I. A catalogue of the Pathological Preparations, in spirit.

Part II. Catalogue of the Pathological Specimens, in a dry state.

Part III. Catalogue of the Human and Comparative Osteology.

Part IV. Catalogue of the Preparations of Natural History, in spirit. [This as yet includes the Invertebrata only.]

Part V. Catalogue of the Monsters and Malformations.

Part VI. Catalogue of the Vascular and Miscellaneous Preparations, in a dried state.

Part VII. Descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy.

As the subject of this catalogue is a very extensive series of preparations, and the descriptions are copious, it is published in separate volumes, of which the following have appeared:

Vol. 1. Organs of Motion and Digestion.

Vol. 2. Organs of Circulation, Respiration, &c.

Vol. 3. Nervous System and Organs of Sense.

Besides these catalogues, express memoirs or monographs are published on any specimen or series of specimens which are of more than ordinary interest; and no expense is spared to render these monographs adequate to convey to scientific men a full knowledge of the subject. Of these the "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus" is an example; and I may observe generally, that expense has never, since I have been attached to the museum of the College of Surgeons, been allowed to weigh against the desire of the Council to render that museum as generally and extensively useful as possible.

502. How many volumes are already published?—Nine quarto volumes or parts.

503. What proportion does the collection therein described bear to the collection in the British Museum?—That I am unable to say; I am not aware of the extent of the collection in the British Museum.

504. What proportion does the portion therein described bear to the whole collection in the Hunterian Museum?—The published catalogues include a description of about two-thirds of the collection in the museum of the college.

505. The catalogue has been six years in preparation?—It has.

506. And will be completed in how many?—I apprehend in two years more.

507. Mr. *Hawes.*] How many persons have been employed in that labour?—Three individuals only. Mr. Clift has made the catalogue of the pathological preparations, both in the wet and in the dry state; Mr. William Home Clift made the catalogue of the osteological and miscellaneous collection and malformations; and the catalogues of natural history and comparative anatomy have been confided to my care. At present I am working at the catalogue of comparative anatomy, and Mr. Clift is proceeding with the catalogue of the calculi and other concretions, of which there is a large collection in the college museum.

508. Lord *Sandon.*] Was not Mr. Clift engaged upon it many years before?—Not effectively, with reference to a published catalogue, but in collecting materials during a part of the time. As, however, the care of the collection devolved almost wholly upon him, he could devote but a small part of his time to that work.

509. Sir *R. Inglis.*] What proportion of the catalogue already printed of the Hunterian Museum can be considered analogous to the catalogue which might be formed of the British Museum. In other words, what departments have

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you in the Hunterian Museum to which they have no correspondent department in the British Museum?—They have, I believe, no departments in the collection of Natural History in the British Museum which correspond to the departments of Comparative Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy, Malformations Calculi and Concretions, or the Series of Human and Comparative Osteology in the Museum of the College. The part of our published catalogue which has, with one exception, the nearest resemblance in its plan to that which I conceive would be most useful for the natural history in the British Museum is the catalogue of the invertebrated animals in spirit. The exception to which I allude is, that it is, like the Synopsis of the British Museum, an anonymous publication. The catalogues of the natural history of the British Museum should bear the names of the responsible authors on the title-page.

510. What should you recommend as a pattern catalogue of natural history if there be one, looking at European literature generally?—There unfortunately exist but few modern works of this description. I know of none that so nearly approaches in its nature to the catalogue which should be published of the natural history in the British Museum, as the above-mentioned catalogue of the invertebrated collection in the College of Surgeons; in which, however, there are defects which will be remedied in another edition. I have seen the catalogue of the Cuvierian collection, but that is a mere numerical list or index, published since Cuvier's death.

511. How many specimens does that volume describe?—It contains descriptions of 870 specimens.

512. Can you state to the Committee how many specimens in any one department of Natural History in the British Museum would have to be described in such a catalogue as you contemplate?—I should imagine that the whole of the specimens in every department of Natural History ought to be described in that way, and that the descriptions should be published in separate volumes, as, *e. g.* a volume of the catalogue of the Entomological department, another of the department of the Crustacea, and so on, according to the classes of animals. This being consummated, a naturalist devoting himself to the study of any particular class would be enabled by these catalogues, and by the annual supplements, containing an account of all the additions in the previous year, to see at once what materials existed in the British Museum for reference, in order to study or compare with any specimens which he might happen to have in his own collection.

513. You do not know how many specimens of the Entomological department exist in the British Museum, and consequently you cannot tell the Committee what number of volumes a description of that department would require as compared with that description of 1,000 specimens forming one quarto volume in your own Hunterian Museum?—I should imagine that if the catalogue of any one class of animals were printed in moderately small type, in quarto, with that care to compress a quantity of information in a small space which is characteristic of many of the publications of the present day, such catalogue might be contained in one quarto volume.

514. Lord *Sandon.*] In your opinion is any of the different collections in Natural History in the British Museum in such a state of completeness as to make it yet desirable to go to the expense of publishing a catalogue?—The catalogue of every portion of each class of animals that is exhibited and accessible to the public, and to scientific visitors, might be so printed, without reference to the rest of the collection, which was not so exhibited; and other portions of the catalogue might appear in succession as the remainder of the collection was brought into a condition to be exhibited to the public.

515. Lord *Stanley.*] As very great increase takes place in particular classes, might not the effect be, that the catalogue, before it was a quarter finished, would require in particular places appendices?—Undoubtedly it would always require very considerable appendices and additions.

516. Is not it then desirable to postpone the formation of a catalogue until the collection is in a tolerable state of completeness?—I should say not; for as nature is inexhaustible, if the catalogue be postponed till any certain supposed degree of completeness may be obtained, the delay will be more detrimental than the incomplete state of the catalogue first printed.

517. Can you give the Committee any idea how much of the six years has been occupied by the preparation of the catalogue of 1,000 specimens of

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natural history?—The formation of the natural history catalogue occupied one individual during one year, working at it on the average three days in the week.

518. Lord *Sandon.*] Do you conceive the zoological collection in the British Museum to be in a condition at present worthy of a catalogue?—All that part which is submitted to the public I conceive to be in a state worthy of a catalogue; all that part which a scientific man can see without reference to those gentlemen who have the charge of the collections, I conceive should immediately form the subject of a printed catalogue, that he might consult and study such part of the zoological collection without taking up the time of the officers.

519. Should you not think it sufficient, till the collections are in a greater state of completeness, to have manuscript catalogues affixed in some part of the room to a desk, which any person upon entering the Museum might consult, without reference to the officer?—That would be, to a great extent, advantageous; but it would by no means give to the scientific man the advantages which I apprehend a printed catalogue in his own possession would give him.

520. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] In printing a catalogue, would it not be desirable to mention the desiderata and wants of the collection?—They are naturally deduced from perusing such a printed catalogue, and therefore a museum derives considerable advantage by having as much as possible of its catalogue printed, however incomplete it may be supposed to be; because then a scientific man is enabled to see what the desiderata are, and he may have both the disposition and power to supply those desiderata. The printed catalogues of the museum of the College of Surgeons have had that effect to a great degree. But in reference more immediately to the question, I have to state, that a list of the desiderata of a collection is of great utility. Such a list I was directed by the board of curators of the college to prepare not long ago, of which a copy is laid before the Committee.

521. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do not you think that in proportion to the extent of a collection, a catalogue is more necessary?—Undoubtedly.

522. And that in proportion as the collection is likely to extend, it is the more necessary it should be immediately begun?—Certainly.

523. Do not you think that if a catalogue were published from time to time of parts of those collections, that it would meet with purchasers engaged in making collections similar to those of which the catalogue gave an account?—I am not able to speak of the advantages of a printed catalogue in a commercial point of view.

524. Do not you think it probable, amongst scientific men, both here and abroad, that such portions would be purchased?—I have little doubt but that they would eagerly embrace the opportunity of purchasing such a catalogue; but the extent to which it would meet with a sale would yet, perhaps, be but slight.

525. If you were to wait till the collection of Natural History were complete, would not you then, in point of fact, postpone the formation of a catalogue altogether?—Undoubtedly.

526. According to some regulations of the British Museum, that were printed by the House of Commons in 1807, it appears that under the head of Natural History a report was made to the Trustees to this effect, that a general inventory of the contents of those departments, for the purpose of the annual visitation, should be made; that a new catalogue of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, the original catalogue of 20 volumes folio being very inaccurate, should be made; that a catalogue of insects, zoophytes, lithophytes, &c. should be made; that the general mass of botanical collections should be arranged, which had been postponed by former officers. Do not you think it very desirable that those regulations should be carried into effect?—I am not aware how far the carrying those regulations into effect might interfere with the completion of such a catalogue as I have contemplated, and therefore I am unable to answer that question.

527. Those recommendations are generally for the formation of a complete catalogue; do not you think the Trustees should have enforced the making of such a catalogue, pursuant to their own officer's report?—If there were no insuperable obstacles to the pursuance of such a work, I should think so.

528. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Can you state to the Committee what is the relative rank of the collections in different departments of the British Museum as compared with

with the corresponding departments in any museum in this country, or in any other country, beginning with the Jardin des Plantes?—My acquaintance with the British Museum does not enable me to make any such comparisons; I have only a general idea of its very great magnitude and extent.

529. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] In your opinion would it be advisable to have a department of Comparative Anatomy in the British Museum?—Not as a distinct collection. The extent to which comparative anatomy might be advantageously introduced in the British Museum would be to illustrate those characters upon which the orders and divisions of classes of animals are founded. Thus at the commencement of each order of mammalia there might be preparations showing those modifications of the teeth and organs of progression, on which the characters of such orders were founded, and to that extent comparative anatomy might be introduced as a part of the zoological collection, but not to form a separate collection, whilst another public collection like that at the college is in existence.

530. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you acquainted with any particular collection in the Museum more than another?—My acquaintance is very slight with any department; it has been the molluscous classes almost exclusively that I have had occasion to consult.

531. Is that in a complete state?—The collection of shells I have always thought to be in the most complete state, and to be most easy of access and consultation in their present arrangement.

532. Are they generally named?—I have not observed any deficiency in that respect in recent visits to the collection.

533. Is the system of nomenclature adopted generally that which is most useful?—It has struck me that it is; it has been perfectly satisfactory to my own individual wants.

534. Is the system one known and acknowledged generally, or is it one adopted by the head of the department?—I have not studied the whole collection sufficiently to be able to say according to what arrangement it is now disposed, or whether one uniform system is adopted and adhered to; but, with reference to this important subject, I beg to submit that the system of arrangement of the specimens should correspond with the *Systema Naturæ* or classification of the animal kingdom most generally adopted by zoologists; that it should accord with the principles laid down in the work that has received the sanction of the majority of naturalists throughout Europe, and which is most generally recommended to the students of the science as their best and safest guide. The new species or genera resulting from the continual accession of specimens should be intercalated with those of the adopted system to which they have the nearest affinity, but the arrangement of any part or subdivision of the collection ought not to be altered on account of such partial additions. If, however, the adopted system of arrangement be too long adhered to, the collection, I am aware, will be liable in this respect to fall behind those of other countries in its character and utility: When, therefore, it may be asked, is a change to be made? The time for the alteration of the general arrangement will, in my opinion, have arrived when a superior mind shall have surveyed the whole known system of animated beings, and shall have proposed such an harmonious disposition of the old and new subjects of classification as shall receive the sanction of the majority of men of science, and be approved as (in comparison with other systems) the truest expression of the state of zoological knowledge at the time being. In the meanwhile the student of zoology ought to derive from the national collection that advantage and aid which an arrangement of its objects according to the text-book of the day will afford; and until a curator shall have achieved such a mastery over his science as will enable him to confer the benefit of a general revision and improvement of the entire system, founded on researches as extensive and profound as those of Linnæus and Cuvier, he ought not to be at liberty to break up the arrangement of a part of the national collection, on account of some limited views of partial improvement which he may entertain; such a practice I regard as little better than making a plaything of the collection. New views, of the nature and extent just alluded to, may be submitted to the scientific world in appropriate publications; there they will effect their legitimate purposes. The specimens on which they are founded, being catalogued and numbered, may be referred to and consulted by the scientific visitor with equal advantage, whether they retain the Cuvierian

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juxta-position or not; while the student continues to derive the assistance which an adherence to the system of the acknowledged text-book of the day affords.

Thus, supposing a national collection of zoology to have existed in the time of RAY, and that the specimens had been arranged and catalogued according to his system, I apprehend that the student of zoology would have been most benefited by an adherence to that system in reference to that collection, until the publication and general acknowledgment of the *Systema Naturæ* of LINNÆUS had taken place. Such a work, so acknowledged, justified a general change of arrangement of the national collection to correspond: and I apprehend that the appearance and reception of the *Règne Animal* of Cuvier bespoke the arrival of a period for a similar change. The system of arrangement of the national collection adopted, according to this view, may then advantageously remain until the advent of a corresponding epoch in zoological science. Had our national collections been arranged, catalogued and accessible to students in that state during the periods alluded to, we might not perhaps have had to receive from foreign authorities the improvements in the system of arrangement, due in the first instance to our immortal countryman.

535. Do you think that such a system of nomenclature might be adopted with advantage both to the man of science and to the popular visitor?—In my last answer I was speaking of the arrangement of the specimens. With respect to the nomenclature, that I apprehend ought always to be regulated by the opinion and judgment of the head of the department of Natural History; and if the synonymes, in cases of alterations, are added, then I apprehend no great inconvenience can result.

536. What is your opinion as to the completeness of the collections generally?—I have looked over the collection of mammalia, and it appears to me to be not such a collection as a National Museum should possess, for the purpose of giving the inhabitants of an enlightened country an opportunity of seeing the various modifications by which the mammiferous type of structure is adapted to different climates, soils, media of existence, kinds of food, &c.; it is not adequate to convey so extensive and complete a knowledge of this important class as a national collection of mammalia might be expected to do.

537. With reference to the general improvement of the Natural History department, are you able to suggest anything that would tend to render it more valuable and more useful?—From the experience of our own collection at the Surgeon's College, it appears to me that it would be most benefited by the curators of the different departments of Natural History having the advantage of a direct, speedy and personal communication with the governing board, in case of opportunities of making acquisitions to the collection occurring. For example, in our own museum our governing board consists of men who are well acquainted with physiology and comparative anatomy, and who have themselves advanced those sciences; and in case of any collection which it may be thought desirable to add to the museum, coming into the market or being in a condition to be purchased, we are then enabled, without reference to a non-scientific individual as a medium of communication, to go at once to those gentlemen who form our governing board, and we find that they sympathize with our wants, and aid towards their fulfilment. That the chairman, for example, of the governing board does, and has repeatedly gone with us to visit himself collections we have wished to purchase; that he has listened to our suggestions, has given suggestions of his own, and the end has generally been that we have made large and speedy additions to the museum. We are also allowed the privilege of making small purchases to a certain extent, without the delay of a meeting of the board, and in that way we are frequently enabled to acquire valuable specimens which we should otherwise have lost. And therefore I have thought that if the heads of the different departments of Natural History in the British Museum had similar facilities, they would be enabled greatly to increase the value of their respective collections.

538. Lord *Stanley.*] When you speak of the heads of the departments of Natural History, do you mean that your recommendation would be, that each of the gentlemen superintending a particular branch of the Natural History department should communicate to the Trustees, without going through the hands of the officer who is at the head of the whole department?—Exactly so.

539. You would wish that the officers at the head of the different departments should act independently, each having the care and being responsible for that department

department that he presides over?—In the particular case before alluded to, that is to say, as to the addition of specimens to their respective collections.

540. And in the formation of an estimate to be laid before Parliament, which is necessary in the case of the Museum, would you recommend that each of those gentlemen should upon his responsibility state the amount which he would require for that particular branch, so far as he can do so, for the service of the year?—Undoubtedly.

541. Will you describe what is the constitution of the governing board of the Hunterian Museum?—It now consists of five, formerly of seven members of the council of the college, and they form a board, called the Board of Curators of the Museum of the College.

542. Can you give the names of those gentlemen?—Sir Anthony Carlisle, chairman, Mr. Lawrence, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Travers, Sir Charles Bell and the President of the college for the time, who is, *ex officio*, a member of every board and committee. The functions of the Board of Curators are to see that the regulations of the council relating to the exhibition of the museum are carried into effect; to exercise a general superintendence over the affairs of the museum; to direct and advise with the conservators in all proceedings which may be deemed most conducive to the welfare and advancement of the museum, and to communicate with the Government Trustees concerning the Hunterian collection in the museum of the college. In explanation of that part of my answer referring to the Government Trustees, I beg to lay before the Committee a copy of the Terms and Conditions on which the Hunterian Museum was given to the college. (*see* Appendix.)

543. Then that which you call the governing board is an intermediate board of scientific men, between the officers immediately at the head of the department and the council that superintend the whole?—It is: as regards the officers of the museum, they constitute the governing board; and with respect to the acquisition of specimens, practically we find that having the sanction of the Board of Curators, we have the sanction of the Council.

544. But strictly speaking, they are not the governing board, inasmuch as there is a board which adopts their recommendations, but which has the power of disregarding them?—Exactly so.

545. The Hunterian Museum is much more confined in regard to the scope of its objects than the British Museum?—Yes, than the British Museum generally, including all its departments, undoubtedly.

546. In order to be useful in the position in which they are placed, it is important that this board of scientific men should be scientific men with reference to that particular branch only which they superintend?—It is so.

547. Consequently, if the same system were adopted with regard to the British Museum, you must have a large number of boards, all of them reporting to the Trustees or the governing body upon the separate departments in that Museum?—If each board had the same relation to a department of the British Museum as our Board of Curators bears to the museum of the college, it should be constituted of gentlemen conversant in that particular department of science; in which case such a board would, I apprehend, have an analogous utility, if the communication between the officers and such board, and the influence of the recommendation of the board, with respect to purchases, were the same as in the Board of Curators of the college museum.

548. What do you conceive would be the effect of a board which should be constituted, as in the case of the British Museum, of one or two persons conversant in each department, meeting for the general superintendence of the whole; do you think that such a constitution would tend to the good management of the institution, and the harmonious working of the proceedings of the governing body?—I am afraid that number would be too small; that private feelings would be more liable to affect the utility of a board of one or two, than of five or seven members.

549. What would you think of the constitution of a board which should consist of scientific representatives of the various departments; how do you think that would work?—To answer that question would require a greater knowledge both of the history and constitution of the British Museum than I possess. I have only adduced the system of government of the museum of the College of Surgeons to show how well it works, and from reading over the evidence respecting the British Museum which has been printed, it struck me

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that the differences which seemed to exist in the relations which the heads of the different departments of the natural history collection bore to the governing board, as compared with those between the conservators of the college museum and their governing board, were likely to produce the evils that have been complained of in the British Museum, viz. the defective state of the collections, and perhaps also the defective state of the catalogues.

550. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Do not you think that whoever may form the governing body of the British Museum, it is very desirable that there should be scientific men among them?—For the purpose of receiving the communications of the heads of the departments of Natural History, I should think it very desirable.

551. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you at all acquainted with the constitution of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris?—I am.

552. Are you aware of the nature of the governing board there?—It consists of the professors-administrators of the establishment.

553. Can you inform the Committee whether such a board works well or not in reference to the formation of a collection of objects of natural history?—It works well in reference to the formation and increase of the collection, but in reference to the application of that collection to the wants of the public, it does not appear to work well.

554. In what respect does it fail to fulfil the wants of the public?—Because the professors-administrators have not a superior board to compel them to publish catalogues of their collection; this is to a certain degree voluntary on their part.

555. But inasmuch as the administration of that institution is immediately under the Minister of the Interior, do you conceive there is any great difference between the Minister of the Interior acting as the superintendent of the museum, and the Board of Trustees here acting as superintendents of the officers of the Museum?—Yes; I apprehend that in the latter case the details of the government of the Museum may be better attended to, and its application to the wants of the public more extensively and effectually enforced, than by a state minister.

556. Why do you conceive a state minister incompetent?—I do not know that he is incompetent; but as regards the Jardin des Plantes, such is the effect in this instance, viz. that there is no published catalogue of the collection in that establishment, which appears to me to arise from the heads of the departments of Natural History, who are also administrators, not being under the superintendence of a superior board, who might require them to devote a portion of their time to the completion of such a catalogue; the non-publication of which, however, appears to be the only instance in which the constitution of the Jardin des Plantes does not work well.

557. In other respects it works well?—Yes, and especially as regards the formation and increase of the collection.

558. The following are the divisions into which the departments of that institution are divided, which consist of 13 chairs, as they are called: Botanique, Zoologie, Géologie, Minéralogie, Reptiles et Poissons, Botanique Rurale Culture, Chimie Appliquée, Animeaux Articulés, Anatomie Comparée, Chimie Générale, Anatomie Humaine, Mollusque et Zoophytes. Are not the various pursuits of those different individuals of a perfectly distinct and separate kind?—They are to a certain extent distinct.

559. And yet that governing body as a whole works well for the collection, with one exception?—Apparently so.

560. And for the public, with that exception?—Yes.

561. Does not it hold out an encouragement to scientific men to aspire after a seat at a board of that description?—It is, I believe, the principal object of ambition among the naturalists in Paris to fill those situations.

562. And the principal naturalists do in fact fill them?—They do so.

563. Mr. *Baring.*] Would you expect such a board to afford the same facility to the public in this country?—I do not know how far it would succeed. I apprehend that as regards the increase of the collection, it might; but I do not know sufficiently the collateral circumstances to judge.

564. Do you suppose that it would be more liable to abuse than the present government of the British Museum?—Whether a governing board composed of scientific men, or as at present constituted, would be more liable to abuse, may

perhaps

perhaps depend on their respective degrees of amenability to the bar of public opinion, and the comparative extent to which they may be thereby affected or influenced.

565. Have you any knowledge of the constitution of the London University?—I have no definite or particular knowledge of it.

566. Are not men of high scientific attainments disposed to attach inordinate importance to the branch which they have themselves followed up?—It has happened so; but I should say that it was not a characteristic of the man of high scientific attainments. One who is deeply conversant with a particular branch only of science, may be likely to give undue importance to that branch; but a man of high scientific attainments would, I think, as one of the directors of a National Museum, exercise his faculty of comparison, and give to each department its fair share of his influence.

567. Does not that require a degree of freedom from the usual frailty of human nature which you cannot expect from mankind in general?—Probably; but the high scientific attainments which have been alluded to, are such as tend to elevate the individual above the frailties of the race.

568. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think that remark applies more to scientific men than to men of high rank?—I am unable to say.

569. Mr. *Baring.*] Do you suppose that scientific men, being prejudiced in favour of the department to which they exclusively devote themselves, would be unfit persons to regulate the distribution of the funds of such an institution among the several departments?—Individually, they would. By that, I mean to say, that any gentleman, conversant with one particular science only, would be an unfit person to regulate the disposition of the funds of an establishment requiring the care and advancement of other departments; but whether five or more gentlemen, who together include all the departments, would be so unfit, I am not prepared to say. It would appear from the case of the Jardin des Plantes, that, to a certain extent, they would not be unfit.

570. If the governing body consisted of such persons, should not you expect them each to contend for the superiority of his own peculiar object of interest, and would not thus feuds and jealousies be introduced in the management of the institution?—Not by any means to the same extent as where scientific men find the means of increasing their respective collections facilitated by previously conciliating, or acquiring the sanction or favourable disposition of an individual having authority over them, and forming an intermediate agent between them and the governing body. I also believe, that the petty jealousies alluded to would be much more liable to arise, in the case of scientific men, as heads of departments of a museum, having to apply for the means of increasing their respective collections to a governing board composed of individuals not scientific, than if the scientific men were themselves immediately responsible to the bar of public opinion for the extent and condition of the collections under their charge. But in this comparison, I assume that the scientific gentlemen forming an administrative board should fulfil the same functions as the professors-administrators at Paris do, and be public teachers of their several sciences.

571. Mr. *Hawes.*] You think the direct responsibility attaching to men of science, managing an institution like the British Museum, would be a cure for the evils which have been pointed out in the preceding question?—I am not sufficiently master of the subject to give an unqualified affirmative to that question; to a great extent, however, I think it would.

572. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Do you consider that men of science and men of sound knowledge are more accessible to prejudice and petty jealousies than men of rank?—I am unable to say.

573. Mr. *Baring.*] Would not men of rank who have no prejudices in favour of one department or another, be entirely impartial in the distribution of the funds of the institution, or in the purchase of collections?—It would be undoubtedly so expected.

574. Lord *Stanley.*] You stated that you considered it to be desirable that the separate officers of the department of Natural History should communicate separately with the governing body; for what reason do you think that is desirable?—Because the governing body would then receive their information and hear the wants of the conservators directly, and at first hand, and I apprehend that is always more satisfactory than receiving it through another channel. And

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again, on the supposition of a non-scientific individual being practically the medium by which the wants of the different departments of Natural History are made known to the Trustees; there may possibly exist a disinclination on his part to the expenditure of sums of money for the advancement of any scientific object: and if the heads of the Natural History departments have to contend, in any shape or degree, against that disposition, the facility of improving their collections becomes thereby much diminished. If, for example, I had to lay my case before the governing board of the college museum, through the medium of the secretary, who is not a scientfic man; say I wanted 100 *l.* to be expended for such and such specimens, I should not expect to find a corresponding willingness on his part to promote my object. Without the least disrespect to him, I should not expect that he would lay the case before the board so well or effectually as I should myself, if admitted to state and explain my case personally.

575. When you stated that you considered it desirable that the heads of the departments of Natural History should communicate directly with the Trustees, did you mean that the heads of those departments should communicate directly with them, without going through the hands of the gentleman who superintends the whole of the Natural History department; or were you under the impression that he had not the means of access to the Trustees for the purpose of making recommendations directly?—I was under the impression that, practically, the communication was not in all cases direct and personal between the head of the department of Natural History and the Trustees, in the event of requiring sums for the acquisition of specimens of natural history.

576. Then the objections which you have implied to the constitution of the body of the Trustees of the British Museum would be materially diminished if the fact were that the head of the department did communicate directly with them upon the subject of purchases?—Certainly; and still better if the heads of the sub-departments of Natural History had the same facility of direct and personal communication with the Trustees.

577. For what reason would you conceive it desirable that the heads of the sub-departments should communicate directly with the Trustees?—Because at present the collection of Natural History includes departments that are distinct in their nature; for example, those of Mineralogy, Entomology, Ornithology, &c.

578. You consider it desirable, therefore, that each of those several departments should apply similarly to an impartial body, which would attend to the wants of each without preference for either?—I do apprehend that that would very materially increase the power of the conservators to complete their several departments according to their own and the public satisfaction.

579. If among the Trustees of the British Museum it were required that one of the Trustees, for example, should be a gentleman scientifically conversant with Natural History, would not the natural effect of that be that the remaining Trustees would look mainly to his advice with reference to purchases to be made in that department?—It is probable that they would.

580. Supposing that gentleman were more immediately attached to some particular branch of Natural History, would not the same effect be produced among the Trustees themselves which you are desirous of avoiding, by giving to each separate department a communication direct with the superintending board?—I apprehend that such Trustee would be inclined to pay most attention to the wants of that department in which he was individually most interested.

581. Would not the effect also be, that the persons in the immediate charge of the separate departments would feel themselves lowered by having placed over their head a Trustee, specially to superintend the department to which they belonged, and to control them?—From experience I should say not: that there would be greater pleasure in communicating with a gentleman who had worked in the same field of science, and could sympathise with the feelings of a curator on that subject.

582. Would not you conceive that a board of men of general education and acquirements, and not particularly scientific with reference to any single department, would be more inclined to take practically the opinion of the head of each department under their superintendence, than if one of their body were qualified to advise them with regard to each particular department?—That would probably be the case; and if the curator had the opportunity in all cases of

of stating his wants without delay to such a board, or an influential member of it, then the facility of increasing the Museum would be greater.

583. You state that you consider the present constitution of the Jardin des Plantes to have been very advantageous: has not it had the effect in some cases of the officers placing their own immediate connexions, for example, their sons and sons-in-law, upon the establishment?—That has happened, and there are instances of it at present.

584. Have you ever heard any similar charge against the Trustees of the British Museum?—No.

585. Do the officers hold many other situations as well as those connected with the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes?—In many cases they have done so, and I believe still do. Of this Cuvier was an instance.

586. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will you state what you know upon that subject?—Besides his professorship at the Jardin des Plantes, Cuvier held the office of secretary to the Institute for the Academy of the Natural Sciences, and had several important offices connected with the government of the country.

587. Lord *Stanley.*] Practically, have not the professors at the Jardin des Plantes bestowed more attention upon their lectures in their several departments than upon improving the collection?—Practically, an improvement of the collection has resulted from the circumstance of the professors being obliged to give a general view of their respective sciences in public lectures: thus they have been led to feel acutely the wants of their collections, when they have found that they could not illustrate certain parts of their course, from the defective state of such or such parts of the collection; their auditors are strongly disposed to supply those deficiencies; and therefore, instead of the collections suffering from having been made subservient to the illustration of public lectures, this has had, practically, the contrary effect.

588. Can you state what has been the amount of augmentations of that collection in the course of the last 30 years?—No, I cannot; but I know that in one case, viz. the collection of comparative anatomy, that was created from the necessity in the head of that department, of giving a public course of lectures; in fact, that collection was the result of Cuvier's appointment. It appears that most of the departments of Natural History were at a similarly low ebb at that time, and that the lectures of Lamarck had an analogous effect to some extent in his departments to those of Cuvier; they had a similar effect, for example, in improving the invertebrated division of the Natural History collection.

589. But you cannot state what augmentation has been made in the last 30 years, either in the Jardin des Plantes, or in the corresponding branches of the British Museum?—I cannot exactly.

590. Mr. *Hawes.*] The reputation of the collection in the Jardin des Plantes is an European reputation, is it not?—It is.

591. Did you ever hear the collection of the British Museum spoken of as one deserving to be considered an European collection?—Yes; and I apprehend that it is so.

592. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Would it not be better that there should be some persons among the Trustees well conversant with each branch of science, in order that they may be able to judge of the requests to increase the collections made to them by the curators?—I am not sure that that kind of knowledge is absolutely necessary to form an opinion as to the grounds upon which the curators would ask for certain sums for such a purpose.

593. The question refers not to the pecuniary value, but to the scientific value of the collection?—They would be better able to judge of the accuracy of the reports made to them upon that subject, undoubtedly.

594. Are you aware of more than one instance, in the Jardin des Plantes, where a relation of the professor has been appointed?—With respect to the appointment of relatives of the professors, I know two instances; one instance in which a son, and another in which a brother was appointed.

595. Are not those two persons men of high scientific attainments?—Undoubtedly.

Martis, 8° *die Martii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Elphinstone.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. Marshall.
Mr. Thorneley.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Compton.	Mr. Pease.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Clift*, called in; and Examined.

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596. Mr. *Hawes*.] WHAT situation do you hold at the College of Surgeons?—Conservator of the Museum of the College.

597. How long have you held that office?—Thirty-six years.

598. Then you were appointed somewhere about the year 1800?—Yes, at Christmas 1799.

599. Were you in the service of the College of Surgeons when certain presents were made to the college by the Trustees of the British Museum?—I am not aware that they ever made a present.

600. We have been informed by the principal librarian of the British Museum that certain presents were made to the College of Surgeons; that you were the person deputed to receive the articles transferred by the Museum to the care of the college?—It was a purchase.

601. Will you state of whom those articles were purchased, and what they were?—This transfer, to which I presume you refer, of certain specimens of natural history from the British Museum to the College of Surgeons, took place in May and June 1809, in consequence of an application made to the college from Sir Joseph Banks, one of the Trustees of the British Museum, through the medium of Mr., afterwards Sir Everard Home. It was understood that, as the Trustees of the British Museum had no power to give them, they must be purchased, which the college agreed to do.

602. Will you state what articles were purchased?—The specimens were very numerous, and had been accumulating probably for ages in the souterrain or basement story of the British Museum.

603. Will you describe, as nearly as you can, what specimens they were that you purchased?—There were a great number of old mutilated skeletons; skulls of elephants, and other animals; many discarded stuffed skins that contained some small portion of the bones of the feet and of the jaws; they were completely spoiled by time and moths; there was also a very large collection of store specimens in bottles, not prepared, that is, not put up in the ordinary way, but apparently in the bottles in which they had been brought from abroad.

604. They appeared never to have been opened and examined?—Many of them certainly had never been examined, and some of them had belonged to the collection of Gresham College; many of them were as ancient as that period; a few having been figured and described by Grew, in his account of the contents of the museum of that college.

605. Go on describing the specimens?—The specimens consisted of examples of almost every genus of animals; there were zoophytes, frogs, snakes, birds, quadrupeds and human fœtuses.

606. Were there any cases of birds?—No.

607. No cases of birds?—Not one.

608. In what manner were they transferred to the College of Surgeons; were they in cases, or in bottles, or packages of any sort?—All that were not in bottles were loose specimens; there were no boxes or drawers.

609. Did the College of Surgeons attach much value to those specimens?—They could not attach much value to them; they were more useful than valuable; many things being useful and necessary to a lecturer, to which you cannot attach much value.

610. They

610. They considered them valuable?—Yes, they were valuable to that extent.

611. What did they do with them?—We have a considerable number still remaining; but a very large proportion were immediately thrown away; they were quite spoiled before they had been discarded, from being very badly and insecurely put up. I have no doubt that many of them were among the earliest specimens of natural history that had been attempted to be preserved in spirits; probably from the time of Hooke downwards.

612. Of whom did the College of Surgeons purchase those specimens?—I considered it to be from the Trustees of the Museum; Sir Joseph Banks being a Trustee, and in communication with the other Trustees, that it was consequently, I presume, by and with the consent of all the Trustees; indeed Lord Colchester told me so. I certainly had no interview with the British Museum Trustees on the occasion of this transaction.

613. Did the College of Surgeons pay any money to any one?—Yes, 175 *l.* 10 *s.*

614. To whom was that money paid?—To Mr. Planta, the principal officer of the Museum. When this transfer, if we may so call it, or sale, was proposed, it was stated that, as the British Museum could not give anything away, but that they were entitled to sell duplicate specimens and the refuse of their collection, it was proposed and agreed to, that a sworn appraiser should be employed to set a value upon those specimens.

615. Were any of the ornithological specimens valuable or rare?—I imagine that there were very few indeed, if any, of that description.

616. Were the specimens connected with comparative anatomy valuable or rare?—No, none of them; they were in a very bad condition indeed.

617. The mammoth's head, for instance, was that a good specimen?—I do not know; I never could discover any such specimen amongst them.

618. It is stated, upon the authority of the principal librarian of the Museum, that the mammoth's head was amongst the specimens sent to the College o Surgeons?—I will explain that. Dr. Shaw had the charge of the natural history specimens; he pointed out to Messrs. King & Lochee, the auctioneers of King-street, Covent-garden, who were employed as men more likely to know the value of specimens of this kind than any other persons, as they had, three years before that time, viz. 1806, sold that enormous collection, the Leverian Museum, and consequently were better judges than others who even dealt in articles of that kind. I accompanied Mr. Lochee several days when making this appraisement, to ascertain what we were to receive; and all the specimens were pointed out to us by Dr. Shaw and Dr. Gray, but chiefly by Dr. Shaw, because they were chiefly in his department. He pointed out to Mr. Lochee what were and what were not to be included in his valuation, because there were many other things in the rooms; fossils, minerals, horns, and things of that kind; and a good many cabinets and chests of drawers, containing anatomical specimens not to be taken into account at all.

619. Did the college purchase any article at the sale of Mr. Bullock?—Yes.

620. What did they purchase at that sale?—Nothing that had ever been in the British Museum; not a single article. The purchases were nearly, if not entirely, fossil bones.

621. Do you or do you not know that certain specimens, sold by Mr. Bullock, were labelled as a part of the collection of Sir Joseph Banks?—No. Mr. Bullock did not so describe them; he described them as having been brought to England by Sir Joseph Banks. It was not once mentioned that he had received them from Sir Joseph, or that they had ever been in the British Museum.

622. Have you a distinct recollection that in the catalogue of Mr. Bullock's sale there was no article labelled as a part of the collection of Sir Joseph Banks?—Certainly; but it was merely described as "brought to England by Sir Joseph Banks;" but I might probably explain, that when the Leverian Museum was sold, three years before this transaction, Mr. Bullock, who then resided in Liverpool, had an agent in London, who attended the whole of that sale, and purchased very largely, in order to increase his "Liverpool Museum," which was but small at that time. He was a silversmith at Liverpool, but took a fancy to natural history, and began to form a collection, because he had often opportunities of purchasing specimens from the shipping. As I have before said, he purchased very largely at the Leverian sale; and, as every one knows who

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recollects that collection, there was a very large number of specimens brought to England by Captain Cook and the gentlemen who accompanied him, and by Sir Joseph Banks amongst the rest. It is probable that some of those specimens, although I cannot pretend to say so with certainty without referring to the Leverian catalogue, that many of those were given to Mr. Parkinson, the proprietor, by Sir Joseph Banks; but I know there were a great many specimens in that museum collected during that voyage. It is also well known that Mr. Bullock and Sir Joseph Banks were on very intimate terms; Sir Joseph Banks was a great patron of Mr. Bullock, and encouraged him exceedingly.

623. Out of the specimens sent by the Trustees of the Museum to the college, did the college select such as they thought most useful to them, and dispose of the remainder, or any portion of the remainder?—The college gave a few specimens of the dried birds' skins to Mr. Bullock, they never disposed of any of those in spirit, as the greater number were: 180 *l.* was the net sum that Mr. Lochee valued them at.

624. What was the sum paid?—£. 175. 10 *s.*; because 180 *l.* was the net sum that Mr. Lochee valued them at, and it was agreed when Mr. Lochee was employed, that a moiety of the expense of the valuation was to be paid by either party, and he had five per cent.

625. Therefore 180 *l.* was the sum estimated?—Yes.

626. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Was it paid by a cheque?—Yes; I took a cheque from Sir Everard Home, he was the medium of communication between the college and the Museum, as he was a member of the council at that time, and one of the curators of the Museum, and one of the professors of anatomy to the college; I took the cheque from Sir Everard to Mr. Planta.

627. Mr. *Hawes.*] If there should be any mistake in the accounts of the Museum, the fact will appear in the account itself?—Certainly; or in that of the college.

628. What was the date of the transaction to which you have alluded?—Upon reference to my account-book, I find it was on the 27th of May 1809 that I paid the money.

629. Mr. *Compton.*] Do I understand you rightly, that 175 *l.* 10 *s.* were paid for specimens bought of the British Museum?—Yes, that was the exact sum.

630. Were any of those specimens again sold?—No, they were given away, those that were parted with.

631. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you assisted in classifying and arranging the collection of the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

632. Can you state to the Committee whether the classed catalogue published by the College of Surgeons is much used and highly valued by those who frequent the museum?—I think it is; I am sure it is.

633. Is it sold?—Yes.

634. What is the price of it?—There are six parts, and two volumes and a half volume, now printed.

635. Are the parts sold separately?—Yes.

636. What is the price of a part?—They all differ in price, except two, in proportion as there are a greater or less number of sheets, from 3 *s.* to 9 *s.* for the small parts; and the Volumes I. and II., and the half first part of Volume III., are sold at the same price, 21 *s.* each, because they are as nearly as possible equal, and on account of the engravings illustrating them. (*See* Appendix (A.)

637. Are they sold by the college or by the publishers?—By the college only; I have the charge of them; they have never been sold out of the college.

638. Can you give the Committee any account of the number sold?—Yes. (*See* Appendix (B.)

639. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In reference to the purchase, to which you have referred, by the College of Surgeons from the British Museum, can you state what portion of the sum of 180 *l.* which you have described as the amount of the purchase, was considered the value of the birds, or the bones, or the insects, or the cases, or in short, generally how the sum was subdivided?—I asked Mr. Lochee to let me look at his memoranda, as he made them in a hand-book, as I wanted to know what value he attached to particular specimens or parts. He said, "No, we never permit that."

640. Without reference to Mr. Lochee's estimate of the value of the items of the account, can you state to the Committee what, in your judgment, was the value

value of the glass cases transferred to you by the British Museum?—There were no glass cases whatever, they were only bottles.

641. Varying the question, then, to the bottles, what was the value of the glass bottles?—I should imagine that they were equal to more than half the entire amount.

642. Equal to more than 90 *l.* of the 180 *l.*?—I should imagine they were worth more than 100 *l.*

643. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you ever visited the collection at the British Museum?—I never visited it in my life merely as a visitor; I have always intended to do so, but have never yet found time.

644. How is it, as you have been long engaged in zoological pursuits, you have never visited the national collection?—For the best reason in the world, that I had too much to do at home.

645. Did you not feel it necessary, in order to enable you to arrange your own specimens, to see the mode adopted in the national institution?—Not a bit; we had a better collection at home, and in better preservation.

646. In what respect do you consider the collection at home better preserved?—Because we understood the thing better.

647. In what respect do you understand the thing better?—We supply the specimens with new spirit when needful, and tie them over in a better manner.

648. How do you know that it was in a better mode, if you never visited the British Museum?—I have visited it many times for special purposes; I have passed through almost every room on the premises, but it was merely passing through.

649. And passing through, you observed that their mode of keeping the specimens was not so good as that practised by you?—A practised eye will quickly distinguish these things, but I judged principally by those we purchased, which were in a very bad state, and very badly preserved from the beginning.

650. Did you mention it to any officer of the British Museum at the time?—It did not need to be mentioned, the thing spoke for itself.

651. Did you call their attention to it, and hear their explanation?—I merely went to remove the specimens we purchased, and not to make remarks.

652. Will you state what you saw in these rooms?—All those articles visible to the public were in a very good state, compared with those below.

653. When you went below, will you describe exactly what you saw?—It would be a very difficult matter.

654. Try and do the best you can?—If I had gone into Noah's ark I conceive it would have borne a strong resemblance to it, because those rooms below were filled with specimens of every kind; they were mere store-rooms.

655. Valuable specimens?—No, chiefly refuse.

656. There was nothing valuable?—Yes; there was a very large collection of horns that occupied the walls, they were valuable, and they are still in the British Museum.

657. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] If it has ever been stated that those articles had never been neglected at any time, and merely wanted dusting, your opinion would be contrary to that so expressed?—I should imagine the specimens purchased by the college had never been dusted from the time they were placed in the basement of the Museum.

658. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] When you state that the collection at the College of Surgeons is better kept, and in better condition than that at the British Museum, will you have the goodness to specify to what portion of the national collection you allude?—I speak to the then state of the natural history generally. I speak of the manner in which the preparations were displayed in the bottles, and the neatness of their being tied over.

659. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your evidence is confined to the zoological collection in the Museum?—Certainly thus far, and refers to no other part of it. There is, however, one point I wish to speak to at this moment, which is, that among the specimens that were in those underground rooms there were some which were pointed out to us by Dr. Shaw, as specimens we were to remove, in order to clear the place and make room, which had been sent to the Museum about six or seven years previously by Sir Joseph Banks. It appeared, on subsequent inquiry, that those specimens had been sent to Sir Joseph Banks from the Emperor of Russia. In 1802, Mr. Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, brought a skeleton of what he called a mammoth to this country, and exhibited it in Pall-Mall. This

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was the first specimen of the kind that had ever been exhibited, or at least it was the first I ever recollect that was mounted. Russia also had its mammoth, and the Russians hearing of this skeleton being exhibited in London, were desirous of knowing whether the American mammoth and the Siberian mammoth were identical, because the subject at that time was in its infancy. Mr. Peale's skeleton was a mastodon, an animal differing in many particulars from the Siberian mammoth, which is a true elephant. Sir Joseph Banks had been applied to by some persons (whom I do not know) in Russia, to procure a sketch or drawing to be made of this skeleton. Sir Joseph Banks requested me to do it; I did it from recollection, and frequent revisits for the purpose of correction, as Mr. Peale would not permit a drawing to be made, nor too near an inspection, and he sent this sketch to St. Petersburgh, to convince them, as it must do in a moment, that it was not the same, though analogous to the Siberian mammoth. In return for that information which Sir Joseph Banks sent them, the Emperor of Russia desired that some specimens might be sent to Sir Joseph Banks, and there was a list sent with them, a written list on half a sheet of paper; it described perhaps a dozen parts of animals that they had sent. Among those was stated to be the skull of a mammoth (which was alluded to just now), the skull of a rhinoceros, fossil also. They are remains of animals found in Siberia, that do not now exist there; the horn of a rhinoceros in a decomposing state, a pair of reindeer's horns, the single horn of the ovis ammon, *i. e.* the great cornu ammonis, horned sheep, both the latter in a recent state, and some few others, which I do not now recollect. Those articles had been sent by Sir Joseph Banks to the British Museum, with the list. I had no time allowed or opportunity of comparing what I saw upon the floor with the list; that list was put into my hand that I might hunt out the specimens as I could. When the Emperor of Russia was expected in this country in 1814, Sir Joseph Banks, recollecting those specimens, went to the Museum, because he supposed that the Emperor, who looked sharp enough about him, might inquire for those specimens, which were of course not to be found there. Mr. König came to me (whether Dr. Shaw had died in the interim I do not know, I think he had), Mr. König came to me to know if we had received those specimens described in that list; we set to work and ransacked our store-room, where all those specimens had been put, to endeavour to make out what we had, and what we had not. I discovered the rhinoceros's skull and the horn, which was of considerable length, nearly a yard long, and in a decomposing state; and two or three other specimens were also found, according to the list, among the elephants' skulls, of which we had several from the Museum in a dilapidated state. I did not know then so well as I do now what a Siberian mammoth's head ought to be like; but as we had in our collection a grinder from the Siberian mammoth, this was my guide in looking for this supposed mammoth's skull, that we could not find; but we found the lower jaw of an elephant, and the other things I have mentioned, and which were, at the particular request of Sir Joseph Banks, sent back to the Museum, in case an inquiry should be made.

660. And they were received by the Trustees of the Museum?—Yes.—Sir *Henry Ellis.*] And are there now.

661. They are there now?—Yes, I presume so.

662. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Were they labelled?—No, they were not when we received them; I put labels on them all, to prevent their being, by any accidental remove, confounded with the Hunterian or other specimens in the museum of the college; but we found so many corresponding with the list, there could be no doubt that they were the specimens so described.

663. Mr. *Hawes.*] Which had been sold to the College of Surgeons?—Yes, those were among an enormous quantity of rubbish heaped together on the floor in those lower rooms.

664. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Forming part of the purchase of that 180 *l.*?—Yes.

665. Mr. *Hawes.*] The lower rooms you speak of now are the lower rooms of the Museum?—Yes, the rooms of the basement. Their contents generally were hardly good enough to be displayed in the rooms up stairs; that was the reason they were sent below.

666. But they were sent back to the Museum, and accepted by the Museum, to show the care they bestowed upon the collection sent originally by Sir Joseph Banks?—They were returned.

667. Are

667. Are they now in the Museum?—I have no doubt they are; I do not know.

668. Mr. *Bingham Baring.*] Did you understand that they were sent for back again on account of their value, or on account of the circumstance of their having been presented by the Emperor of Russia?—The object appeared to me to be, that in case the Emperor of Russia visited the British Museum, and inquired for those specimens, that he might see his old friends.

669. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact, whatever is their value, they are the property of the College of Surgeons?—No, they are not; I am coming to that. About 1828, a Mr. Corse, a gentleman who had resided in India for a considerable time, who went out as assistant surgeon, but became an elephant driver or inspector, and having the charge, for the East India Company, of purchasing elephants for their service, he consequently paid a good deal of attention to the various castes of elephants, and he met with two particularly fine skulls of elephants, of different castes, one with very large tusks, such as we see in cutlers' shops, and the other, whose tusks never grew large or curved, and only extend just beyond the lip. The first was the dauntelah, and the other the mooknah. Mr. Corse, about the year 1786 or 1787, sent those specimens as a present to the British Museum; they were very large and fine, and very perfect; they stood for a considerable time in the hall of the British Museum. They, the trustees, had gone to the expense of having two very handsome termes or pedestals of imitative porphyry, on which they stood, which many gentlemen present may recollect to have observed; but as we were to have every thing that was anatomical, those were included in the purchase made by the college, and those we also had. They were larger than any we had in the Hunterian Collection; and when they were arranged in the new Museum, they were placed over the centre case, on each side of the gallery, and our own specimens, being smaller, trended off to the right and left, down to the youngest. Mr. Corse, when he returned from India, brought a considerable number of elephants' heads, of various ages; and he wrote a very interesting paper upon the subject, printed in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1799; he wrote, in fact, two papers, one on the natural history of the elephant, and the other on its mode of dentition. About 1828, Mr. Corse, though he used frequently to visit the museum of the college when he came to London, and saw these skulls, and how we had placed them, and seemed perfectly satisfied that we had them; he thought them better placed than at the Museum; they were more in accordance with the objects around them; but Mr. Corse, very shortly after that, paid a visit, with some ladies, to the British Museum, and he chose to find great fault that those skulls of his had been parted with, they being a donation to the Museum; and he made a formal complaint to the Trustees, insisting upon their requiring their return. The college could not then help considering, that as the British Museum had reclaimed so many fossils, and these two elephants' skulls, that were certainly the jewels of the whole collection purchased by them, that it was only fair and proper that the British Museum should refund some part of the purchase-money. This was mentioned to the Trustees, and they consented that half the money should be returned to the college; the fact was, these constituted half the value of the whole of the specimens.

670. Mr. *Hawes.*] What year was this?—1828. The skulls were returned on the 28th of May, by the hands of Mr. Gray.

671. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Did the British Museum repay this money?—It never passed through my hands; the payment did, but not the re-payment; the secretary can state that. £. 175. 10*s.* was the sum paid in the first instance; and half of that sum was to be, and I suppose was, returned to the college, on account of the reclamations.

672. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know in what manner the money was repaid to the college?—No, I do not; it never passed through my hands.

673. Did you ever have any conversation with the principal librarian, who has the expenditure of the Museum, upon this subject?—Not that I recollect, at all. Dr. Shaw was the person always in communication with me; all the specimens were under his lock and key, and we could not get into the rooms till he came; he always accompanied us, and one of his assistants, in order to point out what was to be put into the valuation and what not; because there were many subjects that remained in the rooms after we had got the rubbish.

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674. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] When you state that the collection of the College of Surgeons is better kept than that of the British Museum, will you have the goodness to specify in detail the branches of the department to which your observation refers?—The question that was put to me was as to the state of the specimens in the rooms on the ground floor, that were to be transferred to the College of Surgeons; I might also have included those in cases on the first floor; they were not equal to ours in appearance.

675. Then your observation has reference to that portion of the collection?—Yes; I had nothing to do with anything but zoology, including the old anatomical preparations; we had nothing else; we had nothing to do with any other part than zoology; we had nothing to do with botany or mineralogy; and I wish my remarks to be considered as applying only to the date of the purchase; viz. 1809.

676. Mr. *Bingham Baring.*] Did Sir Joseph Banks in person superintend the transference of those specimens from the British Museum to the College of Surgeons?—It was quite impossible he should, but he was cognizant of what was done. I very often saw him; he was a trustee of the Hunterian Collection as well as of the British Museum, and it was through Sir Joseph that the transfer was made; but he being exceedingly lame, I think I may say certainly he never could have got down, nor been carried down, those winding stairs to see the specimens as they lay; and it would have been to very little purpose if he could have done so, it was such a chaos.

677. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In reference to the transaction about the mammoth remains from Siberia, do you wish the Committee to understand that they were originally presented by the Emperor of Russia to Sir Joseph Banks personally, and by Sir Joseph Banks to the British Museum, and thence, at his suggestion, to the College of Surgeons; and that they were afterwards reclaimed from the College of Surgeons by Sir Joseph Banks individually, with a view to the possibility of the Emperor Alexander seeing or not seeing those remains so presented by him to Sir Joseph Banks?—How they were sent to Sir Joseph Banks of course I do not know; I only know that they were sent from Russia to Sir Joseph; I only know what I was told by Sir Joseph Banks; I cannot say how they came; they came from Russia to Sir Joseph Banks at Soho-square, and were sent by him to the Museum.

678. By your former answer, do you or not wish the Committee to understand that they were presented by Sir Joseph Banks to the Museum as they had been presented from the Emperor of Russia to Sir Joseph Banks?—He sent them to the British Museum.

679. Whom do you mean by he?—Sir Joseph Banks.

680. Did Sir Joseph Banks, so far as you know anything of the transaction, recommend their being sent to the College of Surgeons?—No; it is very possible that Sir Joseph Banks had entirely forgotten the occurrence altogether at the time of this transfer.

681. Did ever Sir Joseph Banks, so far as you know, recommend their being reclaimed from the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

682. Do you wish the Committee to understand that they were so reclaimed by Sir Joseph Banks, with the view of his being able to show them to the Emperor Alexander?—Yes, certainly; Sir Joseph told me that such was his object.

683. Mr. *Hawes.*] To show them as a part of the national collection?—Yes, I presume so.

684. And that they should appear as a part of the national collection?—Yes, that I understood was the meaning.

685. They having been only recently returned to the national collection for that purpose?—I have the date of it; I think it was about a week or two before the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in London.

686. Placed in the Museum, in order that the Emperor might see that his donation was carefully preserved?—It was a donation to Sir Joseph Banks.

N.B.—They were returned on the 10th of May 1814. The Emperor arrived on the 7th of June.—*W. Clift.*

687. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Therefore Sir Joseph Banks was responsible to the Emperor of Russia in his personal character, and not as one of the Trustees of the Museum?—Yes, I suppose so.

688. Mr. *Hawes.*] But Sir Joseph Banks, in his personal character, had deposited them in the care of the Trustees of the Museum?—Yes.

688*. You received them from the Trustees of the Museum?—Yes, by the hands of Dr. Shaw, their officer.

689. Have you not stated that some of those skulls were considered the jewels of the collection in the Surgeons' Hall?—Not the specimens from Russia: they were Mr. Corse's skulls to which I applied that epithet. I do not mean to imply that the specimens from Russia sent back to the Museum were worth any considerable part of the amount paid.

690. But Mr. Corse's skulls were sent back?—Yes, with their pedestals, the 28th of May 1828.

691. They had originally come from the custody of the Museum?—Yes.

692. And they were considered valuable?—Yes; I should say that they were worth all the rest of the collection; perhaps excepting the calculi.

693. They had been obtained from the British Museum by the College of Surgeons?—Yes, as a part of the anatomical articles.

694. And having received them, you prized them as the jewels of the collection?—Yes; there were no other individual specimens of equal value.

695. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] And by Mr. Corse's desire they were sent back?—Yes; or rather by the desire of the Trustees.

696. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Did you receive any skins from the British Museum?—Yes, skins of birds, and some of other animals.

697. What did you do with them?—We have a very considerable number of them now.

698. Did you dispose of any of them?—No, not by sale; there was a very considerable number of birds in spirit, which were merely the pelts of birds.

699. Did you part with any of those injured skins to Mr. Bullock?—Yes; the college presented a few to Mr. Bullock, but only dried ones.

700. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you describe the two skulls as the jewels of the collection, do you regard them as valuable to your collection, considering it peculiarly rich in comparative anatomy?—Yes, on that account only.

701. Is there any department of comparative anatomy from which they were extracted in the British Museum?—No, they had none.

702. That which might be extremely valuable to you did not form a jewel in the collection of the Museum?—Certainly not.

703. Did you ever see a report made by Sir Joseph Banks on the terms of the transfer, whatever they might be, from the Museum to the College of Surgeons?—No, not to the best of my recollection.

704. You cannot state whether the Siberian remains were or not included in that report?—I do not suppose that Sir Joseph Banks knew one way or the other, except that the Trustees of the British Museum were very desirous that the rooms in which the specimens were contained should be applied to other purposes. I understood that a large collection of books were to occupy the place of those refuse specimens, and they wanted to clear away this enormous accumulation of trash, as the greater part might be truly considered.

705. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you take great care of donations in the College of Surgeons?—As much as we can.

706. And taking care of the donations bestowed upon that collection, perhaps induces others to make further donations?—Without doubt; we always used formerly to put the name of the donor on the top of the bottles, or on the specimen, but now we insert them in the catalogue.

707. Then you are of the same opinion as Sir Henry Ellis himself, whose opinion is elicited in the following question and answer, which I will read to you: "Question 468. Do you understand that one of the objects of the Trustees, in desiring that the duplicates being in their possession by gift or bequest may always be retained in their possession, is to encourage such gifts and bequests from other parties?" He answers, "I conceive so." That is your opinion?—Yes, no doubt; but that must be taken with some limitation, and discretionary power of accepting or refusing duplicates and valueless objects, without intending to give offence. Those who have the care of a collection must not be compelled to accept and preserve every thing offered to them, or they must soon have need of a much larger museum than the British Museum to contain them; independently of the item of expense of preservation.

708. Mr. *Marshall.*] Do you know of any transaction that took place between the

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the Museum and the College of Surgeons previous to the one you mention, when articles were bought for 180 *l.*?—That was the first, I believe. I think there was no transaction whatever prior to that period, and certainly no money transaction before or since the original purchase and reclamation.

709. Mr. *Hawes.*] That was the first transaction that took place between the College of Surgeons and the British Museum?—Yes.

709*. Mr. *Compton.*] In referring to Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, in question 1586, I see that a mass of articles were transferred to the College of Surgeons, consisting of specimens of diseased bones, injections and preparations, hair balls from the stomachs of cows, and concretions from horses, and calculi: were those the specimens bought by the College of Surgeons?—Yes, they were part of this same consignment or purchase.

710. Those were the specimens found on the basement story of the Museum?—Some of the least valuable of those specimens were below; but the principal part of the concretions now spoken of were in a better state, they were on the first floor.

711. But they were not given, they were bought?—They were bought, as part and parcel of the lot.

John Flint South, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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712. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are lecturer of comparative anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital?—I was formerly lecturer on comparative anatomy at that hospital, but I have not lectured there for some years.

713. You are one of the surgeons at St. Thomas's Hospital?—Yes; I am assistant surgeon.

714. Have you had your attention recently drawn to the state of the collection in the Natural History department at the British Museum?—I have lately been several times over the Natural History department in the British Museum.

715. Will you favour the Committee with your opinions on the condition and arrangement of that collection generally, in the first place?—I think, generally speaking, there are materials to supply a fine zoological museum, but I do not think the arrangement is sufficiently complete to be useful to a student in natural history.

716. Are you of opinion that such an arrangement might be made as to be useful to the student, and at the same time susceptible of producing interest and amusement, and combining instruction to visitors generally?—I decidedly think it might; and that the one would of necessity spring out of the other.

717. Is there any distinct system adopted, either in regard to nomenclature or classification?—The mammalia are arranged, but not fully, I think, according to Cuvier. The birds are arranged in two sections, the one confined to British birds, whilst the other includes generally the whole class of birds. Both sections are generally, though not completely, arranged on Temminck's plan. The reptiles are put away, one can hardly say arranged; they are so closely packed, that it is almost impossible to examine them; and the fishes are much in the same state.

718. Do you think it expedient to adhere strictly to the system of any one eminent zoologist, marking specially any deviations; or do you think it expedient to allow the keeper of the department, at his own arbitrary will, however well informed he may be upon the subject, to make deviations?—If visitors and students had at all times the keepers of the several collections in attendance upon them, then I hold there could be no objection to the keeper employing such names as he might think proper, because he would at once give the reason why the nomenclature he employed deviated from any particular arrangement which the student might be using. But if, as is the case, it be utterly impossible that such reference can be had recourse to, I do hold it far better to employ the system of some well-known and great authority, Cuvier for instance, whose arrangement is adopted with regard to mammalia in the Museum, and that in all the great points his arrangements should be adhered to closely. With regard to the minor parts, the genera and so on, the keeper ought to have full authority to make such alterations as he might think fit, provided always that in any catalogue or account of the collection those variations should be stated.

719. Then

719. Then if any infringement be permitted on any established system, you think it should be specially marked?—Decidedly.

720. So that it should be evident to a popular visitor, as well as marked to the scientific visitor?—Yes.

721. With regard to the characters of the orders and tribes, the very foundation of that division should be generally noted upon the labels or cases?—As at the present time animals are not arranged entirely on external characters as heretofore, I think it would be very advantageous that, in the front of every case in which any order or tribe is placed, the parts of the animal forming the anatomical characters upon which such order or tribe is founded should be placed. It might so happen that the order contained only one or two, or 20, 30 or 50 different genera, but still the great character should be attached to such order. And all those characteristic parts, I apprehend, might be obtained from waste specimens, which could not be made use of otherwise, but thus used would be highly advantageous to the student.

721*. Are those general rules adhered to in the collection at the Museum?—No, certainly not.

722. Is the collection particularly deficient in that respect?—I do not exactly understand the question.

723. With reference either to an established system; with reference to the indication of the character of particular tribes, is the collection in the British Museum so labelled as to satisfy you upon those points generally?—No.

724. Could you point out more particularly the instances in which those rules are not adhered to?—A very large portion of the monkeys are unnamed; all the bats, with the exception of a very few, are unnamed; a large portion also of the rodent, and also of the smaller digitigrade and insectivorous animals, are similarly circumstanced; but really I cannot enumerate all. I perfectly well recollect, however, that a very large portion of the collection of beasts is unnamed.

725. In fact, generally speaking, the classification and the naming of the specimens is deficient?—Yes, I think so.

726. And, in your opinion, not such as it ought to be in a national collection?—Certainly not.

727. With regard to the names employed, do you think that scientific, as well as the common names, should be added to the labels?—Decidedly.

728. Is that the case generally in the Museum?—I think both names are generally attached where the animals are labelled.

729. Was is not more the case in past times than in the present?—I have understood that years ago, and indeed it has been given already in evidence before this Committee by Mr. König, that labels with the French and German names, as well as the scientific names, were attached.

730. Is it not of importance also that the locality from which specimens are obtained should be noted?—Yes.

731. Is that the case at all in the Museum?—In the lower animals it is general, I believe, but in none of the vertebrated classes, as far as my recollection serves me.

732. It would also add to the usefulness of the collection if the foreign names were added?—Most certainly.

733. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you think it correct to state that unscientific names are actually attached to many specimens in the Museum?—I presume by the term unscientific, the common names by which animals are known are meant. If so, I think it is advisable they should be attached. They are the names by which, in most instances, such animals are alone known to the unlearned, and a person not conversant with the scientific name of any particular animal, of which he knew the vulgar name, would be puzzled in endeavouring to find it if the scientific name were alone attached.

734. Your answer applies to the question as if it had been put whether the common name should alone appear; the question was rather, whether, from your observation of the collection in the Museum, you would say unscientific names were attached to many of the specimens?—I do not mean to state that.

735. If it were stated that unscientific names were attached, you would think it not founded in fact?—I have seen some very odd names upon the shells in the Museum.

[*A Paper was handed by Mr. Hawes to the Witness.*]

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736. Can you state any instances in which you regard them as unscientific, or without some authority for the nomenclature?—In many instances where new animals have been found and named, they have no vulgar name, no provincial name attached to them, and generally speaking, I believe naturalists do not endeavour to coin new English names to apply to them, but are content to use the scientific terms. Some of the names on this paper I have seen certainly upon the shells in the collection. Here is the genus Trivia, the wide-mouthed pig, and sundry other species of this genus, New Holland pig, the European pig, the louse pig, the rice pig, the flea pig; another genus is named the cap of liberty, another the ear drop, another the devil's claw, another rose-bud, and the common paper nautilus, as it is called, and which every body knows by that name, is here called the paper sailor, and one near it the glassy sailor.

737. From your knowledge of the collections in the British Museum, do you state to the Committee that such names occur without any scientific names also?—No, with the scientific name.

738. Do the Committee understand you to object to the occurrence of those popular names?—No, I do not, where they have previously existed as provincial or vulgar names; but I do object, and I believe most naturalists would object, to forming new and rather fanciful names for animals which had no such name previously, when they possess scientific names, by which they are well known.

739. Some of the former questions have proceeded upon the assumption, that it is desirable to make the Museum a school of popular amusement and instruction as well as of scientific research; with that view do you consider that the scientific name being always found, there is any positive objection in the prefix of the popular name?—None if there be a popular name already; but if there be no popular name, I do not see any advantage is derived from such new-coined popular name, because it conveys no additional knowledge to the party seeing such specimen.

740. The answer assumes, that those names to which you have called the attention of the Committee are absolutely new, and not found in the works of any traveller, as well as any scientific writer?—I believe not.

741. Mr. *Hawes*.] You object to the introduction of vulgar names, or the corruption of vulgar names existing?—Certainly I do to new-formed vulgar names, but not to the common names by which animals are generally known, as I have already stated.

742. Mr. *Bingham Baring*.] Are the Committee to understand that you believe those names to be coined by the officers of the Museum?—I do not say that; but to the best of my recollection the names I have here mentioned I have never met with elsewhere.

743. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Do you state to the Committee that the names which you have specified are found in the Synopsis as well as on the specimens themselves?—I am not quite sure about that; I do not recollect at this moment, but I think not. With reference to these names on the paper of genera put into my hand, there are only the scientific names in the Synopsis.

744. Would you state that many of the most interesting or rare specimens of any class are exposed to destruction from dust and insects?—No, I cannot say so.

745. If that were stated you would not consider that description correct?—They might be exposed to insects without it being observed, except the specimens were in a very bad state, unless the cases were opened for their being examined.

746. You would not describe any portion of the collection in the Museum, particularly the most interesting and rare specimens, as exposed to destruction at this moment from dust and insects?—No, certainly not.

747. Would you say they wanted their scientific names?—Yes, certainly. [*A Synopsis of the collections in the British Museum was handed to the witness.*] The odd names that have been handed to me are not here, only the scientific names.

748. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] Suppose each specimen to have a scientific label affixed to it, do you think it advisable to encumber the label with French and German vulgar names?—Yes, I do think it advisable to attach such wherever an animal possesses a French or German name.

749. Sir

749. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The former question referred to travels, as possibly containing some of the non-scientific names to which your attention had been drawn; can you state to the Committee whether some of those known scientific names may be found in sale catalogues, as indicating articles popularly so known to dealers; take for example Humphrey's Catalogue?—Yes, no doubt.

750. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think that a good source from whence to take popular names?—In most instances where names have been given to new animals by travellers, they have been the names they have received from the parties by whom they have been furnished with such animals.

751. Would you alter the popular name of the nautilus, for instance, which is known almost all over the world, upon such an authority as that?—No, certainly not.

752. And no catalogue would be a sufficient authority for such an alteration?—No.

753. And if an officer of the Museum was to refer to such a catalogue as an authority, it would be insufficient?—I should think so.

754. Are you aware whether any catalogue exists of the natural history collection generally?—I have never heard of one.

755. Do you or do you not know whether any such catalogues exist in the hands of some of the subordinate keepers of the departments?—I have heard there was a catalogue of Sir Hans Sloane's collection.

756. I mean a catalogue brought down to a much later date?—I believe Mr. Samouelle has catalogued a very considerable part of the insects.

757. It is not generally known to scientific men that there are accurate catalogues in manuscript?—No, I believe not.

758. You have not referred to such a catalogue?—No, nor heard of them.

759. What is your opinion of the expediency of forming a catalogue forthwith?—I think it would be extremely advantageous, not only as showing what animals the Museum does possess, and in what respects its wants might be supplied, but also it would enable the student to examine for himself the specimens, which are infinitely better than any knowledge he could acquire from reading only.

760. And one effect of such a catalogue would be, that the poverty or richness of the collection in any particular department would at once be manifest?—Unquestionably.

761. Do you think that if such a catalogue were commenced, and was published in parts, that it would meet with a sale?—I should think there is no doubt of it; and proofs that it would be used are furnished by the botanical catalogues which are published; one of them just occurs to me, the Hortus Kewensis, and others which might be named.

762. There are various catalogues in natural history that are the subjects of a constant and a steady sale?—Yes.

763. And of considerable value to the man of science and student?—Perhaps I am going too far when I say there are catalogues, properly so called; the catalogues that I suppose are alluded to are rather general catalogues of specimens than catalogues of specimens in any one particular museum.

764. But catalogues of particular specimens in existence would be valuable?—No doubt.

765. Is it not almost essential to the student in natural history that he should know where specimens are to be found?—If he wish to study the thing itself.

766. Do you think it possible to form catalogues at once useful to the scientific man and the popular visitor of the Museum, or do you think it best to keep them apart and publish them separately?—I see no reason whatever for keeping them apart. Such a catalogue would contain information useful to all. It might be got up in such a way as to be useful to the student and amusing to the unscientific person. There are many books upon natural history in common people's hands, which are works affording a vast deal of amusement and information; Pennant's British Zoology, Bewick's Birds and Quadrupeds, are well known to everybody; and Yarrell's Fishes is another example.

767. There are some German catalogues, are there not?—Yes; to the best of my recollection there are several.

768. Which are notoriously considered of importance both to the student and

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and the more cursory and popular inquirer after information in natural history?—The German ones are more especially used for scientific purposes.

769. Do you think the labour or the expense of forming such a catalogue of the British Museum would be such as to prevent it being accomplished?—I think it no reason why it should not be accomplished.

770. Considering it as a national collection, your opinion is that such a catalogue should be undertaken?—Yes.

771. Do you think that a synopsis of the Museum might be made out of that book?—Yes, decidedly I do.

772. Are you acquainted with the Synopsis at all?—Yes. When I have wanted to find anything, I have looked into it for the purpose of finding its place in the collection.

773. Do you consider it a work bearing a high scientific character?—I do not suppose it was so intended.

774. Do you think it a useful popular work?—I cannot say that.

775. Do you think a synopsis of a national collection should descend to such details as that does on particular occasions, particularly with reference to salmon and cod?—I cannot say that those details have ever struck me.

776. You do not think it is essential that people should be told in the present day that salmon is good to eat?—Most persons know that.

777. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is there any work corresponding with the Synopsis in any collection on the Continent with which you are acquainted?—I cannot speak positively to that.

778. Is there any popular catalogue of the collection at Berlin, for instance?—That I cannot speak to; I have a notion that there is that sort of thing in Paris.

779. Mr. *Hawes.*] In reference to the officers of the Zoological department, do you think they are sufficient in point of number?—Certainly not; it is utterly impossible that the present zoological officers can do all, or anything like all, which so large a collection requires.

780. You are aware that the department of Natural History is under one keeper, as he is called?—Yes.

781. And that he has certain subordinate assistants, who are to be considered as subordinate and inferior to himself?—Yes.

782. Do you think that desirable in a department of science, the divisions of which are so essentially different?—I think each officer having the charge of a department ought to be distinct; he ought to be his own master, and amenable to no other officer in the house as such.

783. That the keeper of the department should in fact be the head of that department; responsible for its preservation, and perfectly independent?—Decidedly.

784. What is your opinion of placing the patronage of persons subordinate to them in the hands of the keepers of the departments?—As the person who is the keeper of the department is the responsible person, he ought to appoint his own subordinates, inasmuch as he is, or ought to be, liable for any mismanagement in the persons employed in his section.

785. What is your opinion of the expediency or inexpediency, supposing each head of department to be independent, of requiring him to lecture occasionally upon the subject of his department?—I think such arrangement would be extremely advantageous, because at present there is no opportunity of acquiring oral instruction in either department of Zoology in this country; the only instance in which there has been any such attempt is the 24 lectures on comparative anatomy given at the College of Surgeons annually, which amount not to much.

786. Would it not insure the collections entrusted to the keepers being turned to a profitable use, and also oblige the keeper of the department to keep up his knowledge on the subject to the latest period?—Certainly.

787. In England it is a fact that there is scarcely a single school in any department of science founded by any particular individual, however eminent?—I believe there are but three in London; the Gresham lectures, Mr. Fuller's endowment at the Royal Institution, and the lectures at the College of Surgeons, which are also an endowment, I believe.

788. But no distinguished man has at present an opportunity of founding a school of science?—Not unless at a most ruinous expense.

789. Would not the giving the lecture, in addition to the national collection, and

and allowing the privilege of taking pupils, be the means of founding such schools?—Undoubtedly.

790. Do you think it would be of importance, in a scientific point of view, that means should be taken to promote the formation of such schools by giving scientific men the facilities alluded to?—Certainly.

791. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Do you consider that the same person could discharge efficiently the duties of curator of any one department in the British Museum, and also devote his time to giving public lectures?—Yes. I see no reason why he should not. We have instances continually among medical men, who with a much more extensive and harassing occupation than any officer of the Museum, lecture day after day for eight months in the year, and also have their lectures to prepare.

792. Would it not be necessary to increase the number of officers connected with the department to a much greater extent than would be necessary to insure the keeping the department in a proper state?—I think that, even under the present arrangement, an increased force is necessary; but I doubt whether it would be necessary to increase it to a very great extent beyond what is absolutely necessary now.

793. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have stated that you consider the actual force in the Museum as insufficient, even for the existing duties?—Most certainly.

794. Do you consider, assuming that lectures should be given, that the existing force in those departments will enable the parties actually holding the situations to give lectures in addition to their other duties?—No, certainly not.

795. Then the answer you gave to the preceding question, as to the expediency of the officers giving lectures, implies as a preliminary that the number of such officers should be increased?—Undoubtedly.

796. Do you consider that the British Museum is a fit deposit for a collection of comparative anatomy, looking to the other institutions in London open to such a purpose?—I do not think that the British Museum is a fit depository for a general collection of comparative anatomy. But I think there should be so much comparative anatomy as would elucidate the grounds upon which any arrangement of animals is founded; at the present time the Museum only exhibits external forms.

797. The question specified comparative anatomy, merely because it had been selected by yourself in a preceding answer (A. 785.); do you consider that the moral security, to use a phrase adopted by a witness last year (A. 3730.), which the country possesses in the character of the individuals appointed to the departments in the Museum, such departments as are open to lectures, is in itself an insufficient security for the fitness of the individuals to discharge the duties of such department?—I hold that the moral security to the public is or should be sufficient in the parties entrusted with the care of the collection which they have under their charge, otherwise they ought not to be placed in such situations; because it is quite impossible in any collection to have a check over the keeper of it, unless there were catalogues which should be from time to time reviewed and compared with the collection.

798. Has it ever occurred to you that on the private days on which artists are admitted to the Gallery of Antiquities, students in natural history might be admitted to the collections in the Museum?—I think it would be extremely advantageous if they were admitted under similar arrangements. There are many young men who would gladly avail themselves of such opportunity.

799. If such an offer were made to the professors in any institution in London, whereby they might be permitted to carry their pupils and demonstrate on the spot, do you think that such a proposition would have the effect which you desire to see realized by lectures delivered on the spot by the resident heads of departments in the Museum?—That is rather a difficult question to answer, because, as I stated before, at this present time there are really and truly no lectures on natural history delivered in London.

800. Are you aware of the lectures of Dr. Grant at the London University?—Yes; but I am also aware that the necessary attendance on lectures required of medical students is so extensive, that it is impossible during the time these medical lectures are given that a student should be able to give up his time to attend lectures on natural history; and, I believe, Dr. Grant's experience as well as my own will support my statement, that from the want of

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time students are not able to attend those lectures, and not from want of disposition.

801. Do you consider that the object you have regarded as desirable, namely, the attendance of pupils on lectures on natural history, should be confined to those who have passed a medical course, or are not intended for it?—For any person, and certainly not restricted to medical students.

802. Extending the lectures far beyond comparative anatomy?—Yes.

803. Mr. *Hawes*.] May the lectures of Dr. Grant be considered to have more a medical object in view than any other?—No, they are merely lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology.

804. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] Would not the compelling the curators in the different departments to give lectures be a guarantee to the public that they were acquainted with the modern improvements in science?—Yes.

805. Mr. *Hawes*.] Would you impose any restrictions of any kind upon the professors in any department giving those lectures; in taking pupils, would you limit the number of his pupils; would you limit their access to the collections in the Museum, or require any sort of security?—I do not think there would be any need of restriction. Of course the students would not be allowed to go into the Museum and take the specimens down or pull them about, by which they would soon be spoiled. Such is not the case in any collection that I am aware of; they are admitted under certain restrictions, and behave themselves with propriety. They do not meddle with the preparations, and what they desire to see is so displayed that they can see it, and that in 99 instances out of 100, without the preparation ever being handled.

806. If the professors were allowed to take pupils, and use the national collection for that purpose, would there be any danger to the national collection?—I do not see any.

807. Would it not be turning the national collection to account by making it illustrative of the state of science?—Most certainly it would.

808. Would there, in your opinion, be any objection in allowing the professors to receive pupils, and to receive fees with their pupils, in addition to the emoluments derived from the country for their services?—I think it would be very advantageous, because naturalists generally are not very wealthy, though they may be very ardent men in their pursuit; and if they give up their whole time to the Museum, any means by which the professors in the different departments at the Museum could have additional remuneration afforded to them would be very just, and the Museum not damaged thereby.

809. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] You are aware that the Museum, as instituted, and as hitherto conducted, has not been a school of popular science or of general instruction, carried on by the means of lectures in any department?—Yes.

810. But as a depository of literature, arts and science?—Yes.

811. Do you consider that the change involved or implied in the immediately preceding questions is desirable?—Yes, decidedly, I do.

812. At the same time being aware it is a total change?—Yes, I do think so; it would render the collection in the Museum infinitely more valuable.

813. Do you think that the object would be obtained, with more or less advantage, by the creation of a totally distinct institution, or by the incorporation of such an institution with the Museum by the measures you suggest?—I think it would be best attained by the incorporation into the present institution, because the keepers of the Museum should be such fit persons to give lectures, and would have the materials all ready to their hands in the collection.

814. You stated, in a preceding answer, that you considered the existing officers of the Museum could not possibly discharge the duties of their departments and to their pupils at the same time; the question now put refers not to the employment of the existing officers at the Museum, in the character of professors, but in the creation of a new staff, which the institution of lectures necessarily requires; and with that limitation, do you still consider that the incorporation of lectures, upon the existing establishment, is preferable to the institution of a distinct body, by whom lectures might be given?—I think if the number of professors were increased, as it ought to be, for the necessary preservation of the Museum in its present state, that that additional number would be sufficient to supply teachers for a school, as part and parcel of the Museum.

815. Would it be your object, in one sentence, to form a Jardin des Plantes in London, in lieu of the existing system in the British Museum?—Yes, certainly.

816. Mr. *Marshall.*] Do you think it would be expedient that those lectures should be given on the two days at the Museum which are not open to the public, or on the three days on which it is open to the public?—That would depend upon future arrangements, and upon circumstances that we cannot speak to; it would depend upon the number of lectures proposed to be given; it would be utterly impossible to have, with any advantage, four or five courses of lectures going on during the same day; I mean that there should not be four or five lectures on different subjects given on the same day. A young man might be desirous of attending lectures on two subjects, but yet be unable to give up three hours in the course of one day, although he might be able to give up three hours on three separate days.

817. Would it not be very inconvenient for the present professors to give lectures on the days when the Museum is open to the public, on account of the number of the public then admitted in the room; it would be impossible to have a class attending a lecture separate from the public?—Of course the students in any such proposed school would be admitted only by tickets; and this might be accomplished with the greatest facility, as persons are admitted to the reading-room, from which the public are as much excluded every public day as they would be on the lecture days, and therefore no inconvenience would arise.

818. It then follows that these lectures must only be given on the two days on which the public are not admitted to the Museum?—I do not see why.

819. If the public are not to be admitted when the lectures are going on, the Museum must be closed to the public on those days?—If there is to be a lecture, there must be a lecture-room, I apprehend, but not in any part of the present rooms.

820. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is not the giving a lecture and the exhibition perfectly compatible, as in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris?—Certainly.

821. Mr. *Ephinstone.*] In the Jardin des Plantes there is a large lecture-room?—Yes, capable of holding 500 or 600 people; and when a good lecturer is delivering a lecture it is always crammed.

822. And no difficulty exists in bringing the specimens to the lecture-rooms?—No.

823. *Chairman.*] So that your suggestion is founded upon the notion there will be erected sufficient and commodious lecture-rooms for the use of lecturers?—Yes.

824. And that the pupils are not to be assembled in any of the rooms in which curiosities are deposited?—Certainly.

825. Mr. *Compton.*] Do you not think if professors were to be appointed to the British Museum to read lectures, that it would be better they should receive a sufficient salary from the public, rather than depend upon the pupils?—They would not work half so hard; the Gresham lectures are a very good proof of that. Some of the Committee may have had an opportunity of going there; and if it so happens, by any accident, they are detained five minutes beyond the usual time, if there are not two or three or half a dozen people in the room at one or two o'clock, whatever the time is, the door is shut, and there is no lecture that day.

826. What sort of persons are appointed to lecture at the Gresham Hall?—They are appointed by the Gresham Committee; I do not know further how the appointment is made.

827. Mr. *Bingham Baring.*] How will you subdivide the Natural History department?—I would give a keeper to each class; a keeper of the mammalia; a keeper of the birds; there should be a keeper for the reptiles, and a keeper for the fishes; then I should say there should be a keeper for the shells; a keeper entirely for the insects; and the other classes might be put together and given into the care of one person.

828. You would then have seven professors?—Yes.

829. At what salaries?—I have not thought about that, and therefore I cannot say; of course if a gentlemen is to give up his whole time to the Museum, which I consider any gentleman holding an appointment there should do, he

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ought to be liberally remunerated, and not in the stingy way the present officers are.

830. Would 500 *l.* a year be an adequate salary?—I think the benefit to the public might fully warrant 400 *l.* or 500 *l.* a year.

831. Mr. *Hawes.*] Allowing in addition the emoluments from private pupils?—Yes; but they should be strictly confined to the Museum.

832. Mr. *Bingham Baring.*] Under each of those professors you would place assistants?—Yes; they might have what in other occupations are called apprentices, whom they should instruct in their own particular branch. There are a number of things to be done in every collection; and if a man is to know the real value of it, he must begin at the bottom and work up. If he is in an anatomical collection he must be content to begin with tying up bottles and dissecting before he can be competent to know the value of the things put under his charge, and so it would be at the Museum. No man can be a judge whether an animal is properly stuffed or set up, or when set up likely to stand, unless he knew something of the mode in which the thing ought to be done; all of which I hold the eléves should be engaged in learning.

833. It would be necessary to have more than one assistant in order to keep the specimens in order, and also to carry on the catalogues that might be necessary?—It would at present, because there is so much to be done; but when the collections were properly arranged and catalogued, a vast quantity of continued labour would cease. Of course at present it would require an enormous outlay of labour before the whole collections could be brought into the state that I hold they ought to be.

834. But continual additions would be making to the collection?—Yes, no doubt; but they would not come in so quickly, except occasionally when a large quantity might be presented or bought. Generally speaking, I do not think the additions would be so numerous as to give rise to any superabundance of labour.

835. What would be the permanent staff?—The seven I have enumerated as keepers, each should have an assistant, and besides that he should have a servant, a labouring person, who should do all the really dirty work.

836. An assistant, at what salary?—I should think, provided the professors had permission to take some young men, that after they are fully qualified, they might be provided for in that way, and would be glad to undertake the duty at 50 *l.* or 60 *l.* a year, and pursue their own amusements or employments out of office hours.

837. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Do you consider that a person giving public lectures for his own emolument, according to the plan you have proposed, is, in your own words, devoting all his time to the Museum?—Yes, most certainly, because he is illustrating the collection in the Museum.

838. Mr. *Hawes.*] It would be then a condition of his holding his situation?—It would be a part of his duty.

839. Assuming the keepers of departments were men eminent in their several branches of science, do you think that the management of the Museum might be safely entrusted to such a board of gentlemen?—Most certainly they are the most competent to know the value of the collection entrusted to them; they are the best able to judge of how it may be efficiently kept up, and they would for their own credit sake devote all the attention to it which their great responsibility would then lay upon them.

Jovis, 10° *die Martii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Pease.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Elphinstone.	Sir P. Egerton.
Sir R. Inglis.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Compton.	Mr. Marshall.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *James Scott Bowerbank*, called in; and Examined.

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840. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are a Fellow of several learned societies?—Of the Geological and the Zoological Societies, and a member of the Entomological Society.

841. Have you long given your attention to mineralogy and geology?—Not to any extent to mineralogy, but to geology I have.

842. Have you a collection chiefly of organic remains?—I have a considerable collection.

843. Can you state the extent of your collection generally?—I can scarcely give an idea of the extent of any one part, except the conchological. The tertiary shells I reckoned up a few days ago, and I found that I had somewhat exceeding 420; the tertiary and secondary together exceeded 1,200; if I recollect it was 1,268; but that there are many more species I am certain, inasmuch as I have a considerable quantity which have not been arranged, and which I have not taken into the account.

844. Has the Museum any similar collection?—They have, but I have never seen any collection anything to the amount of my own. Six or eight months ago I went for the purpose of seeing again whether any of the shells were out, and I found about the same quantity out that I had seen before; if I recollect right, the amount of British shells did not exceed 160; I am certain that they did not exceed 200; at that time tertiary and secondary were together. I am not aware that there are others than what are exhibited.

845. Are they well arranged and named in the Museum?—I am very sorry to say, that not only years ago, before I belonged to the Geological Society, but of late, I have been to the Museum with the intention to make the arrangement of the British Museum the basis of that of my own collection, and was so much disappointed that I have not since made any attempt to adopt their arrangement; indeed, I have found the assistance obtained from private collections very considerably greater than that from the British Museum.

846. Then that portion of the national collection, in your opinion, is inferior to private collections, not only as to extent but as to arrangement?—If there are not a very considerable number more than what are shown, I should say it was a miserable collection. The collection of one private gentleman alone in crag shells amounts to 450 species; the person I allude to is Mr. Wood, of Suffolk. The collection of Mr. Wetherell, of Highgate, the produce of his own unassisted exertions, is upwards of 200; and he reckons that he needs 100 more species, which it is desirable he should have, to make his collection of London clay shells alone tolerably perfect.

847. Is your evidence as to shells to be confined entirely to fossil shells?—Entirely; I have never paid any attention to others.

848. Have you any reason to suppose that there is any great number of fossil shells in the Museum not exhibited to the public?—I have reason to suppose the contrary, if I recollect right, from the evidence of one of the officers, which states that there are no shells to any considerable amount which are not exhibited; I therefore take it for granted that the major part of the fossil shells at least are exhibited.

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849. If there be any collection in the Museum, should not some such arrangement as this be forthwith adopted, that the shells should be placed stratigraphically?—Decidedly. If I were asked my own humble opinion, I should say that all recent shells, by which term I mean shells of which you have the living animals, should be considered as subjects of zoology, whereas all shells which are found to be fossil, and there are many genera of which not even a single species is to be found in the recent state, should be considered as subjects of geology. It appears to me to be absurd to arrange the objects of one science according to the laws of another, without reference in any degree to the first science.

850. Are you at all acquainted with the Entomological department?—I have frequently visited it, for the purpose of comparing insects and acquiring names.

851. What is your opinion of that?—That the collection is very deficient.

852. As to its arrangement?—The arrangement, as far as it goes, is good; but still it is certainly deficient. If I recollect right, there may be estimated about 25,000 species in the British Museum, of which from 7,000 to 8,000 only are arranged, leaving about 17,000 still unarranged.

853. What species are most deficient?—In many of the very commonest species they are exceedingly deficient. Two genera which I recollect as exceedingly deficient are morpho and papilio; and upon receiving a case of Brazilian insects, and making reference, I found them exceedingly deficient in those also. There can be no necessity for this, as Brazilian insects are very common in the market.

854. Is the collection easily seen, and are facilities given you by the officers?—Every possible facility, as regards not only the entomological but the geological collection has always been afforded me; every information I have asked has been readily given me.

855. In speaking, then, of the deficiencies of any particular department, you attribute no fault to the officers?—Not in the slightest degree. I should say the whole of it has originated in the lamentable want of assistance in the Museum; for instance, in the Entomological department, even as it is, with about 25,000 species. The 17,000 yet requiring to be catalogued and arranged will take a very considerable time, as it requires much more time to find out the place of an insect requiring dissection of the parts of the mouth than it does to ascertain the place in the natural system of a bird or of a quadruped; and I should say if (as under the present circumstances) it should remain the work of one man only, it is absolutely impossible that that part of the Museum's collection can be arranged for many years to come; and this will be strongly evinced by the consideration that the curator has under his care upwards of 800 drawers, to keep clean, to camphor, and to examine occasionally, to ascertain that the specimens are in good order.

856. Who is the curator of that department?—Mr. Samouelle has the charge of the insects.

857. It has been stated by Mr. Samouelle that he has no one to assist him even in wiping the glasses or dusting his room; do you think that that is as it ought to be?—Certainly not; that is not the only part in which an assistant might be of great service in that department, for on receiving accessions of insects from abroad, they generally come, at least in all instances that I have seen, with the families mixed together indiscriminately, frequently stuck with needles, and occasionally with large pins; and it being absolutely necessary to remove those, the assistant might do that while the principal is attending to the more scientific part of his duty. In the same manner the assistant might make considerable advances towards the systematic arrangement of the whole, by separating the classes at least, and frequently the families.

858. Is it your opinion that both the scientific and the general utility of the institution suffers from the want of that assistance?—Its usefulness as a collection suffers greatly: indeed the Entomological collection of the British Museum is held in very considerable contempt by the London entomologists; I refer only to the number of insects, and the lamentable want of some of the commonest species.

859. Mr. Kirby has lately made a munificent present of his collection of insects to the Entomological Society?—He has.

860. Did you ever hear his reason for having made a present of that collection

tion to the Entomological Society?—I have not; but I have known of other collections being disposed of in other ways, from the belief that they would be lost at the British Museum.

861. Have you ever heard that the curator's time is very much employed by his attendance on parties?—I have no positive evidence of that, but when I have called there to make reference to the cabinets, I have frequently found him absent; and upon seeing him at a future time, I have found that he has been attending sales or engaged in other employments, and therefore I have from that, good reason to believe that his time has been taken up with other matters rather than with the arrangement of his own collection.

862. But your complaints are more against the system adopted at the Museum than against any individual?—By no means against any individual, for I have met with the greatest possible politeness, and every assistance from the officers.

863. Do you consider the collection of insects of considerable importance, both as relates to medicine and manufacture?—I consider it of considerable importance.

864. One well worthy the liberal attention of the public?—Decidedly so.

865. Sir *P. Egerton.*] You mentioned the collection of fossil shells of Mr. Wetherell from the London clay, and Mr. Wood from the crag; can you state whether those gentlemen have had any peculiar facilities, by residence in the neighbourhood of the formations where those specimens are found, for making those collections?—Certainly they have; Mr. Wood resides in Suffolk, and Mr. Wetherell at Highgate.

866. And they have had opportunities of enriching their collections which a national body could not have?—I do not say that, for I conceive a national body, such as this, has the same opportunities that individuals have; and I will explain in what manner. I will mention that, as regards myself, I am engaged in business for the major part of the year, but I devote a month in the spring to travelling about and amusing myself, and I generally go to some geological habitation, and by doing so, I have at all times collected so great an amount of fossils, that, had I sold them, they would have paid the expenses of my journey twice over. For instance, I have perhaps quite as valuable, if not a more valuable collection of Gault fossils than any collector in London; and, with the exception of a very few purchases, the whole has been the result of two short visits to Folkestone, each visit not exceeding four days.

867. How do you apply those remarks to the British Museum?—I think the British Museum should either be in correspondence with parties in those particular localities, or they should have a travelling collector. I may say that the whole of my collection has cost a very small sum of money, but it has been increased very greatly, and many very valuable specimens added by correspondence with different museums. For instance, I have opened a correspondence with the Whitby, with the Scarborough, and with the Manchester museums. I have engaged to supply duplicates, and receive specimens from Dr. Beck, of Copenhagen, and have done so likewise in many other cases with private individuals; and by those means I have gained a vast number of very valuable specimens, at the price of my own duplicates.

868. Then it is your opinion that the Museum should have a body of officers, connected with each department, travelling about the country to collect specimens, and to make exchanges with local museums?—No, I do not say that there should be a permanent officer of that description; I think that, if any one of the officers, or any party deputed by the Museum, was occasionally to travel into those districts, the Museum would be greatly benefited. For instance, I should say, if any person were to take a month's tour from hence to Christchurch, from thence to the Isle of Wight, and thence to Weymouth, that the expenses of that party might be paid (after the Museum collection had been served with the best specimens) by the sale of duplicates.

869. Then, though you do not wish to express an opinion that a permanent servant of this description should be attached to the Museum, yet you think that at certain times of the year persons should be deputed to undertake journeys for the purpose?—I think it would be highly desirable, and I think the Museum should open communications with other museums for the exchange of duplicates, by which they might very considerably enrich the collection, and at no expense to the public.

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870. Lord *Stanley.*] Will you explain to the Committee how this object of enriching the Museum is to be accomplished by travelling agents, and at no expense to the public?—With very little expense to the public, in this way; I am speaking now from my own experience as regards visits to the crag formation, and to those of the London clay, of the Hampshire coast, and of the Kimmeridge and Oxford clay, in the neighbourhood of Weymouth. The number of specimens I acquired, including a considerable number of duplicates, enabled me to exchange with the Scarborough and Whitby museums, and thus to supply myself with an excellent collection of lias fossils, which I should not have possessed had it not been for the vast quantity of duplicates I brought home with me. I make it a principle to collect duplicates, to act as current coin in those matters; and from having frequently attended sales of fossils, I am fully convinced, from the prices which those fossils have fetched, that the mere sale of the duplicates would go a great way towards paying the travelling expenses incurred in collecting the whole.

871. Sir *P. Egerton.*] Do you consider it consonant with the dignity of a great national collection to have peripatectic collectors engaged in procuring specimens, and in bartering with other museums, in the manner that a private collector is at liberty to do?—I should certainly say it is by no means beneath their dignity so to do. The character of a private individual is quite as dear to himself as the character of a British Museum officer would be. I appeal to every collector in London, whether they have not acquired specimens by exchanges, and I appeal to every gentleman who has so done whether he considers it in any shape beneath his dignity.

872. The question refers to the British Museum as a great national collection?—Certainly it is by no means inconsistent with the dignity of a national collection. I may mention, that on the part of the Crown Prince of Denmark, Dr. Beck has entered into an agreement to exchange specimens with myself. Under those circumstances, I should say, it would not be beneath the dignity of the British Museum. I believe the British Museum has negociated exchanges, for if I recollect right, the late Mr. Crow mentioned to me that a part of his fossil fruits were given to the British Museum, in consideration of a number of minerals received by him, which were afterwards exposed to public view in his Museum at Canterbury; it, therefore, has not been considered beneath the dignity of the British Museum to exchange.

873. Are you aware of any large collections of London clay or crag shells having been offered for sale in the last few years?—Certainly not.

874. Are you acquainted with the Saurian remains of the London clay?—That is a branch to which I have paid but little attention.

875. Have you seen the remains of crocodiles in the British Museum, from the London clay?—The last specimen of which I have any recollection was a crocodile's head, which was first offered to me by the party who had it to dispose of; I recommended him to take it to London, and show it to Mr. König, and he afterwards sold it to him for half what he had asked me for it.

876. Then it appears from that that the British Museum are not averse to make additions to the national collection, when they have a good opportunity of doing it?—Certainly not; but I consider there has been great partiality in the expenditure of the money as regards the British Museum; for by the report it would appear, that the average expenditure for minerals for five years was 586*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; whereas upon fossil remains the average was only 30*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and upon insects and crustacea together the pitiful sum of 5*l.* 15*s.*

877. Lord *Stanley.*] Are you aware of the system according to which the annual expenditure has been distributed among those departments in the British Museum?—No, I am not.

878. Are you aware that they are all under the superintendence of the same officer?—No, I am not.

879. Mr. *Hawes.*] The opinions you have expressed are confined to the particular branches which have been enumerated in the course of your examination?—To the branches which are enumerated in the average I have mentioned.

880. Mr. *Compton.*] You were understood to say, that the collection of fossil shells in the British Museum is a very poor collection?—If there are no more than

than what are exhibited, I should say that it is a miserable collection, as a national collection.

881. Did you mean to say that you had seen only about 200?—I counted, some few years ago, the British tertiary shells; the British and the foreign are mixed together, so as to be of but little use to the stratigraphical geologist.

882. You stated that you have about 1,268 species; are those British shells?—All British fossil shells, the tertiary, including the fresh-water formations, as a matter of course.

883. Have you seen any foreign collections of shells?—I have not.

884. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Then your estimate of the British Museum collection, as a miserable collection, is founded on comparison with nothing out of England?—It is formed upon a knowledge of what is nearly about the amount of the British tertiary and secondary shells, which, I should say, by reckoning up those which are published, those in my own collection, and those in the collection of others, may amount to about 2,500.

885. Then are the Committee to understand that the expression, "miserable collection," applies not to fossil shells generally, but simply to the fossil shells purely British?—To the fossil shells purely British.

886. Can you state what, in your judgment, is the value of the collection of fossil shells in the British Museum generally, as compared with any other collection?—I should say, as a scientific reference, it is comparatively valueless, inasmuch as there are many other collections that would afford a student much more information; for instance, the series of London clay shells is so deficient, that I have in my own possession 15 or 20 species which are not in the British Museum collection.

887. Are you prepared to express any opinion with respect to the other fossil remains in the Museum?—I should not wish to give an opinion beyond fossil shells. The collection of fossil echinites, I should say, was poor; and the Museum collection of fossil British crustacea, I should say, was exceedingly poor. I have twice the number of species of these latter objects in my own collection.

888. But you are not prepared to state any general opinion with respect to the fossil collection in the Museum?—I can give no other opinion than what I have already given, that it is very inferior.

889. To what?—To the generality of professed collections in Britain. It is very inferior in crag shells to Mr. Wood's; it is very inferior in London clay shells to Mr. Wetherell's; it is very inferior, in many points, to my own collection, though in many others it may be considerably superior.

890. Mr. *Compton.*] Have you seen the collection of fossil shells at Manchester?—I have never seen it. I have seen the museum generally; but when I was there I did not go over the fossil shells.

891. Are there any public collections of shells in England superior to that in the British Museum?—I am not aware that there are. I have made no comparison between other public collections and the British Museum.

892. Then your comparison, with regard to the shells, is a comparison with private collections?—Certainly.

893. Lord *Stanley.*] And those private collections are of course devoted exclusively to one particular class?—By no means; for instance, my own collection is a general one, for the purpose of illustrating every stratum; and I should say as regards echinites, that I have many more species, some much finer than the British Museum; and I have as regards fossil Bristish crustacea, and which have cost me very little trouble, comparatively speaking, many more; as regards fossil fruits, I have ten times the amount.

894. But your collection is exclusively a collection of fossils?—A collection of fossil organic remains.

895. In the comparisons you make of the British Museum, do not you compare it with collections which are exclusively devoted to the single object of fossil remains?—The term fossil remains is a very general one, it includes every branch of fossil organic remains, which form the general object of a geological collection; indeed, I consider them as purely geological, for a collection merely of specimens of the different strata, would be comparatively valueless without them. It is the fossil organic remains which identify the strata.

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896. Sir *P. Egerton.*] You confine your observation to the British specimens?—To British specimens.

897. Will you state, as a practical geologist, whether you consider that the student of geology would find it more advantageous that the organic remains should be detached from the geological collection or not?—That is perhaps rather a difficult question to answer; it is exceedingly necessary that both the shells and the specimens of strata should be in the same museum. But if I were asked my own private opinion of the mode of arrangement, I should say, for convenience sake, the two collections should be arranged separately, but they should be in the neighbourhood of each other, and readily accessible.

898. Then you do not agree with Mr. Sowerby in thinking that the geological collection should be attached to the mineralogical collection, and placed under the mineralogical curator, instead of being arranged with the collection of organic remains under a separate curator?—I certainly disagree with Mr. Sowerby upon this point. I consider that Mr. Sowerby, for special purposes, has been called upon to arrange his own museum zoologically. The first commencement of Mr. Sowerby's father's collection was as a collection of shells, it afterwards took a more strictly geological form.

899. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You were asked just now with reference to the supposed dignity of the officers of the Museum; do not you think it should be their main object to make the collections in their charge as perfect as possible?—Decidedly so.

900. Would you think it derogatory to their dignity if they were to endeavour to exchange duplicates with other museums, or with private collectors?—I should certainly not think it derogatory to their dignity to make such exchanges; for instance, if it were known that the British Museum was open to such exchanges, private collectors would naturally say this: "I have a vast quantity of duplicates from such and such strata, which may be of use to the Museum;" they would make an offer to the Museum, and as duplicates are generally considered as current coin between collectors, of course, the Museum would be expected to give such specimens as might be of service, and as near as may be equivalent in value to the specimens given. I should certainly consider such an exchange by no means derogatory to the Museum. If I may be allowed to make one observation as regards the Museum, which is, that I think the placing the collection of geology under the head of mineralogy, and making it a subordinate department, is not doing it justice; for I consider, that however talented Mr. König, or any other gentleman having the care of the minerals may be, it is impossible for him at the same time to devote his attention to so extensive and valuable a collection as the mineralogical collection, and at the same time to do justice to the geological one. I should say that it requires a separate head for that department; the Geological Society have three persons who attend to the interest of their library and collection, and in the National Museum it would at least require one.

901. Lord *Stanley.*] But, in fact, there has been in the British Museum nothing like an attempt to make a stratigraphical arrangement?—Not that I am aware of.

902. That has not entered in any way into the arrangements of the British Museum?—I am not aware that it has; I have seen the most distant formations mixed together.

903. Would not such an alteration in the present system involve a very extensive alteration of the whole internal arrangement of the Museum?—I think not; for the arrangement of the fossil remains has gone forward to so small an extent, that it would be very little trouble to re-arrange them stratigraphically.

904. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Are you aware how many specimens there are in the possession of the Entomological Society?—I am not; but I may give an idea of the number of insects which may be got together in a short time, by stating, that there is a little entomological club, which has consisted of 12 members, not more than half of whom are practical entomologists, and this little society has within three months past formed a determination to have a cabinet collection of their own, and there are already in that little cabinet upwards of 5,000 species and more than 20,000 insects.

905. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know the expense incurred in forming that collection?—They are all donations.

906. Lord *Stanley.*] You prefer that there should be a stratigraphical arrangement

rangement to a geological arrangement?—I should say, that if it be meant that the fossil shells in the British Museum should be appropriated to the study of the conchologist, that they should be arranged zoologically; if it be meant that they should be dedicated to the services of the geological world, then the primary arrangement should be stratigraphical; and the secondary arrangement, that is, of each particular department, should be zoological.

907. But supposing the zoological arrangement to be adopted in that case, have you any complaint to make as to the manner in which they are arranged in the Museum?—They are scarcely arranged as yet. I do not complain of the work done, but I complain of there having been scarcely any work done; and the principal subject of complaint is, that as a geological collection they are comparatively useless to the student. The collection of the Geological Society, though it be not named throughout, is highly valuable to the student, from the circumstance that the fossils are collected into groups, according to their strata, and not according to their zoological characters.

908. So far as it has proceeded, do you find any objection to the arrangement of the fossils in the British Museum, supposing the principle to be adopted of a zoological arrangement?—I should say there is a great deficiency of names.

909. Sir *R. Inglis.*] By names, do you mean the labels?—The labels. I have not viewed carefully the collection for some months, but when I last saw it there were many shells without labels, and some which appeared to have the names written; but the labels were doubled up and not to be read. Many shells were without labels, that were well known to practical geologists, and which might readily have been named. But I by no means wish to impute blame to the curator; I consider it absolutely out of his power to pay the required degree of attention to them, while he has the splendid collection of minerals to look after.

910. Lord *Stanley.*] You are confining your attention entirely to fossil shells?—Entirely, at present; but the great body of fossil organic remains, the family of echinites, for instance, have not been displayed for many years; nor do I know that the students could make any great use of them, inasmuch as they are not named.

911. Are you aware whether the actual accommodation in the British Museum admits of their being arranged?—No, I am not aware of that; but there have been many cases standing in the British Museum, covered over with paper, which might as well have been shown to the public, although not named or arranged.

912. Sir *R. Inglis.*] None of these remarks apply to the larger remains of the mammalia and the sauria?—No, they have been arranged with great taste and judgment; they are gems, of which we need be proud.

913. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] From your knowledge of the number of known specimens of fossil shells, could you give the Committee an idea of the space that would be required to exhibit a perfect collection?—It would require some calculation to give an idea; but there is a space in the sides of the long room which appear to be already appropriated to the British fossil shells as far as they go, and I should consider that the space up and down the sides of the long room would be sufficient to exhibit the whole in proper cases.

914. Then you consider that that room is sufficient to exhibit a perfect collection?—Of the fossil shells, I should imagine so, but I beg that no great value may be attached to this opinion. My own collection is in drawers about two feet square, and the specimens are, many of them, piled upon one another; for I have filled 100 drawers with it, and I suppose it would require nearly 200 to display them properly.

915. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you give the Committee any idea of your own annual expense in forming your collection?—If I am to include my travelling expenses, I should say that the whole of the annual expense has not exceeded 80*l.* a year.

916. For how many years?—For about 10 years that I have travelled for that purpose.

917. Sir *P. Egerton.*] Are you well acquainted with the family of the ammonites?—I am tolerably acquainted with them.

918. Are you aware that some specimens are as much as three feet in diameter?—I am.

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919. You are aware of the vast number of species that are contained in that family?—Perfectly. I have a vast number in my own possession.

920. And yet you are of opinion that there is sufficient accommodation for exhibiting the whole of that family, with the other fossil shells, in the British Museum?—With more upright cases for disposing of the large specimens, I should think there would be sufficient space.

921. Then your former remarks cannot refer to the family of the ammonites?—The number of large British ammonites would not be very great, I mean such ammonites as it might be necessary to arrange against the wall in upright cases. The Portland oolite would afford but very few specimens of large ones; the Kimmeridge clay also affords but few, and the Oxford clay scarcely any much larger than the base of the inkstand, *i.e.* four or five inches. The largest ammonite I have seen from the lias has not exceeded eight or ten inches in diameter, and the largest from the Malton oolite does not exceed 14 inches. I am not aware of any very large ones, except those from the Portland oolite.

922. Then, do you mean that you are not intimately acquainted with the species of that family?—I have not paid particular attention, but I have by me many hundred ammonites, some of them very rare, but very small; all the Gault ammonites are small; and I have seen none from the chalk that would exceed two feet.

923. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you had occasion to frequent the library of the Museum?—Occasionally, for many years.

924. Do you find your studies facilitated by a good classed catalogue in the reading-room?—I find, if I go prepared exactly with the name of the author of the work I want to see, that I can get it readily; but I should say that a classed catalogue is indispensably necessary as an addition to the present one. I have made many attempts to learn the number of works in the British Museum that have been written upon certain subjects, but I can form no idea of them, and I believe it to be morally impossible to gain such information from the library itself.

925. Do you think it desirable to depend entirely upon the librarians for information upon that subject?—I by no means think it a good plan that dependence should be entirely placed upon the librarian; for, with a vast number of persons attending the British Museum, there is a natural disinclination to trouble the librarian upon the subject. Besides, as ideas arise in reading, a man might be continually running backwards and forwards to the librarian to inquire upon the subject. As the catalogue is at present, I should say it was very considerably less useful than it might be made.

926. Have you seen Dryander's catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks's collection?—I have; and a most valuable work it is, so far as it goes.

927. Has it rendered the whole of his library accessible to the student?—Decidedly; but there are an infinite number of works since the publication of that which it is desirable should be seen.

928. Was there not a catalogue of the natural history books in the King's Library?—I am not aware of it.

929. Supposing such a catalogue were formed of the whole library in the Museum, but sold in parts, so that students might each purchase their own part, do you think such a work, in a pecuniary point of view, would be very costly to the nation?—I cannot form a correct idea of the cost; but I should think such a catalogue would not cost a vast deal of money. For instance, I once took some little pains with a catalogue, to select and classify the different natural history works, to mark them down the side of the catalogue with an indication of the particular class to which they might be referred, and I found that I could readily do about 40 in five minutes; and it struck me upon that occasion, that if a man, thoroughly competent to classing, was to go over the present catalogue, placing letters against each title to indicate the particular department, and 10 or 12 booksellers' catalogueing clerks were to follow, each taking his department, that such a work might be got over with facility at least within 12 months.

930. If sold in parts, do you think it would meet with a sale?—I should think it would, decidedly; speaking from my own case, I should be sorry to be without it.

931. Would it not have also this advantage, that it would point out the comparative poverty and richness of the Museum collection?—Certainly it would;

would; and great advantage would result if the same thing were carried into effect as regards the fossil organic remains, and other branches; it would very considerably enrich the Museum. Strangers going over the Museum at present, and not aware that the whole of the collection is exhibited, would naturally trouble their heads very little as respects making donations; but if they knew that the whole was exhibited before them, I think they would present duplicates with great readiness, particularly if the donors' names were always attached to such specimens.

932. What do you think of the judgment which should dictate the continuation of an extensive alphabetical catalogue, and the giving up the formation of a class catalogue?—I should say that the party who came to that conclusion was by no means aware of the wants of the natural history student, or of the general scientific reader.

933. To you personally in your researches, what would be the comparative value of an alphabetical catalogue, and of a class catalogue?—The value of a class catalogue would be very great. I will put it in this light: that a student of a certain given branch of natural history is very desirous to know what works are written upon the subject; he would gain that information immediately if there were a class catalogue; but, under the present circumstances, there are vast numbers of works in the British Museum, which would be, from the present state of the catalogue, entirely lost to him.

934. Are you acquainted with the Synopsis of the Museum?—I am not; I referred to it years ago, but it did not give me the information I required, and therefore I have not been in the habit of using it of late.

935. Lord *Stanley*.] Have you had much experience in the formation of catalogues of very extensive libraries?—No, I have not.

936. Then you are unable to speak either as to the time it would require, or the expense it would incur, or to state more than your own opinion, that it would be desirable if it could be obtained?—I am unable to speak further than this: that from the slight attempt I made to classify an ordinary bookseller's catalogue, and from finding that I could readily classify at the rate of 1,000 a day, I came to the conclusion that any party, working in the same manner as myself, might classify 1,000 works a day; and that at that rate the classification might be achieved in about 34 weeks, supposing 200,000 works to be numbered.

937. But that sort of classification you attempted was a mere transcript from a perfect catalogue?—It was going through the catalogue and marking Z against Zoology, C against Conchology, and so on.

938. Then before you began that class catalogue it would be necessary to have a complete catalogue, with all the titles accurately taken down, in whatever order, and with bibliographical notices attached to them?—It would certainly be necessary to have an alphabetical catalogue of that description, or to proceed from the books themselves.

939. Then before you proceeded to the class catalogue you must have the foundation laid by a much more laborious and extensive undertaking?—Certainly; you must have an alphabetical catalogue before you can proceed on the principle I have mentioned.

940. Then how do you reconcile that with your former answer, in which you express your dissent from the opinion of those who imagine that it might be desirable to have a complete alphabetical catalogue before they proceeded to form a class catalogue?—I beg it to be understood that I do not object to an alphabetical catalogue; but I say that a classed catalogue in addition is highly desirable, if the greatest use be intended to be made of the library. I beg leave to say, in explanation of my former answer, that I by no means meant to say that the alphabetical catalogue should not be continued, but that any party who should say that an alphabetical catalogue was necessary, and a classed catalogue not, was by no means acquainted with the wants of the student.

941. Then the Committee are to understand your former answer as applicable only to the case of the class catalogue being totally abandoned, and not its being postponed till a complete alphabetical catalogue should be made?—I was not aware that a complete alphabetical catalogue had not been made; but I should consider that it could never exist in a state of perfection, inasmuch as the continual accession of new works would render it always in progress.

942. Sir *R. Inglis*.] Does not that answer apply equally to the formation of a class

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a class catalogue; namely, that whether the books are arranged according to their class, or according to the alphabet, continued accessions will render the work imperfect?—It would render it not entirely complete; but I mean that it does not stand to reason that because we cannot have a classed catalogue entirely finished, that we should have no approximation to it at all.

943. Lord *Stanley.*] Your idea of the facility of making a class catalogue is founded upon the mere supposition of extracting certain titles previously arranged in a different manner, and forming them under new heads?—When I made that observation I attached little importance to it myself; I said, that from having made an attempt at it, my idea was that it would be completed in a certain given time; that I could go through about 1,000 a day readily, and that at that rate it would be completed in about 34 weeks, supposing 200,000 works in the library. I wish no weight to be attached to my opinion as to the expense of a class catalogue; but the necessity of it is another matter.

944. In speaking of the formation of the classed catalogue, did you mean more than a transcript of a previous catalogue, with a different arrangement?—My idea was a transcript of the present alphabetical catalogue into a class catalogue, and the continuance of that class catalogue, as a matter of course.

945. Sir *R. Inglis.*] You stated that you could do 40 titles in five minutes from a printed catalogue?—Yes, from a printed catalogue.

946. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Even admitting the present alphabetical catalogue of the Museum to be imperfect, you think it desirable that that should be converted into a class catalogue as far as it has gone?—I should say that, perfect or imperfect, a class catalogue should be made, rendering the classification as perfect as possible. I will instance the value of it in the high estimation in which Dryander's catalogue is held. Mr. South stated to me, that he had bought Dryander's catalogue a short time ago, and had given five guineas for it. Now a work of that description must be held in high estimation to command such a price.

947. Are you aware of the time which it has taken to make the class catalogue of the Royal Society?—I am not aware of that.

948. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your opinion is, that the library is not so useful as it might become if there were a good alphabetical and class catalogue in it?—By no means so useful.

949. Are you able to state any reasons why such catalogues should not be formed simultaneously?—I have given but a small share of consideration to the subject, but I see no reason why they should not be formed simultaneously.

950. Supposing even the expense to be considerable, looking at the Museum as a great national library, do you think that ought to deter the Trustees from endeavouring to form such catalogue forthwith?—If it be worth while to purchase the books, it is worth while to make the best catalogue of them; and if the library is to be useful to men of science and to students, it is worth while to give them every facility for making use of it.

951. Do not you think it would be sound economy to make the two catalogues together; might not the class catalogue be carried on together with the alphabetical catalogue, even with good economy?—I should imagine so; but not having given sufficient consideration to that branch of the subject, I cannot give a decided opinion; but I should think that the two might go on together with great advantage.

952. Supposing you were called upon to form an alphabetical and class catalogue of an extensive private library, would you not at once connect them, and form the two together?—Certainly I should.

953. Both with reference to time and expense?—Certainly.

954. Mr. *Baring.*] How would you proceed?—Very simply, by doubling the slips. I should have two persons to write instead of one, and appropriate one of the slips to the classed catalogue, and the other to the alphabetical one. This undertaking, as a matter of course, would require many hands, but in a case of this sort it is merely a question of expense.

955. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Are you acquainted with any class catalogues of any foreign collection?—I am not.

956. Are you acquainted with any foreign library?—I am not. I speak from my own feelings, from the inconvenience I have felt in not having a class catalogue

catalogue up to the present day, and from the great convenience I have received from applying to Dryander's catalogue.

957. Lord *Stanley.*] You speak with reference to the great advantage of having a class catalogue, without any reference to the time and expense it would require?—I cannot enter into those points; I speak as to the absolute necessity to the student of a class catalogue.

958. Of course, in an institution like the British Museum, you would desire that the class catalogue should be as perfect as possible?—Of course, the more perfect the more valuable.

959. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] But even if it were imperfect, you would rather have an imperfect class catalogue than none at all?—Undoubtedly.

960. Mr. *Hawes.*] Because, by having it once begun, the imperfections would be discovered, and it would be improved?—As a matter of course, if you could not find 10 books you required, you might find five.

961. *Chairman.*] You do not mean to say, that an individual could perform the work of making a class catalogue with the rapidity you talked of, when you said you could do 40 in five minutes?—I could mark 40 off in five minutes in the catalogue; the rest would be the transcribing.

962. Can you say what number of clerks it would be necessary to employ, in order to keep up with you in the performance of that work?—I cannot give an idea upon that subject; but I should say, that is a matter of no moment; if it required 10 clerks to do it in 10 days, 20 clerks would do it in five days.

963. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You would require nothing but common copying clerks?—Booksellers' catalogueing clerks would be the most efficient men, as it is their business.

964. Lord *Stanley.*] You stated that you have marked off 40 titles in five minutes, picking out those works which had reference to natural history?—I went down the catalogue in this manner: where it was literature, I put an "L;" where it was geology, a "G;" where it was zoology, a "Z" if it was a particular zoological treatise, for example, Mammalia, I put "Ma." I put a designation which I should understand myself immediately.

965. Do you mean to state that, supposing you had a complete catalogue of the works of the British Museum, you would be able to distribute them scientifically and correctly into all the different classes, at the rate of 40 titles in five minutes?—I do not say with perfect correctness; as a matter of course, I should be liable to error; but the more practice, the more facility would be gained; but I mean to say I could mark off readily 40 titles in five minutes.

966. When the class catalogue, formed by that mode of proceeding, came before the public, do you think it would be in a state to be very creditable to an institution like the British Museum?—I cannot answer that question; that would depend upon the care used by the officers; but supposing only 20 titles are done in five minutes, it would be done within a twelvemonth then. But I proceed upon the principle that it would be better to have a class catalogue, even with some imperfections in it, than to have none at all.

967. Mr. *Hawes.*] And you think a class catalogue is equal in importance to the formation of a library?—Certainly I do; I think it essential to the scientific reader of the British Museum.

968. Sir *P. Egerton.*] You think you have sufficient confidence in your own decision to be able, at one glance, to arrange books under the particular head under which they should appear?—I beg it to be understood, that in the commencement of this part of the subject I stated that there was no great amount of value to be attached to a momentary attempt of this description. I cannot attempt to give an accurate analysis of the quantity of errors that might occur on the quantity of work that might be done; I merely give it as an approximation.

969. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your object in giving this evidence is generally to state your opinion of the importance of having good catalogues, both alphabetical and class?—Certainly.

970. It would very much contribute to the convenience of the student, and be very useful to science generally?—Certainly.

971. Mr. *Marshall.*] Supposing you had been making a class catalogue in the British Museum, would you not have been obliged to take a greater number of heads than you took in what you did for your own private use?—Most likely.

972. And, therefore, it would have taken you more time?—Very probably it might.

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973. Mr. *Hawes.*] As to the hours for the use of the library, do you think they are advantageous to the public generally?—To the man of leisure they are advantageous; but to the student, I should say that much more use might be made of the library, and with great effect, if the hours were extended. A very considerable number of the London scientific men are men engaged in professional or mercantile pursuits, and it is totally out of their power to make that use of the library which should be made of such a library. For instance, I have at present a list of 21 works, which I wish to refer to; they have accumulated to that amount in consequence of my mercantile pursuits rendering it utterly impossible for me to attend and consult them. If the library was open in the evening I should be enabled to do so.

974. You would recommend then extending the hours, as well as opening the library in the evening?—Certainly; I should think it advantageous to the public.

975. Do you think that ample security might be taken against fire, and against the misuse of books in the evening, as well as in the day?—I see no reason why they should not be quite as safe in one case as in the other; and, as regards the case of fire, I should think the admission of gas to the reading-room, if the pipes were not hidden, would be quite as safe as the present mode of heating the establishment.

976. You see no objection practically to it?—None whatever.

977. Speaking as a student, or as a man of science, you see great advantages in it?—Very great advantages.

978. Are you at all acquainted with the present constitution of the Museum?—No, I am not to such an extent as to give an opinion upon the subject.

979. What would be your opinion as to giving scientific men a greater share of influence in the management and direction of the affairs of the Museum?—I should imagine it would be very advantageous to the Museum.

980. Are you aware that, at the outset of the Museum, scientific men bore a larger share in the management of the Museum than they do now?—I have heard so, but I have not paid any attention to that part of the subject.

981. Do you think that if the leading geologists or the leading naturalists of the day had a seat at the board, any practical inconvenience would arise, or that the collection would in any way suffer from their influence?—I should think that great practical convenience would arise from such being the case. I fully believe that the assistance of first-rate men in those particular branches of science would be highly valuable to the Museum.

982. Would you recommend a further subdivision of the departments?—I think I stated that it would be highly desirable that mineralogy and geology should be divided.

983. Would you make the heads of such departments independent of each other, though responsible to some superior authority?—Fixed in their own departments, and independent of each other, though responsible to superior authority.

984. Do you think that to attach the giving of lectures to the office would be advantageous to the public?—Certainly advantageous. I think it was Bishop Watson who made the observation, that if he wished to acquire a science he wrote a book upon it, or that the best way would be to write a book upon it; and in the same way, if you wish to acquire a science, you cannot do better than to lecture upon it.

985. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Much to the advantage of the first pupils?—I believe the lecturers frequently gain more advantage than the students do; it compels them to read, and it compels them to be acquainted with every part of the science.

986. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do not you think a national collection might receive great extension and improvement, if the Government were more directly to assist in furnishing objects for exhibition, by calling upon the consuls and other diplomatic agents abroad to assist them?—Certainly.

987. Do you think there would be any objection to that?—I can see none; the mere having an acquaintance in the colonies has benefited my own collection considerably. For instance, a short time ago I received from a gentleman who has not been, I think, three years in New South Wales, from the neighbourhood of Sydney alone, to the amount of five trays or cases of insects, and

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two out of the species that I received were new to this country, and Mr. Curtis also stated them to be new to the cabinets of Europe.

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988. Sir *R. Inglis.*] You have stated that you think it would be desirable that the leading men in the different branches of science should have a seat at the Board of Trustees for the purpose of giving assistance with respect to the purchase of collections; are you aware that the leading men connected with the different departments of natural history in the Museum have it in their power to recommend the purchase of collections?—I have understood that they have it in their power to recommend the purchase of collections; but at the same time I see no reason why the Museum should not receive great assistance from leading scientific men being Trustees; and, indeed, I think it would be highly advantageous to the Museum, upon the broad principle that they who conduct the business should understand the business.

989. Do you consider that the conduct of the business in the Museum depends essentially upon a personal knowledge of every department of science upon the part of the Trustees, as distinct from the curators?—I consider that the Trustees, having a competent knowledge of natural history, would greatly facilitate the labours of the officers of the Museum in that department, and it would prevent that occurring which probably has taken place heretofore, viz. that when applications have been made for the Museum to purchase particular collections, such applications would possibly have been attended to, and the collection bought; whereas now, in very many instances, they do not appear to have been purchased.

990. Are you aware of any collection recommended by a gentlemen at the head of a particular department having been refused, and the grounds of such refusal?—I have been given to understand, but I do not speak from positive authority, that insects have been offered to the Museum which would have been highly desirable to the collection, but which have been refused.

991. The question refers, not to whether collections of insects have been offered to an individual connected with the Museum, but whether collections of insects, for instance, which the chief officers of the department to which they have belonged, have recommended to be purchased, have not been so purchased?—I can say no more upon that head than from mere conversational report. I have been given to understand that insects have been offered to the Museum, and that they have not been purchased for the Museum. What I mean to imply is, that if there were any of our first-rate entomologists upon the Board of Trustees, it is most likely that that would not have happened.

992. *Chairman.*] Are you aware upon what grounds those insects were refused?—No, I am not.

Robert Edmond Grant, M. D., called in; and further Examined.

993-4. Mr. *Baring.*] You are a Professor at the London University?—I am a professor of the London University, in so far as a letter from the authority of Mr. Brougham, who was then at the head of the council of the University, has designated me as such.

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995. Are you acquainted with the present constitution of that body?—I am tolerably acquainted with the constitution of the London University, its council and management.

996. How is its constitution organized?—The proprietors have elected a body denominated the Council, who regulate the affairs of the establishment, for their benefit and the benefit of knowledge generally. That council has appointed teachers of the various departments of knowledge which they have determined shall be taught in the University.

997. What part do the professors take in the management of the University?—They take no part in the management of the University beyond what immediately concerns education.

998. Have they anything to do with the distribution of the funds of the University?—Nothing.

999. Have they anything to do with the selection of the professors?—They recommend, when the council apply to them, gentlemen whom they think worthy of holding that office.

1000. Do they regulate the distribution of money for the purchase of collections

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lections for the museum, or of books for the library?—The sums appropriated to them respectively for such objects they expend according to their judgment.

1001. But that appropriation is made to them by the council?—Yes.

1002. Do you think it would be according to the wish of the professors that any of their body should sit at the council board?—I cannot precisely say with respect to the general feeling of my colleagues upon that subject; but I should think that it would be highly injurious for any professor to sit at the board of council, and interfere in any way with the general management of the affairs of the University, excepting in what relates to education.

1003. What objection should you conceive there could be to any such plan?—I conceive that it would tend very much to lead the minds of the professors away from their proper business of education, and to engage them in other concerns, which can be more disinterestedly managed by a body superior to themselves than where they are personally interested; it would be disadvantageous to allow them the power of having their minds occupied with matters not relating to education.

1004. Do you think it would tend to the harmony and peace of the society of professors?—I think it would tend greatly to produce discontent and prejudices among the professors to allow one or more of them to have any share in the general management of the institution, or to have any power of directly interfering with their colleagues in the discharge of their duties.

1005. Do you think there would be the same objection to the admission of the curators or heads of the departments in the British Museum into the number of the Trustees?—Most undoubtedly; precisely the same grounds there would be for opposing such an admission.

1006. In your last examination, in question 313 in page 28, there was a passage read to you from the Memoirs of Sir Humphrey Davy; do you conceive that in that passage Sir Humphrey Davy has expressed an opinion contrary to that which you have just given?—I do not perceive that he has in that extract distinctly expressed an opinion contrary to that which I have just given; I think he may have meant, in that passage, the general introduction of ornithologists, mineralogists, entomologists, zoologists and other men of science as superintendents or as directors, or in some way to watch over the interests of those several departments of science, without meaning expressly that the officers of the British Museum were to be placed as Trustees to direct the whole concerns of the establishment.

1007. Do you understand him to mean, that men of the highest distinction as to scientific character should be admitted upon the council of the Museum, or merely that they should occupy the most exalted offices as curators of the collections, either as zoologists, ornithologists, entomologists or mineralogists, under the Trustees?—If he mean, in that extract, scientific members of the Board, they would not be under the Trustees unless as a committee of the Trustees; but as a committee of the Trustees such men would be of immense benefit to the institution.

1008. Do you mean, then, that they should be employed by the Trustees as a sub-committee of their own body?—As a sub-committee of their own body, to watch as curators; for example, as a zoological committee over the interests of that department of science.

1009. Do you suppose that men of the highest scientific attainments would be willing to take the charge of the several departments in the Museum, if sufficient consequence were given to those situations by salary, and by the confidence which was reposed in them?—I think that men of science would have other motives besides those alluded to, from the general wish to promote their favourite department of science in their native country, and to assist in directing a great national establishment devoted to such departments of science. The Zoological Museum of Manchester, I understand, is regulated by committees of the Zoological Society to which the museum belongs; four, for example, for quadrupeds, four, perhaps, as ornithologists, four entomologists, four conchologists, without salaries.

1010. Lord *Stanley*.] You are a professor of natural history at the London University?—Comparative anatomy and zoology.

1011. You at present act under the directions of the council, they of course taking your opinion as to that which is most desirable to be done in those branches over which you immediately preside?—Yes; I act under the direc-

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tion of the council, and have always found them willing to follow my suggestions for the improvement of the departments under my charge.

1012. Then, in fact, they do take your advice, although not as a member of the council, but practically with regard to your own department?—I have always found them enter warmly into the interests of my department, and to the utmost extent of their power they comply with my wishes when they are decidedly for the good of the departments intrusted to me.

1013. You have not felt the want of having any person in the council, especially and intimately connected with those different subjects which come under your immediate superintendence?—I may say that I have found it advantageous to be acquainted with gentlemen on the council of the University who were interested in the science intrusted to me, they then could devote time and attention to investigate what was advantageous to my department, and perhaps aid the council by such information in their deliberations.

1014. Would you have thought it an advantage to you in your own department, supposing it had been made a necessary principle of the constitution of the council that there should be in the council some persons practically conversant and scientifically acquainted with zoology and comparative anatomy?—I should conceive it a very great advantage to the council to be in a great measure constituted of persons who are conversant with the various departments of science taught in the University.

1015. Do you conceive that the council would be inclined to pay more or less attention to your opinion upon those particular subjects if there were in the council another gentleman as the representative of those same branches of science?—I think in a former answer I have mentioned that I have always found it advantageous to be acquainted with gentlemen upon the council who were conversant with my own departments.

1016. Besides the professor of natural hisory, if there were also a councillor of natural history, do you think the council would apply for advice to you as the professor of the natural history department, or to the councillor who was the representative of the natural history department?—My communications with them would be facilitated, for I have actually found from experience that when there were gentlemen conversant with natural history upon the council, I had more advantages in making applications to the council than when such gentlemen were not there.

1017. Then you conceive that it would be desirable that you should have over you in the council a gentleman intimately conversant with that particular branch to which you belong, who should represent the interests of that branch in the council?—I have always found it advantageous in my department to have gentlemen in the council, who are necessarily my superiors, who were conversant with my departments. I might name some Members of Parliament intimately acquainted with natural history, who have actually been my superiors in the council of the University.

1018. The question applies to the necessary presence in the council of some professionally scientific man, devoted to that branch, for the purpose of superintending the interests of that particular branch in the council; do you conceive that that would be of advantage to you, being placed under the council; or do you conceive that there would be any risk of feelings of jealousy and rivalry arising between two gentlemen so circumstanced?—I should always conceive it a great advantage to have upon the council gentlemen intimately conversant with my department, whether they were professionally so, or from taste; and that any wants might then be more readily perceived, and perhaps more interest might be taken to have them supplied, than if such eminently qualified gentlemen were not upon the council.

1019. You still confine yourself to a general interest in that particular branch to which you apply; but the question is, whether you think it desirable that you should necessarily have the most scientific person in your branch of science, as a member of the council, for the purpose of superintending the interests of that particular science; or whether you would be satisfied, being yourself at the head of the particular department, with being consulted by a board of gentlemen, of general acquirements, some of whom took an interest in your pursuits?—I should always be charmed to find that gentlemen, who were the most scientifically acquainted with the departments under my charge in the University, were members of the council, knowing that they would be eminently

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qualified to aid the council in their deliberations on such matters; and that, from the interest they took in those departments, and from their acquirements in those departments, they would look with a kindly and skilful eye into the wants and requisites for the due discharge of my duties.

1020. Mr. *Baring*.] Should you like, in the council, that each professor should have his department represented?—I think it would be very desirable, if it is not done.

1021. In that case, would not the same schism which you would apprehend from confiding the management of the institution to the junta of the professors, take place in the body of the council?—I should think not, because that council, being elected by the general body of the shareholders of the University, and having the pecuniary interests of the University to manage only for their constituents, they could not have the same motives which professors might have, whose personal interest is so much concerned in conducting the affairs of the University. There could scarcely be any selfish motives which would influence them to form parties, which might, however, readily exist among professors under such circumstances.

1022. Is not the zeal for the promotion of the particular science to which he devotes his time as strong a consideration in the mind of the man of science as that of money?—Undoubtedly; although few have a more acute perception of what relates to their own interest than men of science often exhibit.

1023. And your objection to the management of the University being entrusted to the professors arose out of their being personally and pecuniarily interested in the distribution of the funds?—In a great measure from their personal interest being concerned, and from the probable consequences of that interfering with their professional duties.

1024. And you allow that men of science, forming a part of the council of the University, would be as much influenced by their attachment to the peculiar branch of science which they have followed up, as the professors would be by pecuniary interests?—A member of the council, who was eminently conversant with a department of science, and who could have no pecuniary interest to bias his mind one way or another in his decisions, could only be influenced by a regard for his own character and reputation, and by his zeal for the promotion of that study to which he was attached; and these would lead him to give an unbiassed judgment, and to the best of his ability, upon every question that presented itself. I mean to say that his decisions would be free from all selfish or pecuniary interest, and that he could have no personal object to lead him to adopt improper means for the promotion of that department.

1025. Would you allow that he might have his mind as much disturbed by partiality to the peculiar branch to which he had devoted his attention, as the professor's mind might be disturbed by views of pecuniary interest?—I scarcely think that he could ever have the same degree or kind of motives that the professor might have. A professor might naturally feel very anxious that his department should be the most conspicuous, the most important and the most flourishing in the University, but I cannot conceive that the other could be expected to have the same strong feeling towards its exceeding the due limits in the University that the professor might naturally have; it would be a greater error in his judgment.

1026. Would not a very distinguished chemist be disposed to give inordinate preference to chemistry above other sciences in education?—I think he would be more acquainted with the real relations of chemistry to general education than perhaps any other member of the council, and give a better judgment in all that related to it, without supposing that, in consequence of this superior knowledge, his judgment would be biassed to the prejudice of the whole in favour of that department: I do not think it follows as a necessary consequence.

1027. Mr. *Compton*.] Do not you think that a gentleman who had received a liberal education, and possessed considerable taste for literature and science, would be a better Trustee of the British Museum than a person who is merely a professional man in any one department of science?—I think that most undoubtedly a gentleman who was profoundly conversant with any department of science would be a more valuable Trustee of the British Museum, in reference to that department, than a gentleman of merely general education. I think a gentleman of general education would not be more useful as a Trustee of the

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British Museum than a gentleman who was distinguished for his great professional acquirements in some particular department of the Museum.

1028. Do you think that the whole of the Trustees of the British Museum should be composed of professional gentlemen?—Never; but that there should be a due proportion of gentlemen who were intimately conversant with the departments of science relating to the British Museum, and of other noblemen or gentlemen who from taste took an interest in the affairs of science.

1029. Do not you think, that in your department, any suggestions made by you to the Trustees of the British Museum, such as have been described, would be likely to have as great an effect with them as if there was a professional gentleman amongst the Trustees?—Not always; their minds might be often harassed by applications from the different departments of the British Museum, with all of which they were partly acquainted, but not intimately with any, and therefore they could not sufficiently perceive and weigh in their minds the real value and importance of the several applications, to enable them to give a judgment so well founded as a gentleman would be able to give who was profoundly acquainted with that department.

1030. Is not that answer almost a reason for not having professional gentlemen as Trustees; would not the general advantage of the establishment be better consulted in consequence of not having professional gentlemen as Trustees?—I have just said in my last answer, that I thought it would be a greater advantage to have a gentleman profoundly acquainted with the department of science as a member of the body of Trustees than to have a mere gentleman of general knowledge.

1031. Lord *Stanley.*] You are acquainted with the divisions of the British Museum?—Partly.

1032. How many departments of the British Museum would you consider it desirable to have directly represented upon the Board of Trustees?—All the departments which it embraces.

1033. Will you have the goodness to enumerate them?—I have stated that I am not acquainted with all the departments of the British Museum.

1034. Taking the leading branches, have the goodness to state what you consider ought to be represented in the Board of Trustees, with reference to the object of obtaining a fair representation of each of them in the general superintending Board?—That question is so nearly related to the last that I must give an answer very similar to the last, that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subdivisions generally of the British Museum to say how many gentlemen should be appointed on the Board of Trustees to represent those departments.

1035. Supposing that there are three or four general departments, and each of those departments subdivided, would you think it necessary that there should be a representative of each of those departments, or that there should be a representative of each of those subdivisions; for example, in natural history, would you consider it sufficient that natural history should be represented generally by one Trustee, or that there should be a Trustee for botany, a Trustee for zoology, a Trustee for mineralogy, and for the various subdivisions into which each of those departments might be again separated?—I should certainly think that it would conduce very much to the objects of the British Museum in so far as related to natural history, to have upon the Board of Trustees, at least a member who was profoundly conversant with mineralogy and geology, another who was equally conversant with botany, and another who was as well acquainted with zoology.

1036. Consequently, you would wish that not only each of the sciences in their general divisions, but in their subdivisions also, should be represented in the Board of Trustees?—I am not aware that the British Museum has much to do with the sciences generally.

1037. Supposing, for example, there were a geological Trustee and a mineralogical Trustee, do you think that those two gentlemen, and the heads of the two departments under them, might not occasionally come into collision with regard to the arrangement of those parts of the different departments which might be classed by one gentleman under one head, and by another gentleman under another?—I believe that there is not a separate department for geology in the British Museum, and another for mineralogy; but understanding those as forming one department, I should think it very advisable, and greatly for

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the benefit of that department, to have a gentleman upon the Board of Trustees who was profoundly conversant with those two branches of knowledge.

1038. Supposing there were a gentleman in the Museum, not being a member of the council, who had the superintendence of the organic fossil remains, and that he was of opinion that it was advantageous to have them distributed in the zoological arrangement; and supposing the corresponding Trustee upon the Board were desirous of arranging them stratigraphically, might not that create considerable jealousy and confusion between the professor of the department, and the member of the council who represented it?—Certainly not.

1039. Whose opinion do you think ought to prevail?—I think the Council or Board of Trustees would, in so peculiar a dilemma, weigh in their own minds the advantages of the one arrangement and of the other; if they found themselves not competent to form a decided opinion, they might seek the most proper means to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the subject of their doubts, seeing that there was a difference of opinion between two gentlemen interested in that department, and make up their minds as to which plan was most for the general good.

1040. You think that it would be desirable to have a superior officer of a department, and a member of the board representing the same department, and that the differences that might arise between them should be settled by the board?—I am not aware that any differences would likely arise between gentlemen so situated; I have not found it from experience in the least degree probable that such differences would occur; on the contrary, from the experience of years past in such a situation in the University as that described, I have found the greatest benefit to arise from it.

1041. Are you aware whether the peculiar administration of the branch superintended by Sir Humphrey Davy was such as to be most gratifying and satisfactory to the officers under him in the department?—I do not know anything of that matter.

1042. You cannot conceive that any difficulties would be felt by an officer superintending the department, from a possible collision of opinion with the Trustee representing the same branch of science?—I see no impossibility in it; but I have stated, that from the experience of years past in a similar situation to the officer alluded to, I have found the greatest benefit result from having one or more councillors in the condition of the Trustee alluded to.

1043. Will you have the goodness to mention the councillor who does hold that exact situation in the London University?—I alluded to those members of the council of the University of London who are conversant with the departments of Natural History under my charge.

1044. Then you refer generally to members of the council who happen to be conversant with that department; but you do not refer to the case of one particular trustee appointed for the purpose of superintending one particular department?—Undoubtedly not to one Trustee appointed for one department; and I certainly think that it would not be judicious in the management of the British Museum to have one Trustee for the management of any one department, but that all the departments should be, more or less, represented in the Board of Trustees, and that they might aid by their counsels the deliberations of the body of Trustees in questions which might come before them.

1045. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] When the London University was first established, did not the council take upon itself the sole management and direction of its affairs, in the same way that the Trustees of the British Museum direct its affairs?—When the University was first established, the council, as they do now, took upon them the management of all that related to the pecuniary matters, and the general affairs of the establishment.

1046. The professors had no sub-committee to manage the affairs connected with education?—They had formed themselves into a body, long before that body was recognised by the council, to deliberate on matters of education, and to give a general opinion respecting such matters, when they might wish to address the council.

1047. Was that the case in the first institution of the University?—It arose almost with the foundation of the University.

1048. Did not a change of system take place about two years after the University

University was established, in consequence of the old system not having been found to work well?—I do not know what change is alluded to, or what particular derangement of the working is now referred to.

1049. The question refers to the time when it was thought necessary to discontinue the services of the warden, and the professors were requested to form a sub-committee of management?—I believe that the council were most reluctantly compelled to cease enjoying the valuable services of the warden from pecuniary considerations, the state of the University funds; and that his place has never been given up, but has always been represented in the board of council by a gentleman denominated now the secretary of the council, who is the representative of the former warden.

1050. You have been asked some questions relating to the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy; might not he have had some idea of this sort: that all the present Trustees should be removed, and that each scientific body in London should appoint a Trustee?—I am not aware, from anything that I have seen of Sir Humphrey Davy's sentiments, that such was his opinion.

1051. Do you conceive that that might be a good plan?—Anything would be better than the present system.

1052. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Upon the supposition that it would be possible to study a science, for instance, geology, either on the system of Werner or on the system of Hutton, do you conceive that there ought to be upon the Board of Trustees two gentlemen as representatives of the two systems; or that if there were not two geologists of this character upon the Board, but only one, and therefore, if Professor Jameson had been at the head of the department of Geology and Professor Playfair had been the Trustee of Geology, or *vice versâ*, that the professor at the head of the department in the Museum would have been better pleased to have been under his rival in the Board of Trustees than to have been under a Board constituted as it now is?—I think, that as the Board of Trustees could have nothing to do, and as Professor Playfair, in the capacity of a Trustee, could also have had nothing to do with the system which might be taught by Professor Jameson, or any of his particular views in the science, that he would have been greatly pleased by having so distinguished a philosopher as Professor Playfair to signify to his colleagues in the Board of Trustees the wants of the chair of mineralogy and geology.

1053. Does that apply to the arrangement of the collection as well as to the formation of the collection; how far would it influence Professor Jameson, for example, in arranging his collection, if it were made under the direction of a person holding opposite opinions to his own in geology, and not leaving him to the free exercise of his own discretion?—I conceive that whatever arrangement Professor Jameson would have made of the materials in his department, that that would not be changed by any one member of the council upon his own individual authority, but that if any member of the council could suggest some alteration in the arrangement still better than that adopted by the professor, that that would be readily adopted by him, or it would be examined by the Board of Trustees, and their judgment would be made up upon the respective merits of the arrangements, if such a subject of discussion could ever come before them.

1054. If a man of science at the Board were to govern the Trustees in opposition to the professor, what would be the advantage to the interests of the department in the Museum, so far as the chief of the department was concerned?—I do not conceive that any one member of the Board of Trustees would govern the professor or govern the Trustees, but that he would, like the others, express his own views and opinions, which would no doubt be considered of great value by that Board of Trustees, and in all probability they might sometimes have influence with the professor under him to induce him to modify his opinion, if it were not well-founded, by his superior knowledge or penetration in some department.

1055. Do you think that Professor Playfair would have influenced Professor Jameson?—I think that Professor Jameson is the highest ornament in the department which he professes that ever Great Britain could boast of; and that that distinguished naturalist would, upon a suggestion coming from so great a philosopher, eminent in a different department, altogether distinct from his own, as Professor Playfair, that he would weigh deliberately the opinion of so learned and valuable a man.

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1056. When you state that Professor Playfair was eminent in a different department, do you wish the Committee to consider that Professor Playfair, as the great promulgator of the Huttonian theory, might not be considered eminent in that very department of science to which Professor Jameson has devoted his attention?—Undoubtedly he was not.

1057. As the representatives of two rival systems, do not you consider that Professor Playfair might be considered as directly opposed to Professor Jameson?—Although they were opposed to each other in their views of geology, Professor Playfair's department was natural philosophy, embracing all the branches of that science. The department of Professor Jameson is especially mineralogy, the characters and classification of minerals, together with geology, and the general details of the other departments of natural history; and I conceive that a suggestion coming from so great a natural philosopher as Professor Playfair, who was also acquainted with geology generally, so much so as to write a very beautiful work, illustrating the Huttonian system, that his opinion would have its due weight with Professor Jameson upon all occasions.

1058. Mr. *Marshall.*] In some of the questions you have been asked, the scientific Trustee who has been spoken of has been described as a Trustee appointed to superintend one department. In another question it has been suggested that this scientific Trustee might govern the other Trustees. Now, in the suggestion that you have made, that it would be expedient to have a scientific Trustee on the Board of Trustees, is it with a view of the other Trustees being bound by his opinion, or only ascertaining his opinion, and then themselves deciding upon the subject?—I think most undoubtedly that the object of having a scientific Trustee would be for the general body to avail themselves occasionally of the superior knowledge which he possessed of that particular department, that they might make up their own individual opinions upon a more extensive examination, and a more thorough knowledge of the question before them, and that it never would be contemplated that such Trustee, from his superior knowledge, should govern or should regulate entirely of his own authority any particular department in the Museum.

1059. Supposing you were a professor of geology in the British Museum, would you like or dislike to have a professional Trustee, who was well acquainted with the science?—I should be charmed to have another gentleman connected with the institution who was thoroughly acquainted with the subject entrusted to me, because then I think he would be able to look better and more thoroughly into the interests of the department entrusted to me, than if there was no such representative in the Board of Trustees.

1060. Mr. *Compton.*] If you think a professional man would be a better Trustee than a gentleman of general taste and literature, and there were a sufficient number of professional Trustees to overlook all the different departments of the British Museum, why is it necessary to have other Trustees?—I think that in the management of so extensive an establishment as the British Museum, that mere men of science, who often are not so conversant with matters of business, and with the various kinds of practical knowledge required in conducting the financial affairs of a great national establishment, would find their judgments greatly aided by the assistance of men of high rank and station in society, and general acquaintance with business and extensive general knowledge; and they would by that means do better than if they were left to their own unaided judgment in matters where such details were to be brought forward as did not immediately relate to their own individual departments of science. I think also, with regard to the trust of immense national treasures, and of great sums of money voted by Government, and for the higher relations of an establishment like the British Museum, it would have more weight, both in the scientific world and with surrounding nations, if it had associated with its management gentlemen of the highest influence in the kingdom. I am far from wishing to see the character of the body of Trustees entirely altered in regard to that particular point; but I should much desire to see introduced into the body of Trustees a greater proportion of scientific gentlemen, profoundly conversant with the departments of science that belong to that establishment.

1061. Sir *R. Inglis.*] In your answer, No. 315, you state as follows: "I conceive that as compared with the corresponding institution of our continental brethren, the zoological collection of our National Museum, and the management of that collection, and the whole management of the British Museum,

Museum, are an opprobrium to the British Nation in these enlightened times." Assuming that the phrase of "continental brethren" is meant to apply to men of science in every kingdom of Europe, or at least in every kingdom to which your knowledge applies, will you state in detail the divisions of the zoological collection of the National Museum to which you consider the term of opprobrium to the British Nation is justly applicable; first, with respect to the shells, do you consider the collection of shells in the British Museum to be an approbrium to the British Nation in these enlightened times, as compared with similar collections in any and what other countries?—My expression, "continental brethren" referred more especially to our continental neighbours the French, who, I think, manage these things better than we do in this country.

1062. Limiting the answer, then, to the consideration of the collection in Paris, will you state whether you consider the collection of shells in the British Museum is an opprobrium to the British Nation in these enlightened times, as compared with the corresponding collection in Paris?—My answer referred not to the shells in particular, but generally to the zoological collections of the British Museum, which were then the subject of examination.

1063. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you wish to alter that answer?—Not a syllable.

1064. Sir *R. Inglis.*] What did you wish the Committee to understand by the three words, "the zoological collection," in answer 315?—I mean there the condition of the zoological collections generally of the British Museum with relation to the objects of such collections.

1065. What is your opinion of the collection of shells in the British Museum as compared with the collection in Paris, and does your view justify the application of the term "opprobrium to the British Nation," as directed against it?—My expression in that answer referred to the zoological collections generally in the British Museum, and had the question related to the collection of shells alone, I might have been induced to qualify the expression.

1066. As the zoological collection generally is made up of parts, what are the parts to which you wish that the term, "opprobrium to the British Nation" should be applied?—In order to come more directly to the question, I shall specialize one of the departments alluded to out of those contained in the general zoological collection, and for this purpose, I would specialize the collection of mammalia.

1067. Lord *Stanley.*] Do you apply your observations to the collection of mammalia only, or to what other collection?—I might specialize most other departments, though in different degrees, such as the collection of fossil mollusca.

1068. Sir *R. Inglis.*] As compared with the corresponding collection in France?—At Paris.

1069. What else?—The collection of fishes.

1070. Mr. *Hawes.*] More particularly from tropical countries you allude to?—From all countries.

1071. Sir *R. Inglis.*] What else?—The collection of zoophytes. I would specialize also the osteological collection, in so far as there is an osteological collection, although it is not recognised as a separate department in the British Museum.

1072. Mr. *Hawes.*] The class of reptilia, for instance?—I would include also the reptilia, with relation to the objects of such a collection.

1073. Lord *Stanley.*] You have stated that, as compared with other similar departments abroad, the zoological collection of our National Museum is "an opprobrium to the British nation in these enlightened times." The Committee wish to have that explained in detail, and to know what departments of the zoological collection you include in that answer, and with respect to which you are prepared to substantiate that charge?—Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to enter into the details which that answer embraces, and to substantiate any remarks that I may have made during my former examination. Perhaps, in order to show you whether or not my censure was well founded, an examination would be desirable of the zoological collections generally of the British Museum, in all their separate divisions.

1074. What part of the zoological collection do you include in the charge?—The charge, as I have already mentioned, did not relate solely to any one particular department, nor do I conceive it proper to restrict the censure to

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any one individual department, but to show that the remarks were made with deliberation, as they related to the then subject of examination, the general zoological collection of the British Museum. I have, however, already specialized some of those departments more especially alluded to.

1075. Lord *Stanley*.] Do you apply that statement to the mammalia?—Yes.

1076. Do you apply it to the birds?—I include the birds, although I would not specialize the birds, as if standing alone they would have excited that expression which I used upon the former occasion.

1077. Do you include the fishes?—Yes.

1078. Do you include the shells?—Yes.

1079. Do you include the reptiles?—Yes.

1080. Do you include the radiata?—Yes.

1081. The insects and crustacea?—Partly from report and partly from observation, I would be inclined to include those also.

1082. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] In your answer as to shells, do you include both fossil and recent shells?—Yes.

1083. Sir *P. Egerton*.] And also in your answer with respect to the mammalia and the saurians, both fossil and recent?—No; I would exclude the fossil saurian reptiles, but I would include the recent sauria.

1084. Do you include the fossil radiata?—Undoubtedly.

1085. And the fossil crustacea?—No, I would not, from my personal knowledge of the collection in Paris, include the comparison of the fossil crustacea.

1086. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] With regard to the recent shells, do you mean to include those or not?—Yes, I should include the recent mollusca.

1087. Mr. *Marshall*.] Do you include these various collections in equal degrees, or in different degrees?—In very different degrees.

1088. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] You do not mean to state that there are fewer shells in the British Museum than there are in the collection of Paris?—I have made a previous remark, that I did not refer to the numerical amount alone of the collections, but to the use and comparative value of the collections for the objects for which the collections are made.

1089. Sir *R. Inglis*.] Are you able to state to the Committee the points in which you consider the mammalia in the Jardin des Plantes superior to the corresponding department in the British Museum, in number, or in condition, or in arrangement?—Yes. I consider those of France as superior to those of the British Museum in number, in arrangement, in condition, and in value.

1090. Mr. *Marshall*.] What do you mean by "value;" do you mean the money value?—With reference to the object for which specimens are preserved.

1091. Mr. *Hawes*.] You mean the scientific value with reference to the scientific utility of the objects?—Yes.

1092. Mr. *Elphinstone*.] Are you aware that there are four times as many fishes in Paris as there are in the British Museum?—I should think that there are more than that number. I was informed by Valencienne, some four years ago, that the collection which had then been estimated by him, and by Baron Cuvier, at 5,000 species, he had found reason to consider as amounting to 6,000 species.

1093. Sir *R. Inglis*.] With respect to the birds, can you state anything of the number, arrangement, condition and scientific value of the ornithological collection in Paris and in the Museum?—The scientific value of the collection of birds in the Paris Museum I regard as infinitely greater than that in the British Museum.

1094. Sir *P. Egerton*.] Do you consider the collection of British birds in the British Museum as good or better than the collection at Cambridge?—I have not yet seen the collection at Cambridge.

Martis, 15° *die Martii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Hawes.	Lord Stanley.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Marshall.
Mr. Compton.	Mr. Elphinstone.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

John Flint South, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

1095. Mr. *Hawes.*] I THINK in your former examination you stated it would be desirable to divide the Natural History department into a greater number of divisions than it is now separated into?—Yes, I did.

1096. And in that case you would give each officer a greater share in the management of his department, if not make him altogether independent as regards the management of his own department?—I would make him altogether independent in his own department.

1097. Would you or not make him subject to the control of a principal Board of Trustees?—He should be under some control in common with the other officers of the department; and I am inclined to think that a Board of Trustees should be the authority to whom he should be responsible.

1098. Suppose some such constitution as this were proposed, that the family Trustees should remain permanent, the elected Trustees should remain for their lives, but that the other Trusteeships should be abolished, with a view to make way for individuals appointed by certain learned societies, do you think to such a principal Board of Trustees there would be any practical objection?—I should think it would be very advantageous, inasmuch as persons accustomed to scientific pursuits would be much better qualified for managing such an institution as the British Museum than gentlemen, however otherwise highly qualified, but not accustomed to those pursuits.

1098*. Would you vest in such a Board the absolute appointment of heads of departments, and give them a power of control generally, while you left, as far as practicable, the heads of the departments independent?—Yes; certainly.

1099. That to you would appear a good scheme for the government of the Museum?—I do not see how any institution similar to the Museum could go on without there were such governing power.

1100. Would there be any objection, in your mind, to making this principal Board responsible to the principal Secretary of State for the Home Department in its turn?—I can see no objection to that.

1101. Lord *Stanley.*] Supposing the Board to be responsible to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, do you think that that minister, with the duties he has to perform, would exercise a *bonâ fide* and effective control over such a Board of Trustees?—I should imagine he would exercise as much authority over it as over any other office he has under his control; for instance, as he does over the anatomy schools. For although there is an inspector, yet still the Secretary of State is the person to whom we should look if we had any cause of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the inspector; and he is also the party to whom the inspector reports if he have any cause of complaint against us.

1102. That is to say, the reports are sent in by the inspector of anatomy, and the Secretary of State is appealed to if there is any infraction of the law?—Yes.

1103. In what way do you conceive the responsibility of the inspectorships of anatomy to the Secretary of State, being such as you have described, is analogous to the responsibility you would impose upon the Trustees of the Museum to the same minister?—In case any of the parties acting under the Trustees consider themselves aggrieved, that the Secretary of State should be the person to whom they should have a final appeal. Precisely as in the case of a college, in which a member of

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that body fancying himself aggrieved by the decision of the governing powers of that society has the privilege of referring to the visitor for a revision of the order complained of.

1104. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You do not propose that the Secretary of State should have any other than a visitatorial power?—No, certainly.

1105. To whom you would appeal against anything decided unjustly in the way of an appellant?—Yes; but I hardly imagine any such case would arise.

1106. Lord *Stanley.*] You do not propose to give him a veto over the appointment of the officers, or the dismissal of the officers?—No, except under the circumstances I just now stated; that is, if the party dismissed thought himself aggrieved, that he should have the right to appeal to that minister.

1107. Then you do propose to give him a discretionary power?—No further than the visitor of a college has a control over the proceedings of such society.

1108. Mr. *Ridley Colborne.*] You mentioned just now, that certain Trustees should be appointed by the learned bodies; what learned bodies do you refer to for the moment?—I should think the Universities certainly ought to have the power.

1109. Lord *Stanley.*] How many of them?—When I am speaking of Universities, I am speaking of the English Universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

1110. Not the London University?—There is no such body at present in existence that I am aware of.

1111. Mr. *Ridley Colborne.*] Do you mean that they should nominate one alternately, or in what manner?—That they should nominate conjointly. The appointment might be vested in the chancellor of each University and the presidents of the principal learned societies in London. Such, I conceive, would be the most competent electors, as being men of high scientific acquirements, and not likely to appoint a Trustee who would not do credit to their choice, and whose appointment would therefore be satisfactory to men of science in general.

1112. In what way could you suggest that they should select that individual?—I have not turned my mind to that point; but I apprehend there would be no great difficulty in making satisfactory regulations for that purpose. I do not know how the Trustees are at present appointed, except that I believe they are appointed by the Secretary of State. If it is vested in him, he probably takes the advice of others more conversant than himself with the qualifications of the parties from whom he may choose to make his selection.

1113. Do you think if the heads of colleges or chancellors were to meet, and say, let us nominate a fit person for a Trustee of the British Museum, that it is likely they would make a very good selection?—I think if the electors were such as I have proposed, you have the fairest presumption that they would make a good selection.

1114. Lord *Stanley.*] Why do you think the heads of colleges at Cambridge and Oxford would concur to appoint better Trustees than other persons appointing trustees to an institution in which they have a deep interest?—I did not propose that the heads of colleges should appoint, but that the chancellors and the heads of the learned scientific societies in London should appoint.

1115. Would not that be transferring the nomination just from one set of individuals in the same situation to another, with no very great practical alteration or advantage?—It might seem so at first; but I think it would really have the effect of causing greater care to be taken in the future appointment of Trustees to the Museum than probably there has been hitherto.

1116. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know the constitution of the Astronomical Society?—I cannot say at this moment I recollect.

1117. Do you happen to know that the president is elected annually?—Either annually or every two years.

1118. Do you know that the same plan in the election of president exists in the Geological Society?—He is elected every two years.

1119. Would you to two such societies give the power of nominating an individual as a Trustee of the British Museum?—I would to the presidents of such societies, because their election as presidents is fair warrant that they are men of high talent, and, therefore, fully competent to the election of such important appointments as those of Trustees to the Museum.

1120. At present the Trustees of the Museum you are aware are elected among themselves?—I thought they were appointed by the Secretary of State.

1121. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do I understand you to mean that the presidents of scientific bodies, whom you desire to see added to the Board of Trustees, should be added

added in lieu of the official Trustees, and whose titles are enumerated as follows in answer 16 of the evidence of last year, beginning with the Archbishop of Canterbury?—I do not think I stated as my opinion that the presidents of the societies should be added, but that the election of new Trustees should exist in them and the chancellors of the two Universities.

1122. Lord *Stanley.*] When you speak of the election of new Trustees, do you speak of that part of the body at present elective, or as a substitute for the official Trustees; do you know how they are elected?—Part are family Trustees, and part Trustees from office.

1123. Is the body you propose to introduce to be in lieu of the elective Trustees or of the official Trustees?—In lieu of the official Trustees most certainly.

1124. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the answer with reference to the substitution for the official Trustees, probably you do not mean to exclude the president of the Royal Society, the president of the Royal College of Physicians, the president of the Society of Antiquaries, or the president of the Royal Academy, who at present are official trustees?—No, certainly not.

1125. Mr. *Hawes.*] The Committee have been informed by Mr. Children, one of the officers of the Museum, that the mammalia are at present in a good state with respect to arrangement; he says they are arranged according to Cuvier, and most of them are named: have you any opinion to offer upon that point?—I do not think most of them are named; and as to arrangement, it is hardly possible, in the present confined state of the Museum, to arrange them as they should be; but I think they might be arranged better than they are, even under the present confined circumstances.

1126. The same gentleman is asked, "Is Cuvier's system of nomenclature and classification adopted throughout?" To which his answer is, "Yes, with the intercalation of such new genera as more recent discoveries may have rendered necessary." Can you give the Committee any opinion upon that point?—It is pretty much so in the mammalia. The birds are partially arranged on Temminck's plan, but not completely.

1127. Then such a description of the nomenclature and classification is correct?—Generally, I should say it is.

1128. Lord *Stanley.*] Would you consider it desirable, new rooms being in progress for the Zoological department, that any alteration should take place in the arrangement in the present confined space previous to those new rooms being prepared to receive the collection?—I think it might be advantageous, as facilitating their arrangement in the new rooms, and it would also render them more useful to the public while they remain in the present cabinets.

1129. Mr. *Hawes.*] In answer to the question 3123, the same gentleman tells us that the specimens of the class mammalia are named according to the latest and most approved nomenclature; is that so, in your opinion?—The naming of the mammalia is not sufficiently extensive to warrant such an answer. The names are generally Linnæan and Cuvierian names, and there may be one or two interpolated, but not generally, in the mammalia. I did not, however, say that the specimens generally were named, or mostly named; but of those to which names are attached they are mostly Linnæan and Cuvierian. There may be a few more recent names, but they are very few, particularly in the mammalia.

1130. Lord *Stanley.*] Then we understand, as far as they are named, you agree in the answer which has been given as to the system; but you complain that there are a considerable number not named?—Yes.

1131. Mr. *Hawes.*] We are also told that the name of the naturalist whose system is adopted is attached generally to the specimens; is that so?—It is not so generally in the mammalia. It is in the birds, and it is so in the reptiles; but, to the best of my recollection, it is not in the fishes.

1132. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you lately viewed the collections in the Museum with a specific reference to the subject of your examination?—About a fortnight or three weeks ago.

1133. Mr. *Hawes.*] We are also told there are various specimens of shells without any names, and the reason given for that is, there has not been time; are you or are you not aware that Dr. Leach had extensively in his time named the shells?—I have heard it as matter of common report, but personally I do not know such to have been the case.

1134. It is stated that the bird-stuffer at the Museum is paid by the job; do you think that a desirable plan?—I think it would be much better if there were

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a stuffer specially employed by the Museum, and kept at work there; because, in a large collection of stuffed animals, there are a considerable number of jobs constantly requiring attention, and a number of these might be done in the course of a day at a trifling expense. But if the specimens to be adjusted or mended are to be sent from the house to the stuffer, it would give rise, as I hold, to much unnecessary expense.

1135. Lord *Stanley*.] You think it would be a more economical arrangement to have a salaried bird-stuffer for the work the Museum has to do than to send them to a bird-stuffer?—I do.

1136. Do you know what number of specimens have been sent in the last few years to the bird-stuffer?—No, I do not.

1137. Then upon what do you found your calculation?—From having a collection of my own, and knowing what is required to be done from time to time. Part I do myself at a trifling expense, and the part I am obliged to send out costs me a great deal.

1138. That is to say, you do yourself the easier and simpler parts, and you send out to a professional person those that are more difficult and more expensive?—No, just the reverse. The part I used to do was the skeleton making, the greater part of which I did myself; but the stuffing part I did not profess to know anything about, so far as setting up animals is concerned. I know when a trifle is requisite to be done to keep any specimens in proper order, and if it need any alteration I am obliged to send such things to the stuffers; but if I were able to do such trifling matters myself, I could do in the course of a couple of hours, and much cheaper than I could get them done, as much as would take a man a considerable time, considering he has to come to my house to fetch the specimens away and bring them again, which time must be paid for.

1139. Do you mean to say, supposing you prepare a part of your specimen yourself, it would answer to you, in a pecuniary point of view, to have a salaried person?—Yes, that I can speak to, as I have both stuffed and anatomical specimens.

1140. I am speaking of birds?—It is the same sort of work.

1141. Although the same sort of work, must not the comparative expense depend upon the amount of work to be done; and looking to the amount of work, do you think it a more economical plan to have a salaried person in the British Museum than to employ a person when wanted?—Yes, I do; because not only is a stuffer needed for setting up new specimens, but also his constant attendance is requisite to see that the specimens in the Museum are in a proper state, and not attacked by insects, the ravages of which can only be stopped in the first instance, and not always even then.

1142. Are you aware whether the Trustees of the British Museum ever tried that plan?—I am not.

1143. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Do you know the bird-stuffer employed at the Museum?—Yes, very well.

1144. Is he qualified for his office?—Yes; he is a very clever man.

1145. Do you know any one superior to him?—I cannot speak positively on that point, but I consider him an extremely clever man.

1146. Do you consider that the art of stuffing birds has greatly advanced in the last half century?—Certainly; and in the last 10 years very materially.

1147. Mr. *Hawes*.] Another officer of the Museum, Mr. Gray, has informed the Committee that the whole collection is arranged in classes, orders, and genera, so that any specimen may be immediately found; should you be disposed, from your knowledge of the Museum, to confirm that opinion?—Certainly in classes, but not satisfactorily in orders or families.

1148. Mr. König, in his evidence, had his attention called to the description of the sturgeon, and he was asked whether the description of what is usually called the air bladder, as it stands in the Synopsis, is correct, where it is called the swimming bladder?—I do not recollect the description in the Synopsis; it certainly is not called generally the swimming bladder.

1149. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Is it so described in any work of authority?—Certainly not of late.

1150. Mr. *Hawes*.] Mr. Children, in defence of that description, refers to Dr. Grew as an authority, who says, "The braces have the nature and use of tendons in contracting the swim, and thereby transferring the air out of one bladder into another, or transferring it from them both." Can this be the case, when there

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are instances of swimming bladders without any apertures?—No. There are many instances in which fishes have no air bladders, and others in which the air bladder is not divided into parts, and others in which the air bladder has no aperture.

1151. In page 57 of the Synopsis is the following passage: "The common angler (*lophius piscatorius*) has a very large head and capacious mouth, surrounded by a species of long filamentous processes or tentacula." Do you think that a correct description?—No, certainly, that is not correct; at least as regards those filamentous processes, which are about an inch, or an inch and a half at the utmost, in length, surrounding the mouth. But the apparatus by which the animal is said to entice the smaller fishes within its reach is a portion of the first dorsal fin, situated far forwards, near to the head; this process is about three quarters of a yard in length, and is the part which, being moving about, is supposed to serve the purpose of a bait for other fish.

1152. Is there a specimen of this fish in the British Museum?—Yes, a very bad one.

1153. Perhaps as a defence of the description, if it was founded upon that, it would account for the error?—I do not think it shows the filaments at all.

1154. In the question and answer 3206, Mr. Children speaks of the bronchial sac of fishes; do you conceive that to be correct?—I do not know that fishes have any air apparatus at all, except the air bladder, which cannot be meant, and therefore I do not know what bronchial sac in fishes means.

1155. We are told in question 3213, that the reptiles and radiated animals are named throughout; is that so?—Yes, I think pretty much; as far as my recollection serves me, the radiated animals are generally named and arranged very nicely.

1156. In such a collection as the Museum, duplicates must necessarily be obtained at times; how would you recommend the disposal or appropriation of those duplicates?—I think there should be a distinct understanding, upon the reception of any specimens, that the Trustees have the power of disposing of any present whenever any better specimen of the same species is given or purchased. It is useless to load the Museum with four or five individuals of the same species.

1157. What do you think of the comparative expediency of selling the duplicates, or of using them in the formation of branch museums?—I have not at all thought upon that matter.

1158. Can you give the Committee any information upon the Zoological department of the library of the Museum?—I do not think it is so extensive as it should be in so large a library; and in this respect I think it far inferior to the library at the College of Surgeons, having had frequent opportunity of referring to both libraries.

1159. Is there any catalogue at present of the Zoological collection in the Museum?—None distinct.

1160. Is there any accurate catalogue of the library that you are aware of?—The catalogues of the library are more than one; there are two or three catalogues of the printed books.

1161. There is no consolidated catalogue?—No.

1162. What is your opinion of the comparative merits of a classed or an alphabetical catalogue?—I think a classed catalogue would be of great value, as it would at once show all the books contained in the library upon any one particular subject.

1163. Do you think that essential to so extensive a collection of books as there is in the Museum?—If the library of the Museum is to be put to its greatest use, certainly.

1164. You yourself individually, as a scientific man, would recommend, whether for your own use or the use of students generally, the formation of a classed catalogue?—Certainly. There is such a catalogue to a certain extent; viz. that by Mr. Dryander, of Sir Joseph Banks's library, now forming part of the Museum collection.

1165. Have you had any occasion to use Watts's Bibliothea?—Yes, frequently; but it is useful only for English works.

1166. If there were a classed catalogue, that would not be necessary?—Certainly not.

1167. Do you happen to know, from the appearance of the book, whether it is extensively used in the Museum?—It is very dirty.

1168. Does it bear the mark of great use?—It does.

1169. Are there facilities given to persons frequenting the library at the Museum?—Yes, certainly; and I believe every one frequenting the reading-room will

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will agree with me that every facility is afforded to them. Mr. Cates particularly I speak of as being peculiarly kind and obliging. Whenever any difficulty arises in finding a work in the catalogue, he never hesitates in taking the greatest pains to endeavour to furnish what is required; and if it do not appear in the catalogue, as must be the case with new books occasionally, he takes immediate steps to ascertain whether it be in the house or not.

1170. Would you recommend any extension of the hours for the use of the library?—It has not occurred to me that that would be particularly advantageous.

1171. Are you aware that some years ago the Museum was open, during certain parts of the year, from four to eight?—No, I am not.

1172. Do you think it desirable that that regulation should be restored?—Personally to myself, it would be a matter of no consequence. The reading-room is open at present at the time most convenient to me, and I apprehend to most literary men, because they want their evenings to digest what they have been collecting at the Museum in the course of the day.

1173. But to professional men, whose business occupies them the whole day, it would be, for the same reason, convenient if they had access in the evening?—Yes. But I have great doubt whether it would be used in the evening for little more than novel reading.

1174. You would not recommend an extension of the hours?—No.

1175. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In reference to your answer with regard to the inconvenience of loading the Museum with four or five specimens of the same subjects, do you think it important to preserve the identical specimen first discovered as historical evidence?—Yes, most certainly; and in support of that practice, I would mention that there is at this time a Danish physician, Dr. Beck, who was in England a short time ago, travelling over Germany to verify the descriptions of new genera given by different writers with the identical specimen from which such description has been made.

1176. However inferior might be the specimen of the ornithorhynchus paradoxus, or, for instance, however inferior the original specimen of the giraffe, you would still preserve them as specimens illustrative of the history of science?—Certainly; and in such case I consider it right that it should be marked as the first specimen discovered, and by whom, and at what date; circumstances which would render it an object of great interest, even to the casual visitor.

1177. Then your answer, to which your attention was first called, does not apply to the not having any duplicates, but you admit a reason for the detention of all the original specimens of subjects?—Yes. I believe Sir Joseph Banks was the first that brought the kangaroo to England. I am not aware whether that specimen is in the Museum or not; if it be, it is extremely valuable as having been the first of the kind brought to Europe; and such ought to form an exception.

1178. Mr. *Marshall.*] In the answer you gave to the question respecting keeping the Museum open in the evening, did you allude to the library, or the other part?—Only to the library; the other part, I apprehend, could not be thought of.

Richard Owen, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

Richard Owen, Esq.

1179. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] IN your answer to question 499, it appears that you have stated you have suffered most loss of time, and paid the greatest number of fruitless visits, in the expectation of finding the Banksian Library of Natural History maintained in the spirit of its formation, and that you have inquired in vain for nine out of ten of the recent works upon zoology; will you state to the Committee the works you have desired to find there, and the circumstances under which the desire was expressed?—I have a long list of such works at home, which I will forward to the Committee; they are works which are zoological in the extended sense of the word, but they relate to the comparative anatomy and comparative physiology of different classes of animals, and, in some instances, are monographs, treating of a single species.

1180. Were those works printed in England or on the Continent, and if on the Continent, in what part?—They were printed almost exclusively upon the Continent: some are Italian works; the greater part are German, of which some were published in Prussia, and others in other German states.

1181. What was the date of the most recent work which you desired to find and did not find?—I should quote Delle Chiaje, Istituzioni di Anatomia e Fisiologia Comparata: the first volume bears date 1832; also Pander & Dalton's Skelette

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der Saugthiere.' The date of that work runs to 1828; it is in different volumes, and has appeared at different times. *Richard Owen*, Esq. 15 March 1836.

1182. What was the earliest date?—1821. It commenced with the Riesenfaulthier, or Osteology of the Sloths.

1183. Are you acquainted with any other collections in this country in which this work could be found?—I believe it does not exist in any other public library in this metropolis except that of the College of Surgeons.

1184. In your own library you find the work?—It does exist there; but it was in consequence of the books being inaccessible during the alterations of the building that I have been necessitated to inquire at the British Museum for many works which we have at the college, and which I have not found in the Zoological department of the National Library.

1185. But the complaint arose principally from your not finding a recondite work on a particular branch of natural history, published in a foreign state?—Exactly so; from the absence of works of that description.

1186. And published within the last 12 years?—Yes, certainly.

1187. Would you describe those works generally coming within the description of the literature of comparative anatomy?—Generally so; they are precisely such works as we find in Mr. Dryander's catalogue of the Banksian Library; they are continuations of the same subjects which are treated of in the works contained in that classed catalogue.

1188. From a re-consideration of your answer 513 [*handing the same to the Witness*], are you disposed to retain the opinion you have expressed?—Yes; that a catalogue of any one class of animals might be comprised in one quarto volume, conducted upon the plan I alluded to before in my first examination.

1189. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your complaint is, generally, that the Zoological department of the library is deficient?—Yes, that it does not afford that assistance to persons engaged in searches on comparative anatomy which the Banksian Library did in the time of Sir Joseph Banks. I know, from information from Mr. Clift, that in the early days of Sir Everard Home, in his researches in comparative anatomy, the greatest assistance was rendered to him, and a great deal of time saved to him, by finding in the Banksian Library the greater part of the works on comparative anatomy which had been published up to that time in the different European states.

1190. Is there such a work at the British Museum as Blainville's Principes de l'Anatomie Comparée?—I know it was not there some years ago; but that being an elementary work, its absence is of far less consequence than the monographs, and the more expensive publications.

1191. Take also Scarpa de Auditu, for instance?—That ought to form part of the National Library of Zoology.

1192. Can you state whether the council of the College of Surgeons have been obliged to go to very considerable expense in consequence of the deficiencies in the Zoological department in the library of the Museum?—Yes, and I will explain the circumstances under which this took place. At the commencement of the formation of the catalogues, in consequence of the loss of time which I incurred in visits to the Museum, which were fruitless, and not finding there so complete a library as would have been sufficient for the references necessary in the work I was engaged in, I was compelled to ask for the purchase of such books: a carte blanche was granted for zoological works, and the first purchase exceeded 1,000 *l.*

1193. Will you furnish the Committee with a list of such leading authors who have written works, more especially on zoology, which are not to be found in the library of the Museum?—I will.

1194. That list will comprise the principal writers which would be essential to the use both of the student and the man of research?—It will comprise many such works.

George Rennie, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1195. YOU are a Sculptor?—I am. *George Rennie*, Esq.

1196. You resided for some time at Rome?—I was eight years in Italy, Greece and different parts of the Continent.

1197. Did you mould any of the principal statues at Rome?—The Apollo Belvidere was moulded at my request.

1198. Do you apprehend that any injury is likely to accrue from moulding

statues of the highest class, if done under competent superintendence?—Not generally; I should say that nine statues out of ten may be safely moulded; but there are examples where, from undercutting and very tender relief, there may be danger; but I think that it may be very much obviated by moulding once, with great care, those parts which are delicate, and keeping one or two of the proof casts of such parts to be remoulded; but generally the whole of the statue should be fresh moulded whenever the old mould is worn out.

1199. Do you think any advantage would arise from facilitating the taking of moulds, and furnishing casts to the public from the principal statues in the Museum?—I conceive there is no way in which a knowledge and taste for the arts can be diffused better than by exhibiting the casts from the finest statues of antiquity throughout the country.

1200. Do you think it advisable, therefore, that a formatore should be attached to the Museum?—I think it very desirable that a formatore and a depôt of casts should be attached to the Museum.

1201. Both with reference to the improvement of the artist, and the improvement of the public taste?—I do.

1202. Do you think it expedient that any artist should have any exclusive privilege in that respect?—Certainly not.

1203. Can you give the Committee any information as to the price at which casts could be taken?—I can state what I paid for a cast of the Apollo Belvidere, which I took as an inducement to the formatore at Rome to mould the statue; I paid 45 Roman or Spanish dollars for a proof cast, which was under 10 *l.*

1204. Do you think it at all likely that an extensive sale would take place if a supply of such casts were furnished to the public?—I think there can be no doubt of it.

1205. What establishment would you recommend for that purpose, both with reference to supplying the public and insuring an absence of all injury to the statues?—I think a careful and competent moulder should be appointed by the Museum, with sufficient premises to carry on the business, and that the casts should be furnished to the public at prime cost; of course the formatore would be under the direction of the head of the department in which his labours were carried on, and every care ought to be taken that no injury should be occasioned to the statues.

1206. Have you had occasion to visit the department of Antiquities in the Museum?—Frequently.

1207. Are there any great facilities afforded to artists by the Trustees?—I have never copied there; I have gone to study by observation rather than by copying or drawing.

1208. With regard to the room in which the Elgin Marbles are placed, do you think they are judiciously placed for the students and artists?—I consider it impossible to light three rows of sculpture in one room; the sculpture on the sides of the Elgin collection are well lighted, but the centre row, from the perpendicular light falling on the statues, and the reflection from the light-coloured floor, entirely destroys the effect of light and shade, so as to make it impossible to appreciate their merits.

1209. And thereby their utility to the artist is most materially diminished?—Yes. I conceive I may give an example by citing the Ilissus, which is the finest fragment of antiquity of that class in the collection; as it is now seen in the Elgin room, it is impossible fully to appreciate its merits; in fact, if I had never seen it in plaster in a proper light, I could have no conception of its beauty from the position in which it is now placed in the Museum.

1210. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know who placed it?—I am not positive; I think it was arranged by Mr. Westmacott.

1211. Do you conceive that there is a higher authority in England than Mr. Westmacott in respect to ancient statues?—No, I do not. But, as I said before, it is impossible to light advantageously three rows of sculpture in one room, (viz. in the centre and sides) and without knowing the instructions under which Mr. Westmacott acted, I cannot say whether he had it in his power materially to arrange it differently.

1212. If you considered that the Ilissus was the finest specimen in the Elgin collection, could you conceive there was any better position in that room in which it might be placed?—I conceive if it was put on the side it would be seen to much more advantage.

1213. You think it a defect in judgment on the part of the artist who directed the arrangement that he did not place it there?—I would not make such a charge; but I have the opinion of Mr. Hawkins, the head of the department, who coincides with me, and I have also the opinion of Mr. Cockerell, than whom no person is better acquainted with all the details of the Parthenon; at the same time, I throw no imputation upon Mr. Westmacott, because I am not aware of the circumstances under which his arrangement was made.

1214. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You are aware that students are only admitted some two days in a week at present, and that the public are excluded on those days; do you consider that as necessary for the advantage of studying sculpture?—I do not; I conceive that the public may be admitted during the study of the artists; I may say it is the practice at Berlin, at Dresden, and at Florence; and I would refer to the evidence of Dr. Waagen, who was examined before the Committee of Arts and Manufactures last session, who confirms my opinion.

1215. Do you think the same arrangement might be made in the British Museum as appears to be made in the museum at Berlin without inconvenience to the artists?—I conceive that the Museum might be open, as far as the convenience of the artists is concerned, every day; certainly five or six days out of the seven.

1216. What is the object for closing that one day?—There might be some arrangements to make that would render it desirable to close it one day.

1217. Mr. *Marshall.*] When does the Berlin Gallery close?—It is open from ten to four in the summer, and ten to three in the winter.

1218. Lord *Stanley.*] Do you know the comparative number of visitants to the Berlin Gallery and the British Museum?—I think it is 50,000 a year at Berlin.

1219. Do you know the number of visitors at the British Museum?—Last year 230,000 or 240,000.

1220. Then the number of visitors to the British Museum is from five to eight times as many as the Berlin Gallery?—Yes; but the British Museum being only opened three days a week, if it was opened every day it would be less crowded.

1221. Supposing the same number of visitors to come to the British Museum if it were opened every day, there would still be at the same time from five to eight times as many persons as are in the Berlin Gallery: according to the present system there are from 10 to 16 times the number?—Yes; but without knowing the number of rooms and the area, I could not tell the effect it would have in crowding the rooms.

1222. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] If the public are now admitted only three days in a week, and it appears 250,000 persons come in those three days, would there not be only half the crowd if they were admitted during six days?—That is my opinion.

1223. Do you think it necessary, for the improvement of the general knowledge of sculpture, that the students should be mere copyists and learners of the art of drawing, or do you think that they ought to stand in such a position as to examine different statues with reference to light and shade?—I conceive that much copying is injurious rather than otherwise to students, and it is the opinion of most artists that it is so; I might refer also to Dr. Waagen upon that subject. I conceive, after a student has learnt the rudiments of his art, he benefits much more by observing carefully and attentively the high classed works of art, than by devoting himself to mechanically copying them.

1224. And so attentively observing them, he would not be interrupted by the passing of the public?—I have never been so.

1225. Have you been there on public days?—Yes.

1226. Have you studied on those days?—I have always gone with such intention.

1227. Have you found any inconvenience?—No, I have not.

1228. With regard to the room in which the Elgin Marbles are placed, what do you think of the colour?—It appears to me that the colour resembles too much the tone of the marbles themselves; there is not sufficient relief; the floor, from its light colour, reflects very much to the disadvantage of light and shade.

1229. Are the galleries in Florence and Rome, and other places upon the Continent, open on holidays and fête days?—Yes, generally.

1230. Should you see any objection to that in this country?—I do not see any objection to it whatever.

1231. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you state that in answer to the question about

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the galleries of Rome, Florence and other places, do you wish the Committee to understand that the Vatican is open on fête days?—The practice at Rome varies under different Popes. Under Pope Pius VII. the Vatican was opened always on Sundays and fête days. At the accession of the next Pope this was altered, which occasioned much dissatisfaction among the people.

1232. In 1823?—Yes. The practice varies according to the inclinations of the then ruling Pope.

1233. In reference to the different galleries open on the fête days, with respect to the Louvre, can you state to the Committee whether the gallery of the Louvre be open on fête days to students in art?—I am not intimately acquainted with the practice at the Louvre; I have only visited Paris for a few weeks at different times, but never studied there.

1234. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Are you aware it is open on Sundays?—Yes, I believe it is.

1235. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] To students?—To the public.

1236. How many other days is it open in a week?—I am not intimately acquainted with the regulations of the Louvre.

1237. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Should you see any objection here to the Museum being opened on Sunday afternoon, after divine service?—No; I consider it would be a very rational and instructive amusement to the people, and I see no objection to it.

1238. Mr. *Hawes.*] You are aware that a formatore is attached to the Louvre at Paris?—Yes.

1239. Can you state to the Committee on what terms admission is obtained to take casts, and on what terms they are sold?—No.

1240. Do you know whether the provincial institutions in France furnish themselves with casts from the Louvre?—I cannot give a positive answer; I have always understood they are supplied from the Louvre.

1241. Is it your opinion that the artists, and even journeymen in France, are remarkable for their knowledge of drawing and design?—No doubt of it; art forms a part of the national education in France.

1242. Would the circulation of casts at a low rate tend to place our artists and journeymen on a level with the people of France?—I have no doubt it would improve them much.

1243. I need not ask whether it would not only be beneficial to art, but to trade?—I have devoted a great deal of time to make myself acquainted with the application of arts to manufactures, and I know of no way in which the application of art to manufactures could be more easily obtained than by circulating casts and ornaments of the best antique remains throughout the country.

1244. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Should you think it advantageous to have a good collection of casts of the most celebrated statues in the Museum?—I think there is the greatest want at this moment of such an establishment in London of any capital I am acquainted with; I have felt frequently, and do daily feel, the want of a comprehensive museum of casts, including those from the Vatican, the Louvre, Florence and other galleries.

1245. Mr. *Compton.*] You have found fault with the perpendicular light in the marble room; is the room sufficiently large to place those that are now in the centre in a better situation?—I think it might be done.

1246. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Had you been consulted in building the room or placing those statues, should you have built it in the same shape, and with the same arrangement as to light as the present?—I should say that no arrangement of the Elgin Marbles should be entered into without the advice of Mr. Cockerell, who has already been consulted by the Trustees in their publication of those marbles, and who is certainly better acquainted with the Parthenon than any artist in this country.

1247. Mr. *Compton.*] Do you think the room sufficiently large for a better arrangement?—Yes.

1248. If you were to place those statues now in the centre of the room nearer the wall, would not it intercept the view of those arranged against the wall?—I do not conceive it would, because the metopes and the frieze might be sufficiently high to admit of most of the works that now occupy the centre row being placed near the wall, without intercepting the view of them.

1249. Lord *Stanley.*] You recommend the establishment of a formatore attached to the Museum, and a comprehensive collection of casts; have you at all examined into

into the space and establishment required for such a purpose?—When I said I felt the want of such an establishment for a comprehensive collection of casts, I did not mean to say that such an establishment could be formed at the Museum.

1250. Confining your answer to the establishment of a formatore, you say you are well acquainted with the rooms in which the statues are now; will you state what means there are now for the establishment of a formatore's department?—It could not be in the rooms occupied by the sculpture.

1251. Are you aware of any other space that could be so occupied?—There appear to be very extensive buildings going on; but I am not aware of the plan of the buildings, or whether there is sufficient room to be devoted to such a purpose. As an artist, I think it very desirable.

1252. What space do you consider would be requisite for it?—A very considerable space; because the moulds occupy a good deal of room, and the casts in the process of casting also require considerable space.

1253. Can you give any idea as to about the space that would be required?—I should think considerably less than half the space now occupied in the Elgin collection.

1254. For the formatore establishment and the preservation of the moulds?—Yes.

1255. Mr. *Marshall.*] One story or two stories?—It might be advantageous to have a loft to put away the moulds.

1256. Lord *Stanley.*] You cannot point out any place in or about the Museum that could be converted to such a purpose?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the locale to give an opinion upon that.

1257. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you heard that the French government have applied for casts of the statues in the Museum?—I have not; but I conceive that casts from the Elgin Marbles are unattainable at present.

1258. Will you state the ground for that opinion?—I will quote Mr. Westmacott's own opinion, who states that his moulds are worn out, and that there are none others in existence. I feel, however, bound to state, that I saw Mr. Hawkins a few days ago, who told me that the Trustees had it in contemplation to have a new set of moulds made.

1259. Are the facilities on the part of the public great in obtaining casts, supposing moulds to exist?—I have once or twice applied for casts of sculpture existing in the British Museum to Mr. Sarti, and he has generally been able to procure me casts of those that have been already moulded.

1260. Have you had occasion to apply for copies of statues not moulded?—No, I have not.

1261. Suppose the French government were to make an application to the Government of this country for copies of the principal statues in the Museum, do you not think that would be a good opportunity to request casts of the principal statues in the Louvre?—Yes.

1262. And that it would be highly desirable to possess such a set of casts?—Highly so.

1263. Lord *Stanley.*] Where would you put them when you got them?—I conceive that it would not be difficult to find temporary accommodation for such a number as it would be desirable to have from the Louvre collection.

1264. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you aware of the provision first made for the reception of the Elgin Marbles by the Trustees?—I am.

1265. It was not very costly?—Certainly not.

1266. It was better than not having such sculpture at all?—Undoubtedly.

1267. And, therefore, though the accommodation should be but slight and inexpensive, still it would not be an objection to the application for the finer casts in Paris?—I have no hesitation in saying, that such a selection as would be made from the collection in the Louvre could be accommodated without any very great inconvenience in the British Museum at the present moment.

1268. Lord *Stanley.*] How do you reconcile that answer with the one you gave just now, that you were not sufficiently acquainted with the locale of the Museum to say whether there was room for a formatore establishment?—I conceive that

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such a locale as would be necessary for a formatore establishment, from the processes carried on, would require a very different space from the accommodation to be given to casts already made; I conceive, without being seriously inconvenient to the present collection at the British Museum, if it was desirable to possess casts of statues from the Louvre, that those casts might be placed there temporarily; I might cite one room, where the Phigalian frieze is now placed.

1269. Supposing it was desirable to obtain casts from the Louvre, you would not limit yourself to that, but you would think it desirable to have casts from the most celebrated collections in Europe?—Most highly desirable.

1270. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Do you know the lineal measurement of the gallery of the Vatican?—I have paced it with a view of making such a calculation, and I should conceive that I am not very far from the mark when I say that the part open to the public is in length, including the different galleries and rooms, nearly one mile and a half in length.

1271. Can you state to the Committee the extent of the gallery of the Louvre, including in the term all the galleries in which the sculptures are at present placed?—I believe the gallery of pictures is 1,500 feet long.

1272. I did not refer to the pictures, but to the sculpture?—I cannot state that.

1273. You cannot state anything respecting the collections at Munich?—No, I have never been there.

1274. But with respect to the two collections in Rome and Paris, not including in the collection at Rome the collection in the Capitol, but limiting the answer to the Vatican and the Louvre in Paris, you have a lineal extent of a mile and a half in the one, and in the other obviously a very considerable extent; are you still of opinion that a selection of such casts as you would desire to possess in the National Gallery of England, assuming such gallery to be in the Museum, could be compressed into the actual space of the British Museum, even if it were completed according to the plan now in progress?—I limited my former answer to a selection of the best statues in the Louvre; but when I stated the length of the Vatican to be one mile and a half, not one half of that is occupied by sculpture.

1275. Taking the lineal extent at merely 1,500 feet in the one, and taking 1,000 feet at Paris, do you conceive still that a selection even from the best works in those two collections, without reference to the best works at Munich, could still be compressed in the existing area of the British Museum?—I do; I conceive that the number of statues that it would be desirable to have from the Vatican would probably not exceed 20 or 30 whole length statues.

1276. And from Florence?—Not half that number.

1277. And from Paris?—Probably under 20. I allude to the groups and figures. There are a great many busts and fragments in all those galleries, that it would be equally desirable to have.

1278. In your statement with respect to the Elgin room at the British Museum, do you express your own single opinion, or the opinion of other artists, so far as you have collected it?—My own, with the corroboration of both artists and men, upon whose judgment I have great reliance, who concur with me.

1279. Mr. *Hawes*.] What is your opinion as to moulding the small bronzes; do you think any injury would accrue to them?—I think many of the small bronzes would suffer much from moulding.

1280. You would not recommend moulding them?—I should wish to see them before I gave an opinion. There is one instance, the Bronzes of Siris, now in the British Museum, and there are other bronzes, which could not be moulded without destroying them. I may explain that, by saying that the surfaces of many of the celebrated bronzes are considerably oxydised, and in moulding that oxydation would be removed, and the bronzes suffer materially; many, however, would not suffer at all.

Jovis, 17° die Martii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.
Mr. Hawes.
Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Compton.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Bingham Baring.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Marshall.
Lord Stanley.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Nicholas Aylward Vigors, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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1281. Mr. *Hawes.*]—I BELIEVE you are a member of the Royal, Linnæan, and other chartered societies?—Yes.

1282. And have both studied zoology and written various papers on the subject?—Yes; I have devoted a considerable portion of time to zoology; I should say from about the year 1819 to the end of the year 1832, when I came into Parliament.

1283. Have you had occasion recently to visit the British Museum?—I was there the latter end of last year, or rather the end of last Session of Parliament. I went there at the time this Committee was sitting, for the purpose of looking to the actual state of the institution, understanding that I should be called on to give some testimony respecting it.

1284. Confining the questions to the Zoological department of the British Museum at present, are you satisfied with the state of it, as a scientific man?—I am by no means satisfied with the state of it, speaking as a scientific man; but I am perfectly convinced that everything that could be done for the advantage of that department, has been effected by the curators and persons placed in authority over it; everything has been done with the materials on which they had to work.

1285. To what in your judgment is attributable the unsatisfactory state of that department of the Museum?—I should say that it may be attributed to the department of Zoology being mixed up with so many other departments, and the subject being one that does not attract the attention of the Trustees so much as those other objects of the institution, namely, Literature, Antiquities, and the Fine Arts, which possess more general interest, and to which they consequently have devoted greater attention.

1286. Would, in your opinion, the addition to the Board of Trustees of men versed in the department of Natural History be one means, or any means, of remedying the defect of which you complain?—I certainly think it would considerably improve the condition of that branch of the establishment, but I should not say it would remedy the defect entirely. If I were to pass a judgment on the subject I should say, that the department of Natural History ought to be removed entirely from the British Museum.

1287. Can you inform the Committee more precisely in what respect the Zoological collection is deficient and unsatisfactory?—It is generally deficient in all the departments; in some of the higher departments it is particularly deficient; it is deficient, for instance, in the mammalia; it is also very deficient in the birds. There is a good collection of insects, but not such as ought to belong to a National Museum. The shells appear to be the most valuable, and most extensive part of the whole collection, but even the shells are, comparatively speaking, deficient. I would add, that at the present moment there is, in this country, a private collection of shells, formed by an individual within a very few years, that contains nearly double the number of species that are found in the British Museum, and which, in a scientific point of view, is of ten times the value. It exhibits a series of specimens in most of the species, showing the gradations in age and differences by accidental causes, an object of great importance to science.

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1288. Sir *R. H. Inglis.*]—Have you any objection to state to the Committee the collection to which you refer?—The collection was formed by Mr. Cumings, who has lately left the country with the wish of adding to it. He has left the collection in the hands of trustees, and has offered it to the Zoological Society on certain terms, I cannot now exactly state what they are; but his grand object was that they should be exhibited and arranged. At the same time, I must add, that that collection would have gone to the British Museum, if there had been the same prospect of justice being done to it in that institution.

1289. Are the Committee to understand by that answer, that it was the intention of Mr. Cumings to have presented this collection to the Museum, and that in point of fact he has presented it to the Zoological Society?—I cannot say it was his intention to do so, but I know that he speculated about doing so, and that in looking out for an institution where his collection would be deposited with most advantage to the public, he thought of the British Museum. He has not absolutely left the collection to the Zoological Society. There are certain conditions with which that society must comply before it is transferred to them. I believe they will comply with those terms, but if they do not, the collection will then be offered to the British Museum.

1290. It was a transfer without money?—There were certain money conditions annexed to it: namely, that he himself should, on his return to England, become the curator of the conchological department of the society's museum, at a certain moderate salary, equivalent to his services. That was one of the chief conditions.

1291. Mr. *Hawes.*] That condition, if the collection was an important one, might have been resolved into a sum of money?—The salary might be converted into a sum of money by being sold as an annuity; it was for his life he was to hold the office.

1292. What would be your opinion as to the value of completing, as far as possible, the Zoological collection in the Museum, on the supposition that your suggestion could not be acted on, namely, that of the removal of that property?—The suggestion that I should make would be what you have already observed, that a certain number of scientific men should be added to the list of Trustees.

1293. You think it desirable, supposing no removal to take place, that the collection should be put into much more perfect and useful condition than it now is?—Certainly; it ought to be put in a much more perfect condition; its condition at this present moment is extremely imperfect.

1294. What arrangements are adopted in the Museum, with reference, for instance, to the class mammalia?—The same system that has been adopted in the French Museum, chiefly that of Cuvier; but modified with certain modern discoveries and improvements.

1295. Are those modifications pointed out, so that the student may be aware of the alteration in the system professedly adopted?—They are pointed out generally, but not so much as if more assistance were afforded the officers for that purpose. At present, as much has been done, in my mind, for that purpose as could be done, with the very inferior assistance given to that department in the establishment; in fact, the Zoology of the Museum has not, I should almost say, a tenth part of the hands it ought to have in such a national institution.

1296. I will just ask your opinion generally, both with respect to science and popular instruction, on the importance you attach to rendering a national collection as perfect as possible?—In looking to the perfection of a zoological collection, I would consider that the grand object was to fill up every department, as far as it could be filled up, in order to show the great harmony in the system of nature. I speak with reference to the present improved state of science. The object in former days was chiefly to investigate the properties of, and to assign names to, individual species. The present improved state of science leads us to consider these species as united by their affinities and analogies into one grand system; to view them not merely as a collection of detached individuals, but as a series of individuals forming one grand and harmonious plan. Of course I should say, that the more complete the exhibition as to numbers, the more it was filled up in all its departments, the greater would be its perfection in furthering the object to which I allude, that of representing the grand system of nature. I think we have materials in this country, when we consider the exhaustless resources of England, her connexions abroad, and the opulence and enterprise of its inhabitants, to form such a collection as, in a very short time, would conduce to that grand design. But with the present limited resources of the British Museum, the officers of the Zoological

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gical department literally can do nothing; they not only have no funds of their own, but from their present position, and the character which the Museum bears among men of science, they are debarred from having additions from other quarters. I know many valuable collections which would be sent to the British Museum, if zoology were cultivated there on a more liberal and comprehensive plan. They are now sent to other societies; and thus the separate collections, that would conduce to the great design of showing the grand harmonies of nature, are scattered in separate establishments, to which the student cannot have recourse, or recourse without much inconvenience. It would be a great object with the student to see all his subjects together, so as to be able to compare them in all their variations and affinities; and that object can only be gained by having all before him in one comprehensive establishment. He cannot go from one establishment to another, carrying in his recollection the immediate connexion between one animal or set of animals and another; he ought to have them at once before his eyes. The Zoological Society, for instance, has a very large collection, which if added to the British Museum would considerably improve it. There is a very noble collection also belonging to the Naval and Military Museum, with the means of being added to very extensively. There are various other public collections besides. Now consider, that if all these were placed together, or rather the *élite* of each, sufficient being still left of all the more common subjects for general instruction, and the whole deposited in one national and central museum, the result to science would be most beneficial.

1297. You think that such a collection, so completed, would be an object well worthy of the country?—I should think that it would be one of the grandest objects of the Legislature of this or any other country.

1298. Not only useful to the man of science, but beneficial to the people at large?—Useful not merely to science, but conducive to that paramount object to which natural science should be directed; conducive to the exhibition of the wisdom of the Creator in the creation. Such a collection would of course be of the greatest consequence to the study of natural theology. In point of fact, the grand arguments that have been adduced by Paley and other writers on that subject, have been deduced from observations on individual species, or their component parts. The modern improvements in science have now added to such arguments the observation of the perfection of the whole plan itself. Such a view can only be efficiently followed up by having one comprehensive museum, embracing as far as possible the whole of the species now known.

1299. When you spoke of a museum, conducted on a liberal and comprehensive plan, do those words apply as well to the Parliamentary grant as to the constitution of the Museum?—To both, I should say. In fact, the Parliamentary grant for the Zoological department ought, in my opinion, to be equal to what is given for the whole, while the constitution of the establishment itself is such that only a very small portion of that grant goes to the Zoological department. My answer thus applied both to the limited nature of the grant and the constitution of the body itself, which cannot attend to zoology while it has other important objects to attend to.

1300. Is the nomenclature generally satisfactory to you in the Zoological department?—Generally speaking, it is satisfactory; but I should certainly prefer that we had a school of our own, and that we did not follow the dictates of foreigners so implicitly as we do. I repeat that I would myself prefer that another general mode of arrangement was adopted; that we should follow our own system in consonance with the grand plan to which I have just alluded; that is, for a system exhibiting the affinities and analogies of the objects of the creation, and showing them all in one united and comprehensive view. Such a system I should, without doubt, prefer to the plans of foreigners, who generally limit their researches to the details of individual groups or species, without referring to the grand harmony of the whole. But, with reference to the mere nomenclature in the British Museum, that is, the names that are given to the individual specimens, that I believe to be very correct; of course I do not go into the minutiæ of these names; but from my knowledge of the gentlemen who superintend that department, I can state that they are generally correct.

1301. My question rather went to this, whether the system of nomenclature adopted was satisfactory to you, as a man of science?—I have not looked much latterly into the details of the nomenclature, therefore I cannot answer the question

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tion with accuracy; but, at the same time, I know the general plan which is adopted, and that plan, as I have already stated, I do not think the best.

1302. Would it not, now, assist the student that the generic and specific names applied to any particular specimen by any eminent zoologist, as, for instance, Linnæus, Cuvier or Ray, should be attached to each specimen?—Certainly; and I understand they are; it is the general custom that the name of the naturalist who describes and names the individual animal is attached to each specimen. I understand this is the case in the British Museum; it ought to be so.

1303. What is your opinion as to the propriety of using the scientific or trivial name, or both, on the labels attached to the specimen?—The mode I have adopted myself, and which I should recommend to others, is that of attaching the generic and specific scientific name; I should also attach the trivial name; and I would go perhaps further, I would add the country from which the specimen came.

1304. And what habitat in that country?—Yes, if any importance was attached to the particular habitat. This latter point of locality is more particularly useful in showing the extent to which species are found. Nothing perhaps can be more beautiful in our speculations in science than to see how far individual species, or even larger groups, are spread over the globe; to what limits they are confined when stationary; how far they extend where there is migration. From such inquiries it generally appears how much each individual species or genus is fitted to the particular climate and local peculiarities of the region which it inhabits. Therefore it is of the greatest consequence to the student to mark the localities.

1305. In the Zoological collection is there any one department more deficient than another?—I think the mammalia are the most deficient.

1306. With regard to the collection of birds?—The collection of birds is rather poor compared with others. It does not contain, I suppose, the one-third it might contain, had it adequate funds, by purchase and judicious exchange. I dare say in the course of six months the British Museum might treble the numbers of the species of birds it has at the present moment.

1307. When you spoke of judicious exchange as a means of increasing it, do you think there is anything derogatory to the British Museum, were they to exchange occasionally with eminent collectors?—No, I think the very reverse; it is the object of an institution of this kind to exchange their duplicates, &c., by which means they diffuse a knowledge of science in disseminating the objects of study as widely as possible. It is of great consequence to museums in the country, which have not the means of getting extensive collections, for metropolitan institutions to send what is superfluous to them for the purposes of science; the practice, therefore, I think, is not derogatory to the dignity of the latter, but rather one of their main objects.

1308. Lord *Stanley*.] Have you ever known instances where museums in the country have offered specimens which they were desirous of exchanging, and have been refused?—I have not; no instance of the kind has come under my knowledge. In my previous answer I referred to institutions in town offering their duplicates to the country museums.

1309. Did you contemplate the offer of those duplicates by way of sale, or by way of exchange or gift?—Chiefly by way of exchange or gift; great mutual advantage often accrues by the way of exchange; for instance, some 20, 30, or 100 subjects that were rather common, and were duplicates to the institution that offered them, have been given for one or two rare specimens which the other party had, but which were not in the possession of the metropolitan institution.

1310. Do you know any instance in which the British Museum has had an opportunity of doing it, and has neglected?—No; but I think they have not an opportunity of exchanging to any extent. I should premise, by saying I know very little of the mode in which they carry on their duties at the British Museum, but I should rather think, from my general knowledge of the collection, that there were very few duplicates to be disposed of.

1311. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] In the former answer you referred to the expediency of centralizing the collections in England, by transferring the *élite* of the museum of the Zoological Society, and of the Naval and Military Museum, to the British Museum; now, without undervaluing your general object of centralization, can you state to the Committee, that either of the bodies whom you have now named, or any other society, incorporated or otherwise, would be willing to transfer the *élite* of their respective collections to another depository?—I should consider at this present moment the question would be one of considerable difficulty with those bodies

bodies, and other bodies similarly circumstanced; but I do think that were the question fairly laid before them, and that it was certain that a grand national depository would be attained, I think then, that so paramount an object would get over the present difficulty; and I have no doubt that those bodies would send the *élite* of their collection to the central depository.

1312. Would you recommend the exchange or the gift to other museums of any presents made to the British Museum in natural history, or would you consider that any gift once received by the British Museum ought to be retained in gratitude to the donor, and as an encouragement to other persons to make similar donations?—I certainly do think that an institution to which a donation was given, of the kind you allude to, has no right to dispose of the duplicates of any part of that collection, unless with the consent of the donor. The question has often come before me in my capacity of secretary to the Zoological Society, and I have invariably thought it was not right to give away any specimen which was given to the society, although there had been duplicates of it. I would add to my answer, that feeling the necessity of preserving even the most trivial gift, I invariably made it a point where a donation was offered, to state the circumstances under which we accepted it; and in several instances we have told the donor that many things offered by him in a large collection were not necessary, and we gained his consent to exchange them, or part with them, as it should seem fit to the council of the society; generally speaking, I find every person anxious to abide by the rule of his gifts being parted with if found useless.

1313. Do you consider it desirable that certain specimens should be retained, without relation to their merit as objects of science, but as furnishing historical evidence of the state of science at the time when they were presented to or purchased by the Museum; in short, as having an historical rather than a scientifical value?—Certainly there are many collections which have a value in that point of view. There are some that contain many specimens which have a still higher value, those original specimens, I mean, which form the types of species described by eminent zoologists; the collection of Linnæus, in the Linnæan Society's Museum, is particularly valuable in that point of view.

1314. You regard the individual specimens, however inferior they may be in condition, as possessing an intrinsic value from their historical connexion with the discoverer or the state of science?—In every instance I should preserve as most valuable all specimens of the kind, but I should also have others in a more perfect state, that would illustrate the characters of the species more fully.

1315. A very inferior specimen of the giraffe, for instance, would be valuable in a national collection, if it were the first specimen introduced into Europe for the last 15 centuries?—I should scarcely go so far as that, there is nothing scientific in the preservation of the first specimen that has been brought to a distant country, but if it was the first specimen that had been described by a particular zoologist, I should then, as a type of his description, and the very example from which he took his characters, preserve it as most sacred.

1316. An example combining both qualifications would, in your judgment, be justly retained in any collection, being the first introduced, and the one known to naturalists by its position in the work of the first describer?—If I were to pass my own judgment on such a point, I would say that the fact of a specimen being the first that came over, would render it a matter more of curiosity than of science; and if it interfered with the convenience of my collection, particularly in the case of so large a subject as the giraffe, I should be likely to dispose of it, if an inferior duplicate. Insects and smaller articles take up so limited a space, that I might perhaps combine the two objects together, and if a superfluous or inferior specimen were the first that was introduced, I should in all probability preserve it. There are other considerations that might make me preserve individual specimens. If I had taken them myself, for instance, under particular circumstances, I might preserve the specimens as a matter of personal interest, because they bring to my mind certain associations that are pleasing; but in point of science I would not regard any particular specimen and preserve it, because it was the first introduced, or because it had been taken or added to the collection under any circumstances of personal interest.

1317. Pray how long is it since you first became acquainted with the collection of the British Museum?—I have known the British Museum, I think, from 1819.

1318. Can you state to the Committee what is the relative value of the collections in Zoology in their different departments in 1836, compared with their state when you

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you first knew them in 1819?—I should say there has been a great improvement, particularly within the last three or four years.

1319. The improvement has been progressive since the time you first became acquainted with the collection?—It has been progressive, but it has been much more rapid the last three or four years.

1320. Can you favour us with any detail of the comparison which you had occasion to make as to the improvement, as to the number, as to the addition, and as to the arrangement?—As far as I recollect, the exhibition of the larger animals, such as the mammalia and the birds, was extremely poor when I first knew it. The addition of larger rooms to the Museum has given an opportunity to the conservators to exhibit a considerably increased number, and to arrange them to greater advantage. That addition, I think, has taken place within the last three or four years. I cannot exactly state when the improvement commenced, but the collection has been certainly very considerably improved within the last five or six years.

1321. When you state that the collection of birds does not contain one-third of what it might by purchase in six months, will you state to the Committee whether you refer to any standard collection in any other quarter?—Six months I would give as a limit. I refer to the addition that the Museum would have in its power to make by purchase in London, Brussels, in Paris, at Berlin, and other continental towns, and which it might also get by employing collectors on its own account. When I say six months, I think that would be the time within which the addition might be obtained, with some degree of exertion. With respect to the standards to which I should refer, I should refer to what the Zoological Society has at this present moment. I should refer to the present state of the Berlin collection, and to a collection which I know more particularly, that in the Paris Museum. Knowing the deficiencies of the British Museum, in comparison with these other institutions, I should observe that those deficiencies might be filled up by judicious exertion within six months. Of course I refer to those standards; but I refer to something more than existing collections; to my knowledge of what could be obtained by collecting, that is not in any of those museums.

1322. Lord *Stanley*.] You stated just now, in your opinion, the Parliamentary grant for natural history ought to be equal to the whole grant made for the Museum?—I would rather qualify that answer, for I do not know what is the exact amount of that grant. I can make some guess of the amount, being aware of the general expenditure there; but when I said that the whole grant now given to the British Museum ought to be given to zoology alone, I spoke hastily, for I do not know what the exact grant is.

1323. You stated that the British Museum might treble their collection of birds in six months; are you able to state at all, or give any idea of the expense that would be to the British Museum?—I think that they might be procured by purchase at about 6 *s.* a bird, one with another.

1324. I should like to know the gross estimate for trebling the Ornithological department of the British Museum?—We have lately made great additions to the birds in the Zoological Society's Museum, and the price we paid was about 5 *s.* or 6 *s.* a bird; so that if we calculate the price of about 1,500 or 2,000 specimens wanted for the British Museum collection at the same rate, the amount is easily computed. I think we might add, at least, 1,500 specimens to the British Museum in six months, at 6 *s.* the bird.

1325. Does that amount of 6 *s.* the bird include the stuffing and setting up?—No, merely the skins; the setting up would be about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for each specimen.

1326. Supposing the Ornithological collection of the British Museum trebled in six months, would it then be a perfect collection, or anything approaching to a perfect collection?—It would be approaching to, but nothing like a perfect collection; we know not the extent of the resources of nature. There are parts of the world which never yet have been entered by the zoologist or collector; the entire of the interior of Asia and of Africa, great parts of America. We know that even in England, where zoologists are collecting every day, every day brings in something novel to science. How much more would this be the case in countries which have never yet been explored; in China, for instance.

1327. My question as to a perfect collection referred to a complete collection of the present known species?—In that point of view, and with reference to the present

present known species, I would say that trebling the collection would bring it to as great a state of perfection as is consistent with our present knowledge.

1328. And you are of opinion that that object might be effected in six months, for an amount of from 700 *l.* to 2,000 *l.*?—You speak of the birds alone?

1329. Of course.—Yes.

1330. Additional space would be required for the proper arrangement of the Ornithological department?—For the purpose of exhibition, perhaps double what there is at the present moment. The birds are not crowded now; to include the additional specimens it might be sufficient that the space should be doubled.

1331. That is, trebling the collection, you would only require to double the space?—So I think; as the specimens are not crowded, I think they might be shown to advantage in about double the space which they occupy at this moment.

1332. And with that additional space, you think three times the present amount of the collection might be scientifically arranged and exhibited to the public; every specimen labelled, with the generic, specific, and trivial name and description, and the country from which the specimen comes, and its habitat?—I have said so, speaking from experience.

1333. Is that your opinion?—My opinion is, that it could be done; not so very extensively, perhaps, or with so much minuteness regarding the names as you mention, because there would be much space taken up on the labels with the names; and the writing would be so small, that you would not see it to advantage on the labels in the back-ground; but you could remedy that defect by having reference to a catalogue. And when some of the specimens are placed at such a distance as to prevent their names being read with equal ease as if they were immediately before the eye, that disadvantage could be remedied by having a number attached to the specimen, referring to a manuscript catalogue, which the student can consult as to those points alluded to, of habitat and the synonymes given in the writings of different scientific persons.

1334. Now, applying your observations to mammalia, which you state also to be still more deficient than the birds, will you have the goodness to tell us what number of specimens would make that collection as complete as you desire to make the ornithological collection?—The mammalia are very deficient in condition as well as in number; and therefore I should almost say, that almost the entire number of the species that we know ought to be added to the collection. There are, in fact, very few mammiferous animals in the British Museum.

1335. What is the total of animals known, speaking of mammiferous animals?—There are about 1,200 species well described and authenticated. There may be more in published works; but in these many species are divided into two or three nominal species; being mistaken in consequence of difference of character, arising from age or accidental causes.

1336. Supposing it desirable to make that collection also complete, can you say within what time and what expense the British Museum might have an opportunity of doing so?—To make the mammalia perfect, so as to contain all the known species, would take a great deal of time; they are much more difficult to be obtained than the birds. The latter are more easy of transportation; they are more attractive, and thence more generally collected; we have consequently more facilities in getting them than mammiferous annimals. It would take considerably more time to make a perfect collection of mammiferous animals than birds.

1337. At what expense do you think a complete collection might be formed?—At more expense than birds, and the cost of setting them up also is greater.

1338. Can you give the Committee any idea of what expense?—It is a matter of calculation; but in most instances it is difficult to ascertain the relative value of the mammalia, some being extremely rare, difficult to be obtained, extremely large, and of course of more money value than the smaller ones.

1339. I should like to know if you can give the Committee any idea of the total expense which you think might be incurred?—If I were to take down a list of species, and add what I think a fair price for each, I might make it out; but I could not go into any general statement at this moment. There are, for instance, some animals that we might purchase for 2*s.*, 5*s.*, or 10*s.* each. There are, on the other hand, large animals, such as the antelopes of India and Africa, that we could not obtain for five or ten guineas. The giraffe would cost a very considerable sum, in comparison with smaller animals that are more common and more easy of transportation. Some mammiferous animals you could buy for 2*s.* 6*d.*, for others you would have to pay perhaps 50 *l.*

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1340. You cannot, then, form any idea of the probable expense of making as perfect a collection of the mammalia as that you contemplate with regard to the birds?—Certainly not; I could make it out, perhaps, by taking some pains, but at this moment I could give you no general idea. I should say the expense would be considerably greater than that of the birds.

1341. And of course the expense of stuffing and setting up considerably greater?—I know the expense of setting up one animal, the giraffe, now in the Zoological Society's Museum. The bill for setting up the skin and the skeleton came to nearly 150*l.*

1342. For a single animal?—Yes; the work, however, was done at much more considerable expense than the British Museum, or indeed any other similar institution would be authorized to lay out. The animal died in the Royal Menagerie at Windsor, and there were modellers sent down there, who took casts of every part of the body before the skin was taken off; of course they were paid most liberally for their services, before the stuffer attempted to set it up at all.

1343. But independent of the cost of the original purchase, then, the expense of setting up and stuffing the animals necessary to make the British Museum a complete collection of mammalia would be very considerable?—Yes; but perhaps there would be no necessity for the expense of setting them all up. Men of science can refer to skins with as much benefit as to animals set up, and perhaps more so. The scientific man would prefer taking his characters from the skin in its common state than when mounted, as it generally meets with a great deal of injury in the minuter points in the hands of the stuffer.

1344. What space would be required for a complete collection of mammalia?—Very considerable space, much greater than the British Museum could afford at this present moment. I know that in the Paris Museum the curators were some time since obliged to get rid of some of their larger animals, and place many of their very best fossil remains and skeletons where they were subjected to a great deal of injury.

1345. Can you state the space which was devoted to the collection of zoology in the Paris Museum?—Not particularly.

1346. As compared with the space adapted to it in the British Museum, how was it?—There was much more space in the Paris Museum than there is at present, even with all their additions to the British Museum. I cannot exactly specify the dimensions, but I should say there is much more space in the Paris collections than here.

1347. The larger stuffed animals, with the greatest care taken of them, are to a considerable extent perishable?—Not with great care; they are by no means perishable if attended to properly; they are more liable to injury than smaller ones, but with proper care there is no specimen, great or small, that may not be preserved from destruction.

1348. I think you stated that the Museum had not one-tenth of the hands it ought; do you apply that to the present state of the Museum, or on the large scale on which you propose to constitute it?—I make a comparison between its present state and that which I should wish to see a national collection attain. I should repeat one-tenth.

1349. Therefore, in order to make the ornithological collection and the collection of the mammalia perfect, you would require a very large expense in purchases, an establishment increased ten to one, and its space infinitely beyond that which the British Museum possesses within its precincts?—Yes; but when I spoke of the establishment being increased in the ratio of ten to one, I spoke with reference to numbers and not to expenditure; and in those numbers I should also include persons without salary, and not permanently upon the establishment. Among them I would have students, as is the case in other institutions, particularly on the Continent, where men give their services for the information they obtain. I include all those when I would add nine-tenths to the present number.

1350. You have stated that with regard to the shells, you consider the collection the best in the Natural History department in the British Museum, but that still it is very deficient; are you acquainted with any public collection which is superior to that of the British Museum?—I cannot speak from my own knowledge of any public collection; I have already alluded to one private collection.

1351. How long has Mr. Cumings been engaged in making that private collection which you state to be, in a scientific point of view, ten times the value of that of the British Museum?—He was some years abroad, how many I cannot exactly say; but he was employed in other pursuits, commercial pursuits, I believe, and it

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was only a portion of his time which he could devote to collecting. As to the number of years he was abroad, I can answer only for seven or eight, beyond that I can state nothing.

1352. He is a dealer in shells, is he not?—No, I am not aware that he is.

1353. Are you not aware that he has sold parts of his collection at various times?—I cannot answer from my own knowledge that he has ever sold any: I know that he has exchanged most liberally; his grand object in coming over here was to make a general collection, and by exchanging parts of his own duplicates he was enabled to increase that general collection very extensively, but whether he sold or not I cannot say.

1354. You are not aware of the peculiar terms on which his collection was offered to the Zoological Society?—I think I could venture to say what they were, although I would not pledge myself to the accuracy of the statement. In the first place his object was that they should be all exhibited, and that suitable cases should be prepared for them at the society's expense; that an inventory of them should be made out, and none be parted with without his own or his trustees' consent. He also stipulated for himself being appointed curator of those shells at a certain moderate salary; those were the chief conditions.

1355. But was his appointment as curator the only money value that was to be given for the collection?—That was all. Having sat in deliberation on this subject, I can state that this was the only pecuniary condition that was annexed; I may be allowed to add also, that the value of salary which was to be attached to the office of curator fell very far short of what he could sell the collection for at this moment, to say nothing of his services.

1356. Have you any objection to state what that salary was?—He himself mentioned 150 *l.* or 200 *l.* a year, and the council determined for the larger sum. I myself voted for the 150*l.*, but the majority of the council voted for the larger sum. Now the collection is valued by an eminent dealer at beyond 3,000*l.*; and it has been considered to have been most fairly and moderately valued.

1357. Has the transfer been made to the Zoological Society?—Not yet; the Zoological Society has the power of determining on the acceptance of the offer within the next 10 years.

1358. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are the Committee to understand that the use of the collection is to remain with the Zoological Society from this time, and that the annuity of 150 *l.* or 200 *l.* as the case may be, which was stipulated to be granted to Mr. Cumings, is not to commence till 10 years have elapsed?—The collection is placed at this present moment in the hands of trustees. At any period within the next 10 years, the Zoological Society may accept the offer. Should it not be accepted within that time the contract will be entirely broken off between the parties. If the society should embrace the offer, the salary will commence from the time Mr. Cumings returns to England, and enters upon his duty.

1359. Lord *Stanley.*] Had the Zoological Society any previous collection of shells?—A very small one. They had a few valuable ones which came from particular localities presented by some of our voyagers; Captain Lyon, Captain King and Captain Belcher were the chief donors.

1360. You stated that Mr. Cumings had speculated on making a transfer of those shells to the British Museum; will you explain what you mean by that word speculated?—I mean that he turned the subject over in his mind; I had some conversation with him on the subject myself, when we compared the expediency of sending them to one institution or another, and the result of such speculations was, that he proffered them to the Zoological Society.

1361. The British Museum having a very considerable collection, and having its own officers to superintend it, he might perhaps think there would be greater difficulty in accepting his offer and appointing him curator in the British Museum, than a museum where there was no such collection?—I never heard him make use of any such observation; it might perhaps have come into his head, but I do not think it was in that point of view that he formed his judgment.

1362. That being the sole condition that he insisted on in a pecuniary point of view, do you imagine that condition could have been easily complied with by a museum which had officers of its own and curators of its own?—His grand object was not pecuniary compensation; it was to see a collection in which he felt great interest and great pride, exhibited to the best advantage; and the condition of his being curator to that part of the Museum was for the purpose of having the utmost justice done to it. He thought that his own exertions and superintendence would

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benefit the collection, perhaps more than that of any other person. I take for granted, and indeed know, that those were his grand objects.

1363. With that view he would rather offer it to a society where the previous collection was poor, than to a society whose previous collection was very rich?—That is a matter of opinion. The grand object in his preferring the Zoological Society as the depository of his collection, was, as far as I know, that he considered that more benefit would arise to science in general, and that his collection would be done more justice to than if it was sent to the British Museum, which could not do it equal justice under its present state.

1364. Will you explain why the British Museum in its present state could not have done equal justice to his collection, as the Zoological Society?—It is difficult to explain his speculations on the subject. Perhaps he could not give the best reasons for his judgment on the occasion. He imagined, however, I think, that in the Zoological Society there was a more likely prospect of its being able to form a general and grand collection, than there was in the British Museum in its confined and limited state. If I had the same collection as Mr. Cumings to dispose of, I should come to the same decision that he did.

1365. Will you state what you mean by its confined and limited state?—I mean that it has not the power of making those grand collections in zoology which it ought to have as a National Museum; that it has not the funds for doing so; nor can the same attention be paid to the Zoological department by the Trustees which would be paid to a collection in zoology, where all the governors were zoologists.

1366. In short, your opinion then is, that for the interests of zoology it is better that those collections should be in a separate establishment, and not mixed up with various other scientific objects which may distract the attention of the governing board?—Decidedly so.

1367. Mr. *R. Colborne*.] Did I understand you correctly just now, when you said you would recommend the removal of the Zoological department?—Certainly; I should recommend that zoology should be kept separate from every other science, unless the sister sciences in natural history. If it is mixed up with others more attention will probably be paid to these, and zoology may become a subordinate branch. In the British Museum, zoology was at first the grand and chief object of the institution; by degrees others superseded it, and it has now become the most neglected part of the establishment.

1368. Would an institution like the British Museum be deemed otherwise than very imperfect without any natural history establishment?—I should certainly say that the British Museum has objects sufficient for its attention, objects more immediately connected with literature, without extending to such branches of science as zoology. I should also wish to separate the fine arts entirely from the British Museum, and confine it to literary subjects, to literature in general in all its branches.

1369. You would contemplate a great national institution devoted to the subject of zoology?—I would; but would extend it also to the other branches of natural history.

1370. That is, an institution for which Parliament should vote four or five grants, similar to what are now granted to the British Museum?—Yes; my views are, perhaps, extravagant, but a nation such as England ought to have separate institutions embracing on a grand scale all the objects to which I allude. In France they have such establishments: there is the Louvre, the Jardin des Plantes and the Bibliotheque du Roi devoted, in separate departments, to the fine arts, to natural history, and to literature in general.

1371. You think, however, progressive improvement has been making within the last few years, ever since the accommodation has increased?—Considerable improvement has taken place.

1372. Is progressive improvement every year going on?—Certainly; I cannot say it is going on up to the present moment; I have not seen the Museum for some months; but it is likely to go on under the present efficient officers.

1373. Mr. *Hawes*.] You have been asked whether the British Museum had neglected any opportunities of improving their collection by means of exchange?—Yes.

1374. Does it come within your knowledge whether the Museum has ever attempted to improve their collection by means of exchange?—It has not come within my knowledge; but I do not think they have much material for exchange.

1375. Did you ever hear of any attempt on their part to negociate exchanges with

with any eminent collector?—Such an attempt has not come within my own knowledge.

1376. You have stated it as your opinion, that if a donation is accepted, it shall not be sold without the permission of the donor?—I think that, if accepted, it ought not to be parted with without the permission of the donor; in accepting the donation, some condition should be made with the donor in case of the gift becoming useless, or superfluous, or inconvenient to be kept.

1377. We have been told by a witness that Sir Joseph Banks presented the skull of a rhinoceros and the skull of a mammoth to the British Museum. The same witness has told us, that when the Emperor of Russia was expected in this country in 1814, that Sir Joseph Banks, recollecting those specimens, because he supposed the Emperor, who looked sharp enough about, would inquire for those specimens, which were not to be found there; we are told by the same witness, that these specimens had been sent to the College of Surgeons, and at the particular request of Sir Joseph Banks were again sent back from the College of Surgeons to the British Museum, to be exhibited as a part of the national collection: do you think the Trustees acted with due discretion in that transaction?—If I had been a Trustee I should not have consented to have sent those specimens to the College of Surgeons or any other body.

1378. Do you think, speaking as a man of science, it affords encouragement to the presentation of valuable specimens to the British Museum?—Certainly not; I should think the knowledge of such a fact would rather discourage such donations.

1379. And if they were specimens unconnected with any general collection, do you think that would materially alter the case?—If they had been specimens unconnected with the general collection, that is, if they were duplicates, perhaps it would not have been of so much consequence; but if they were, as I take it for granted, specimens of value, and such as formed part of the general scientific collection, the parting with them was a serious loss.

1380. Lord *Stanley*.] Do you know anything about this transaction beyond what Mr. Hawes has stated to you in his question?—I have heard of it before. When I stated in a previous answer that I knew nothing of exchanges offered by the British Museum, I meant I knew nothing of my own knowledge; I had heard of such things before, as I have heard of this transfer.

1381. The whole opinion that you have expressed with regard to this transaction is founded on the information given to you by Mr. Hawes, in the question just put?—I had heard these things mentioned before; but my answer was to the question, if so and so were the case. I gave an abstract answer to an abstract question.

1382. Mr. *Hawes*.] Your answer was on the assumed truth of the facts of the case?—Yes, taking it for granted that such and such were the facts, my opinion was formed on that hypothesis.

1383. Mr. *R. Colborne*.] With reference to those very specimens, do you think they would have been as well placed in the British Museum as in the College of Surgeons?—I should say in a national collection of zoology such skulls were of the utmost importance and value. They are also of great use to the College of Surgeons, but I should be sorry to deprive a national collection of zoology of what is so essential to its integrity and perfection.

1384. And therefore you think they could not well be parted with?—It would be very injudicious to part with them; it would be cutting off a very important limb of the whole.

1385. Mr. *Hawes*.] Do you think it expedient or not to form a complete zoological collection at the British Museum?—I do not think it could be attended to with the justice that ought to be bestowed upon it at the British Museum; I should prefer, as I said before, that the National Zoological establishment should be kept apart.

1386. Then, upon that opinion, do you think it expedient to continue to make small additions from time to time to the collection which may never be completed in consequence of the expense or the space that may be necessary?—If there was any prospect of there being a grand depôt for natural history, I should think it would be injudicious to make many additions to the collection while it remained in its present situation.

1387. Are you aware that very extensive buildings are now being undertaken by the Government, conjointly with the Trustees, for the accommodation and exhi-

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bition of the collection?—Yes, I am aware that very considerable additions are making to the buildings of the Museum.

1388. Do you think it expedient those buildings should be continued on the assumption that the natural history collection would be exhibited in them, which may never be completed by reason of the expense and space that it would require?—I think it very important that the point should be decided whether zoology is to be separated from the Museum and a national collection be established elsewhere; if there is such a prospect, it would be injudicious to devote any new buildings at the British Museum to zoology.

1389. Do you not think in erecting a building for a national museum, that it is important that some eminent zoologists should be consulted as to the probable addition required, and the best means of exhibiting the collection?—Certainly zoologists should be applied to; their judgment ought to be sought on such an occasion.

1390. Supposing the present management of the Museum to continue, do you not think that purchases in the Natural History department, if they are made at all, should be made on some well-digested and well-connected system?—Certainly, they ought to be on a well-digested system; all purchases should be made according to some general plan, which the purchasers previously lay down for themselves.

1391. You think it expedient that some plan should be laid down, in order that the Trustees might be governed in their purchases, and that that plan should be adhered to?—Certainly.

1392. You have stated that Mr. Cumings preferred the Zoological Society as the depositary of his collection, because the curators of it were zoologists?—I think that was his reason; he knew that the collection would be under the care of zoologists, who he imagined would pay attention to it, and exhibit it to the advantage of science; that I believe to be the chief reason of his preference.

1393. Do you know who are the Trustees of the Museum at present?—I have got the list before me and see their names.

1394. Is there any eminent zoologist amongst them, who might be supposed to be useful in arranging purchases for the Zoological department?—I see many patrons of zoology; but, with one exception, none who have paid particular attention to zoological science; that exception is the present president of the Zoological Society, the Earl of Derby.

1395. Is the Earl of Derby an elected Trustee or a family Trustee?—He is an elected Trustee.

1396. Lord *Stanley*.] You stated just now that you think a collection ought to be made on some system previously laid down?—The question was, how should purchases be made?

1397. Yes; that purchases should be made according to some principle previously laid down; is that the case in the Zoological Society?—Yes.

1398. Will you have the goodness to explain that?—We ascertain the particular species or specimens in which we are deficient, and our plan is to purchase those only; we purchase no duplicates or specimens that we do not want. That is one part of the plan on which we make our purchases.

1399. In what way does that differ from the plan pursued by the British Museum; do they purchase duplicates?—I do not know what the plan of the Museum is; my answer was directed to the plan which ought to be followed by any purchaser.

1400. Then the general principle that you mean to have laid down is, that merely opportunities should be taken as they occur, of purchasing such specimens as are deficient, and not purchasing duplicates?—That is a part of the plan which I should lay down for myself if I were in the position of a purchaser. I should lay down other rules, perhaps, such as that of purchasing nothing but what was in the finest condition, except the subject be very rare, and then perhaps I should be inclined to buy an inferior specimen.

1401. You are not aware of the principle which has guided the British Museum in making their purchases?—I am not at all aware.

1402. Sir *Philip Egerton*.] In the observations you have made, have you included the articulata, the radiata and mollusca, or only the mammalia and the birds?—I was asked particularly respecting those latter branches; but my observations are meant to extend to every part of zoology. With respect to the objects that a national collection should embrace, I consider no one department as inferior to the other.

1403. Would you also include the organic remains?—Decidedly; our attempt to

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to exhibit the system of nature would be very imperfect, unless organic remains are included in the collection. The links in the order of nature appear very much interrupted, if we confine our views only to recent species. A great number of chasms occur which are filled up by organic remains.

1404. Then your observations refer to every department of zoology in the British Museum, including the organic remains?—Yes.

1405. Are you well acquainted with the collection of British birds, British shells, and British crustacea?—Not equally with all; I am well acquainted with the British birds, but I am not so well acquainted with the shells and crustacea.

1406. What is your opinion of the collection of British birds?—It is a very good collection; any local collection, and particularly a British one, being well known and limited, may easily be filled up, and this is the case in the British Museum, with the exception of a few of the rarest species.

1407. As far then as the British birds are concerned, the Trustees have not shown any backwardness in procuring specimens likely to be most interesting to the British public?—I do not know that they have shown any backwardness, on the contrary, from the specimens I have seen, I should say they have been anxious to increase that collection. I should prefer myself, I must own, to pay less attention to particular or local collections; I should endeavour to make the general collection perfect, or approaching to perfection, rather than devote particular attention to any particular department to the detriment of others.

1408. Do you not consider that the collection of British birds, as the national collection, should be as perfect as possible?—I think it is certainly of much interest and importance; but men of science are, generally speaking, cosmopolites; they look to the science of the world, and not to that of any particular part of it.

1409. Then do you consider the British Museum as a collection exclusively set apart for scientific investigation?—I should consider that the national collection ought to have chiefly in view the advancement of science, but at the same time I should be very much inclined to make particular parts attractive, for the purpose of alluring students to the science. Many a man by having access to a collection of British animals, has been inclined to extend his researches further; and thus has gone on from one step to another until he has been enlisted in the ranks of science.

1410. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have said that the Earl of Derby is an elected Trustee of the British Museum?—Yes.

1411. Do you know any commoner eminent in zoology, who has been elected a Trustee of the British Museum?—There are none here in the list before me, from which my knowledge of the Trustees is acquired. I see none who are eminent zoologists. There are great patrons of science in the list, of whom I have the pleasure of seeing one before me at the present moment, but I believe his attention has not been directed to that particular portion of science.

1412. Mr. *Compton.*] Do you or not think that zoology in the British Museum is sufficiently represented among the Trustees of the British Museum?—I should say certainly not. I see in the list but one zoologist, as I have already said, Lord Derby, and that nobleman, from his numerous avocations, and being absent almost constantly from London, I should think is not able to give that attention which a Trustee representing that branch of science should give; his Lordship, therefore, being the only zoologist on the trust, I should say zoology was not sufficiently represented; if he were able to give his undivided attention to it, or a great portion of his attention, no man could represent it better.

1413. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] What is your opinion as to the state of the collection of the fishes of the Museum, as compared with any other collection known to you, or your own abstract standard of perfection?—According to my own abstract standard of perfection it is very inferior; but, on the whole, I considered it on my last visit as very superior to what I imagined it had been; I saw great improvement.

1414. Can you state whether that improvement be progressive, as far as you have the means of stating it?—I have not the means of stating the progress of that particular department; I never paid particular attention to it; my answer now refers only to the one visit which I made last year.

1415. Will you state to the Committee your opinion of the relative value of the crustacea?—I cannot say that I paid particular attention to the crustacea on that visit.

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1416. Or the corals?—They appeared to me pretty good; generally speaking, they were a very instructive collection, but, according to our abstract views, very inferior to what zoologists would wish them to be.

1417. Are you giving the result of your general observations collectively during a series of years, or on one particular investigation prosecuted for the particular purpose of giving evidence before this Committee when it was first formed last year?—My observations are collected perhaps from both sources; my early and continued knowledge of the Museum, more particularly corroborated by the visit of last year.

1418. Mr. *Compton*.] I should like to refer you to the answer you gave some time since with reference to the nomenclature; you said you should prefer having a school of your own; will you explain that expression?—Hitherto we have followed almost implicitly in public institutions, and indeed in private collections, the nomenclature of some eminent foreigner; Cuvier in some branches, Temminck, Lamarck and Latreille in others. I conceive we ought not to defer so implicitly to the system of nomenclatures of these gentlemen, however eminent they may be, but have a system of our own, including all the best parts of the foreign systems, but still modified according to our own particular views.

1419. You mean that you would have a school of English nomenclature in preference to the Linnæan or Cuvierian nomenclature?—Decidedly in preference to the Linnæan, which, however valuable in its own time, is ill adapted to the present state of science. With respect to the Cuvierian nomenclature, improvements have been made in it as well as others.

1420. Do you not think, if such a system were adopted, that every succeeding person, or any other person who might succeed in the management of that department in the British Museum, would adopt a different nomenclature?—I should think the adoption of the nomenclature would rest with the governing body; and that would be directed according to the new improvements of science.

1421. Your plan would be to have some superior officer over each department, and that he should have the power of making his own arrangements?—Great deference would probably be paid by the ruling body to the officers in charge of each department; but it would rest with that body to decide as to the system to be adopted. The details of following that up would rest with the individuals placed at the head of each department, obeying the directions of the governing body. I consider that the system would not be fluctuating, although modified according to the new views of science.

1422. If such a system were adopted, would it not greatly delay the making any catalogue?—I believe not; if a body of zoologists were to meet together at this present moment, I think they could lay down the rules to be adopted in a very short time; it would cause no delay.

1423. Mr. *Hawes*.] What do you think of the importance of forming a catalogue of the zoological specimens of the British Museum at present?—It would certainly be of the greatest importance; the great perfection of the collection, if I may say so, would be the catalogue.

1424. Do you think if zoologists had sufficient influence in the Board of Trustees at the Museum, could it have continued so long as it has without an entire and perfect catalogue of that collection?—I consider if the department of Zoology were better represented among the Trustees, considerable improvements would have taken place beyond what have taken place.

1425. Are there not numerous scientific writers, by following whom a very useful catalogue might be made, for instance?—There are writers of great reputation, whose views may be followed to very great advantage.

1426. Do you think any difficulty to the future arrangement of the entire zoological collection could possibly occur, by giving a number or name, or both, to every animal in the collection, corresponding with a numbered catalogue in which the synonymes and name of each individual should be noticed?—So far from being an impediment to the perfection of the future arrangements, it would be a considerable step in advance towards that arrangement.

1427. Looking at the question now as one mainly of profit and loss, do you think such a catalogue would meet, among scientific men, with such encouragement as would compensate the expense which must necessarily be incurred in the formation of it?—I am afraid that works of pure science are not likely to be very productive of emolument, and I rather fear that the expense would not be likely to be

be defrayed. Men of science are but few in number, and not able to purchase much; few works of mere science pay their own expenses.

1428. Are you at all acquainted with the catalogue of the College of Surgeons?—I am; I possess myself the first part; I am not aware of any subsequent part having appeared.

1429. Are you aware that that catalogue is published in parts?—Yes.

1430. Do you not think by adopting a similar plan that the probability of sale might be increased, by collectors purchasing that part which more especially related to their pursuits?—Certainly; the plan generally adopted by publishers of scientific works, is not to publish those which contain a mass of matter, and of which few purchasers would take the whole; some persons will like to purchase a particular department, and not the others. Of course the most judicious way, and that generally followed, is to publish in parts suited to the particular wants of each.

1431. Do you or not know the hours during which the Museum is opened at present to the public?—From ten till four.

1432. Do you think it expedient or not to extend those hours during the summer months?—I should be much better pleased if they were extended, it would suit the convenience of many persons to have them extended.

1433. What is your opinion as to opening the Museum on great public holidays, such as Easter or Whitsuntide?—As far as I can form a judgment on that point I should be most anxious to open it at such times. I think a vast class of persons would go there on those occasions who could not go there on others, and my wish would be to open the exhibition as widely as possible, and to give those persons who could not attend on other days, an opportunity to attend on those particular holidays.

1434. You do not anticipate any injury occurring to the collection from a more extended time of exhibiting or from opening the Museum on great public holidays?—From the experience I have had myself in exhibitions, I have found that the class of persons who would be likely to come in on those occasions are the least likely to do injury. I can answer that no injury has ever occurred in the Zoological Gardens from the admission of the thousands that visit them on certain holidays, of the class of persons who can only attend on holidays.

1435. They are open on a Sunday?—Yes, to the fellows, not to the public.

1436. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] What are the hours of opening the museum of the Zoological Society?—The hours were, I think, from 11 till 5, an hour later both in opening and shutting than the British Museum; I believe they are now from 10 to 5. My previous observation referred to the Zoological Gardens.

1437. Is the collection of the Zoological Society open at night or in the evening?—It is to the members.

1438. But not to the world generally?—No; it closes to the public at five.

1439. Lord *Stanley.*] And opens at 11?—I think it was formerly from 11 till five.

1440. Mr. *Hawes.*] As to the expediency of extending the hours of exhibition both during the summer and winter, when in the latter case artificial light must be used, what is your opinion?—I should wish myself to have every opportunity for exhibition in the evening by artificial light as well as in the morning; I should extend the time of exhibition as widely as possible.

1441. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Practically, you, as secretary to the Zoological Society, have not adopted, or recommended the adoption, of the plan of opening your museum by artificial light at any period of the year?—No, for in fact our museum was never much resorted to; and if such a question had come before me at the time I was secretary, I should have recommended that it should not be exhibited, and that we should not go to the unnecessary expense of lighting it up.

1442. Do you not think it would pay as an object of commerce to open the Zoological Society?—I do not think our museum has hitherto been attractive enough to pay the expense of lighting; but my former general observation applied to a large national museum, which ought to be exhibited at all seasons, and be open to the public as widely and as generally as possible.

1443. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have stated that the Zoological Society's Museum is open during the evenings of the summer months to students and men of science?—It is open at all times to students and men of science, and to the fellows of the society, who have the privilege of taking their friends there.

1444. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Not by candle-light or artificial light?—I have myself

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myself been there at various times by candle-light, when I have introduced scientific men and friends, but it is not a general custom; I found, however, that it was very necessary at times to attend there at late hours. On occasions, when foreigners were in this country, or men of science with limited time, I have gone frequently of an evening by candle-light, and showed them the museum.

1445. Mr. *Hawes.*] Suppose some such plan as this should be proposed for the future management of the British Museum, that the Trustees should consist principally of Trustees appointed by certain learned societies; that they should have the absolute appointment of the principal officers or professors; that the professors should form a board for the government of the Museum; and that such professors should be obliged to give lectures, and in return, having a salary, should be allowed to take pupils, using the national collection to aid them in their pursuits; what would be your opinion of such a scheme?—I think that such a plan would be a very admirable one; perhaps with some modification it might be still better; but, looking to the general outline, I should say it was an extremely good plan.

1446. You do not think that a board of scientific men would be liable to such jealousies or rivalries as to prevent their acting together for the general good government and management of the Museum?—Certainly not; there may be a good deal of rivalship among men of science, as there is among men of every other class; but at the same time it would never interfere with the interests of the institution over which they presided.

1447. Do you not think that if the representations made to Parliament for more extensive grants of money came backed by the opinion of the most eminent men of science in the country, that they would be more likely to be attended to than they have been hitherto?—I think they ought to be more attended to; and if I were to speculate on what the Legislature would do, I should say they would be attended to.

1448. Do you not think that such opinions in favour of a more extensive grant would furnish the friends of science with stronger arguments than they now have for advocating the grants to the British Museum?—Certainly. I beg leave here to refer to an answer I gave Lord Stanley a short time ago respecting the sum that I should wish to be given to the British Museum as adequate to the wants of the Zoological department. I was not aware at the time of the precise grant that was given to the British Museum; since then I have ascertained that it averages about 15,000*l.* or 16,000*l.* a year. I should at once determine on that as the sum which ought to be given to a National Zoological Museum.

1449. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] From your experience of the working of the system in which men of science constitute the governing board, as in the Zoological Society, do you conceive there is less jealousy and more prospect of co-operation in the management of its concerns, than is to be found under the existing management of the British Museum?—From my knowledge of the mode of working in the Zoological Society, I should certainly say that no detriment to science would accrue from any jealousies or dissensions among the individual members. A vast deal has been done in the Zoological Society for the science, and yet there has been a great deal of, I will not call it jealousy, but difference of opinion, among the individuals who compose the ruling power in that body; the working of the system, on the whole, has been productive of beneficial effects.

1450. Lord *Stanley.*] You have had two or three stormy meetings, I believe, at the Zoological Society?—With respect to science there have been no dissensions; the dissensions that have taken place at those stormy meetings to which allusion is made, were upon other subjects; the disposal of money, for instance, and the management of the gardens and the farm, all of which were entirely independent of science; those dissensions were in the general body, not in the ruling body.

1451. Mr. *Hawes.*] In those alleged differences in the Zoological Society, were they exclusively confined to the men of science belonging to that society?—No, indeed I should say there was very little dissension among the men of science themselves. The leading members on both sides in the contentions that took place, were men that I should not call men of science.

1452. The rivalries and jealousies of the society, supposing them to have existed, pervaded, I believe, all ranks?—Yes.

1453. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The governing body consists of men of science, I believe, in the Zoological Society?—No; at this present moment the proportion of men of science in the council is not equal to those who are not men of science.

1454. Do

1454. Do you think that the cause of science may be promoted by a body not consisting of men of science chiefly?—The interests of science, as connected with the Zoological Society, are generally placed in the hands of scientific men; some of whom are on the council, and some not. I speak of the theoretical labours of the society.

1455. The other members of the council who were not men of science have been willing to take the advice of the men whom you describe as men of science?—On points of science the men of business defer always to the representations of the men of science; and the men of science, who are, generally speaking, not men of business, leave the business parts of the society in the hands of those other members of the council.

1456. Do you consider that a governing body, in which there may be men of business willing to take the opinion of men of science, may conduct satisfactorily the concerns of a public institution connected with science, literature, or art?—I think such a body might satisfactorily conduct the concerns of an institution constituted like the Zoological Society. In that society there are men of science sufficient to carry on the scientific part of the institution, and men of business who attend to the business part of it. But I should say, if they had other objects connected with their duties besides the science of zoology, that neglect would be very likely to take place in some department; as the society is now constituted, both parties, men of business and men of science, are looking to the one main object of the institution. The business that comes before those who are exclusively men of business is still conducive to science; both parties, the practical and the theoretical men, have one grand object in view, which is the advancement of zoology; and as such, they are likely to work harmoniously together.

1457. Mr. *Hawes*.] The present Board of Trustees for the British Museum consists of 24 elected and family Trustees, and 24 official Trustees; supposing the official Trustees were replaced entirely in the way proposed in a former question, namely, by their being appointed by learned bodies, do you not think that a board so constituted would unite the advantage of men of rank and men of science?—I should think it would be a very great improvement certainly; in looking at the official Trustees, it strikes me that it is absolutely impossible that the attention of the individuals could be directed to the management of such an institution as the British Museum, so far as zoology is concerned. I should say that very few of them would be likely to be zoologists, but at all events their official duties are of such a nature, and would so absorb their attention, that they could not bestow a direct attention to the British Museum, or any similar institution; they are chiefly the Ministers of State.

1458. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] The answer last given with reference to the exclusion of official Trustees probably does intend to separate from the official body such members as the President of the Royal Society, the President of the College of Physicians, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, and the President of the Royal Academy?—No; I should advise that the President of the Royal Society, the President of the College of Physicians, and the President of the College of Surgeons, whose name, however, I do not see here among the Trustees, should belong to the governing body, with reference to the Zoological department, and with reference to the other objects of the British Museum, the President of the Society of Antiquaries and the President of the Royal Society ought to be included on the list of Trustees.

1459. Lord *Stanley*.] In the Zoological Society you have a body called the committee of science?—We had; but that body does not exist at present; it did exist for one year, and then it merged into the general body of fellows; the name was found inconvenient: the committee of science was in fact what in Parliamentary language may be called a committee of the whole house.

1460. Was there not a committee of science in which a very small portion of the members were members of the council, and which body reported to the council?—On certain branches of science there have been particular committees instituted on particular occasions; but the general committee alluded to, which published proceedings for one year, was actually a committee of the whole society; the term committee was used as a mere distinction between the general and the scientific meetings of the society.

1461. Do you mean that every member of the council was a member of that committee?—Yes, and every member of the society was also a member of the committee.

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committee. The appellation of committee was found to be inconvenient; and its meetings were afterwards called scientific meetings of the society at large.

1462. Am I to understand that there neither now is, nor at any time was, a body limited in number called the committee of science, apart from the council, and reporting to the council?—There has been a committee of the museum, which has been a select body; but I do not know that there ever was a committee of science. We have contemplated many times having various committees and separating into different branches, but I do not remember that there ever was a select committee of science formed.

1463. What would the committee of the museum consist of?—The first museum committee appointed consisted partly of members of the council and partly of members of the society at large; that body sent in a report and ceased to exist. There was immediately afterwards formed another museum committee, consisting only of members of the council; that is at present in existence, it consists of nine members of the council.

1464. Was that body called a committee of publication?—No; there was a committee of publication also, which attended to the published works of the society, that at present exists.

1465. Then the practice has been to constitute committees, not necessarily members of council, to superintend particular branches and report to the council, by whom their proceedings were controlled?—It was the practice for a time, and I am sorry the practice was not more generally continued. I should be much better pleased that our committees were not confined to members of the council alone, but included also members of the society at large.

Jovis, 24° *die Martii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Ridley Colborne.	Mr. Hawes.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Marshall.
Sir Philip Egerton.	

MR. RIDLEY COLBORNE, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Edmond Grant, M. D., called in; and further Examined.

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1466. Mr. *Hawes*.] WHAT do you consider to be the great objects of a national zoological museum, assuming the department of Natural History in the British Museum to be viewed in that light?—I should think the chief object of a great national zoological collection is to exhibit the natural forms and other external characters of all kinds of animals; to explain, as far as can be done by specimens, their history and habits; to inform the visitors regarding the habitats of animals; to explain by their names what they are especially; and to point out, by methodical arrangements, the natural affinities which exist among different species and tribes of animals.

1467. Do you think the Natural History department of the Museum at present fulfils any one of those objects completely?—No; after a thorough examination of its contents, I do not think that it fulfils any one of those conditions.

1468. Have you been able to discover whether any method of classification is followed in the arrangement either of the dried specimens of mammalia or of those preserved in spirit?—There is no strict method of classification followed, either in the dried specimens of mammalia or in those preserved in spirit; the species of different orders are mixed in confusion through the apartments.

1469. Have the more conspicuous specimens of either of those classes their scientific names attached to them?—There are very few that have their scientific names attached to them: those named have generally the vulgar names alone.

1470. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Does that answer refer to the more conspicuous objects?—Especially to the more conspicuous and larger quadrupeds throughout the apartments, which have almost always the vulgar names alone attached to them.

1471. Mr. *Hawes*.] Take the class of mammalia, for instance; have the majority of the specimens any names attached to them?—By far the greater number of the mammalia have neither their scientific nor their vulgar names attached to them.

At

At the present time not a quarter of the specimens have any names whatever attached to them.

1472. Can you state the proportion which the named specimens bear to those without names?—My observations upon the state of the naming in the collections have all been taken within the course of this month. I beg leave to make that previous remark, because I observe that the numbers marked on some of the cases have very recently been altered, and the officers have inserted the names of animals in the course of this month, since some of my calculations were made out. Of about 43 squirrels which are exhibited in the Saloon, three specimens only have names of any kind attached to them. Of 21 hares and rabbits, only four specimens are named. I shall take, however, some of the entire cases: in Cases 1, 2, 3 and 4, there are 41 specimens of quadrupeds, of which 16 are named; in Cases 5, 6, 7, 8, there are 43 specimens of quadrupeds, of which 15 are named; in Cases 12, 13, 14, 15, there are 37 specimens, of which only 13 are named; in Case 25, containing 31 specimens of bats, two specimens only are named; in Cases 28, 29, 30, there are 46 specimens of bats, of which only three are named; in Case 21, containing 80 quadrupeds, 14 are named; in the Cases of the Saloon, marked 18, 19 and 20, there are 24 specimens of quadrupeds, of which two specimens only are named. I might mention others, as those preserved in spirit, to show the imperfect state of the naming in this class of animals.

1473. To what should you be inclined to ascribe this condition of the mammiferous collection, by which the most interesting portion of the Zoological Museum is rendered almost useless to the public and to the student?—I perfectly concur in the opinion that a great part of the collection, especially of this interesting class, the mammalia, is rendered useless to the public and to the student, by the want of names to the specimens. It has been frequently stated to this Committee, by the head of the Zoological department, that when the zoological staff is stronger the objects will be rendered more useful to the public, that the names will be attached to the specimens, and the zoological collection thus generally improved. I believe that the principal cause, however, must be ascribed to the want of attention or skill on the part of those Trustees whose duty it was to inspect, at different times, the state of the collections, and to point out to the officers the parts of most importance to be attended to, in order to render the collections more useful to the public. Perhaps a want of regard to this part by the Trustees has left the officers to work upon matters which they might think more interesting, and to leave that which the public and the student must equally feel to be one of the most important parts to be first attended to in a public museum.

1474. Then you attribute the state of the collection to the want of sufficient assistance?—Principally, I think, to the want of attention or skill on the part of the Trustees, in not pointing out to the officers that the state of the greater part of the collections in the British Museum was such as to render them almost useless to the public, and in not affording the officers of the Museum the necessary hands to bring the zoological collections to a useful state.

1475. Should you consider such names as simia satyrus, simia troglodytes, lemur volans, myrmecophaga capensis, ursus meles, canis hyæna, mustela lutra, didelphis pygmæa, didelphis petauras, and many others which are to be found in the printed Synopsis of the Museum, and some of which are attached to specimens of the Museum, as proper scientific designations for the several animals, or as terms generally adopted by the naturalists of the present day?—The terms which have been just read are the antiquated names of Linnæus, which are not suited to the present state of zoology; but this is to be found in several other parts of the collection as well as in the mammalia.

1476. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is the name of Linnæus, or the initial letters referring to Linnæus, affixed as an authority for such designation, in the specimens to which you have now referred; is the letter, or the first four letters in the name of Linnæus, or the full name of Linnæus, to be found on the specimens?—I am not quite sure, but I should suppose it is likely that they are.

1477. In short, the specimens so designated have the authority of Linnæus for such designation?—Very likely, as they are the antiquated names of that author. (On re-examining the specimens, I find that there are very few which have any authority quoted for the names given them in the Museum, and those of the two orangs especially have no reference to Linnæus for the antiquated names assigned to them.)

1478. Mr. *Hawes.*] But still they are not the names which the more modern writers

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writers on zoological subjects would affix to specimens in the Museum?—Certainly not, while they stand alone, as in the cases referred to, but only as synonymes for the more proper modern names are they now tolerable; they are so used in several works as synonymes.

1479. Are the birds described by name in the Synopsis of the Museum?—Not a single species of the general collection of birds is named by its scientific designation in the Synopsis.

1480. Are they generally named in the collection?—Not nearly a quarter of them are named in the general collection.

1481. The collection of birds occupies a much larger space than that of almost any other department of the Museum, does not it?—Both the general collection and the British collection of birds are spread over a most disproportionate space in the British Museum, to the great injury of other equally important parts of the collection, many of which are entirely concealed from the public, from an alleged want of space to exhibit them.

1482. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Are the birds in the new building, and the other objects to which you refer in the old building?—The other parts of the Zoological collection are chiefly in the old building.

1483. *Chairman.*] Have you been sufficiently acquainted with the Museum to be aware that the Zoological department was in the worst state of any, owing to the total want of room, till the new buildings were made?—I believe that it was in a much worse state till comparatively a recent period.

1484. Since the erection of the new buildings, has not a most rapid and progressive improvement been made in the Zoological collection?—In what relates to the mere exhibition of the birds, and the mere exhibition of the shells, an improvement has taken place; but they are spread over a most disproportionately large space, while other parts of the collection are crowded in confusion or altogether concealed.

1485. Are they not altogether preserved better and arranged better, and the whole management infinitely improved, and as much improved almost as the time would enable the Trustees and managers to do?—Certainly not, in so far as the Trustees might have done; because, in place of the general collection of birds being still left useless to the public or to the student, the Trustees might long since have given sufficient aid to have brought at least that part of the collection to be somewhat useful to the public, by having the specimens named. A period, I suppose, of three or four years now has elapsed since the new arrangements were made; and judging from the distribution of the labels, and from the rate of naming in the general collection of birds, not nearly a quarter of the specimens are named.

1486. Mr. *Hawes.*] A large proportion of the collection of birds is already placed in the new buildings, is it not?—I am not aware that there are any specimens excluded now from it; they are spread over a space sufficient to hold double the number.

1487. Speaking of that proportion of the collection of birds which is now placed in the new building, is that in such a state, with reference to the naming of the specimens, as to be either satisfactory to the general visitor or useful to the student?—In so far as the general visitor usually desires to learn at least the names of the birds and their habitats, I conceive that every step which he makes through the general collection must be to him in the highest degree unsatisfactory. He in vain looks for the names sometimes of fifty or sixty specimens together, which have not a single name attached to any one. He may have a species to identify in his own possession, and he may find not only that that species is nameless in the Museum, but that none of all the species approaching to it have any name whatever attached to them.

1488. Do you think that such would have been the state of the Ornithological collection of the British Museum at the present time, if the Trustees had properly defined the duties of the several officers of the Zoological department, and had assigned competent officers to the exclusive care of distinct collections?—Certainly not; it appears to be the chief cause of the present deplorable state of most of the collections in the British Museum, recent and fossil, that there have not been appointed by the Trustees to the several Zoological departments gentlemen who had been previously eminent in those several departments, and distinguished for their knowledge in them. In fact, each officer in the Museum is subordinate to the other, and they all labour at everything. They appear to have come in succession into the British Museum from other departments having no relation

relation to those that now occupy their attention, or from being humble labellers, or clerks, or other inferior officers, and they have been forthwith entrusted with the highest department of the science, the naming the collections.

1489. *Chairman.*] Are these comments of yours in comparison with what you see in other collections, or what you might wish to see at the British Museum?—Both with what I see in other collections, and with what I would wish and do expect ultimately to take place in the National Museum of England, where we shall one day have our Lamarcks, our Latreilles, our Cuviers, and our Geoffroys.

1490. What other collections do you immediately refer to?—Especially to those in Paris.

1491. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] You stated that your observations were taken during the last month with respect to the names?—During the last four weeks I have examined the condition and the naming of the Zoological collections.

1492. Are you aware in what state the naming of the specimens was six months ago?—I am not able to compare the present state of the naming with the naming of six months ago, from having no notes of its condition at that period.

1493. Are you aware that a vast number of those names have been removed for the purpose of being copied out afresh in more legible characters?—No; I should never allow myself to think that the zoological specimens, recent and fossil, of the British Museum, had been left in their present nameless state to the inspection of the public from such a cause as that.

1494. Mr. *Hawes.*] If the names have been removed in order to be copied out in more legible characters within the last six months, to what should you attribute such activity after so much delay?—I should conceive it a most extraordinary mode of procedure to remove so vast a quantity of names as are now deficient from the specimens, recent and fossil, of the collection, with a view to copy them all, when there were obviously not hands sufficient to copy them in a reasonable time. It appears to me far more reasonable to suppose that if the officers had been anxious to put better and larger labels upon the specimens, they would have taken them away portion by portion, and they would have left the collections generally with some kind of names to satisfy the public and the curious.

1495. In your opinion was it necessary to remove the old and ill-written names before the new ones were ready to replace them with?—I should think such conduct most absurd.

1496. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] But in cases where the old names have been left, you object to the nomenclature?—I believe that the antiquated names to which I object have been amongst the most recently put where they are now placed.

1497. As you mention the antiquated names, your extensive knowledge of zoology will enable you no doubt to take the list of names that has already been submitted to you, and to state one by one the Cuvierian names of those specimens?—The proper generic names for simia satyrus and simia troglodytes are pithecus satyrus and pithecus troglodytes, because these two species come under the genus pithecus.

1498. What is the Cuvierian name?—Cuvier was profound in anatomy and in what relates to fossil animals, but not so strictly systematic in his mode of adopting the scientific names of his fellow labourers; and in the Règne Animal there are generally placed, under the new and improved generic names of modern authors, the antiquated Linnæan names of the species, which might lead a superficial observer to think that Cuvier adopted the antiquated nomenclature of Linnæus: thus, under his genus pithecus he places the Linnæan species simia satyrus and simia troglodytes, which of course are synonymes with him; and they are improper names only when they stand alone, as they do in the British Museum.

1499. Then are the Committee to understand that you object to the Cuvierian nomenclature?—The nomenclature of Baron Cuvier, in the present instance, I would not say is simia satyrus and simia troglodytes, because he has previously distinctly announced that those two species of orangs are placed under a new genus, the genus pithecus, which announcement is not made in the labels of the specimens alluded to in the British Museum.

1500. Your last answer has referred principally to the simias: will you have the goodness to state the Cuvierian names for each of those specimens which are enumerated in the former question?—The simia satyrus and simia troglodytes, for which the proper names are pithecus satyrus and pithecus troglodytes. The lemur volans is the old name for the galeopithecus. The myrmecophaga capensis is the orycteropus capensis, it is not a myrmecophaga; the modern myrmecophaga have

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have no teeth whatever, those are American animals; but the orycteropus is an African animal from the Cape of Good Hope, with remarkable molar teeth in both jaws. The ursus meles is the antiquated name for the badger meles; now the term meles is a distinct genus. The canis hyæna is the antiquated name for the hyæna; it is the genus hyæna of modern writers, of which there are several species. The mustela lutra, that is a species of the modern genus lutra, comprehending the different kinds of others. The didelphis pygmæa does not belong to the modern genus didelphis; this alludes to an Australian animal; there are no modern didelphes but in America; this is the petaurus pygmæa of modern authors. The didelphis petaurus is also an antiquated name for a species of the Cuvierian genus petaurus. And I would observe that Cuvier's object in the Règne Animal was obviously to define these and other genera of animals, rather than to furnish the zoologist with a list of species.

1501. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is your opinion as to the nomenclature of the collection of British shells?—The nomenclature adopted in the collection of British shells is altogether antiquated and quite behind the present state of the science of conchology, in so far as the old abolished Linnæan names are applied there to such of the specimens as have yet received any names whatever. I may exemplify this by the fissurellæ, the emarginulæ, and the patellæ of modern writers, which are all placed, in the collection of British shells, under the antiquated Linnæan genus patella. To create greater confusion to the student, however, than that of simply finding the same species of shells in the two adjoining rooms designated by totally different names, we find pencilled from distance to distance, at present, among the British shells, generic names different from those that are written out in the labels annexed to the specimens.

1502. Have you found the reptiles properly classified, named and exhibited?—As in every other part of the collection, the names are still to a very great degree deficient in the collection of reptiles; indeed that collection is in such a state that it can scarcely be said to be either exhibited, classified or named, as it is at present disposed in the British Museum. We find, for example, taking the serpents, that occasionally localities are employed as means of grouping together three or four deep upon the shelves, the nameless specimens of that collection. Sometimes it would appear that the name of the donor is employed to group together collections upon the shelves. Not nearly one-third, I should think, from my calculations of the serpents, have yet received their specific names: frequently they are designated by the locality, as China, Brazil, or other parts; sometimes by the name of the donor; sometimes there is neither the specific nor the generic name, nor the name of the locality, nor the name of the donor. The saurian and chelonian reptiles, both dried and in spirit, are also the most part in a confused and nameless state. I should, therefore, consider that all the specimens of the chelonian, the saurian, and the ophidian reptiles, which are so disposed in the collection, are almost totally useless to the public and to the student; they occupy space which might be much more usefully employed by being occupied by specimens that have their names attached.

1503. Have you turned your attention at all to the dried collection of fishes now exhibited?—There are several very good specimens exhibited of dried fishes, but unfortunately, like most of the other parts of the British Museum, they are still left useless to the student and to the public; they are not named one in 50. For example, there are 150 specimens exhibited on one side of the room; and with an additional small case containing 92 fishes, there are about 242 specimens of dried fishes exhibited now, mounted and disposed along one side of Room XI., and only four of which specimens have the names of species annexed to them; and these four names are written in small characters, and pasted upon the body of the fishes. Not a quarter of the fishes preserved in spirit appear to have their specific names affixed to them, and not nearly a quarter of the Paris collection of fishes are yet within our walls. In Case 24, Room XI., there are 66 specimens of dried fishes, of which two specimens alone have their specific names annexed to them. As I lay so much stress, with reference to the value of a collection, upon the naming of the specimens, it might perhaps be proper to make a remark concerning the value and importance of names attached to zoological specimens. Accustomed to look at collections in this country and abroad, it is one of the first points to which I generally direct my attention, because I know that the most scientific, and consequently the most expensive part of zoological collections, is obtaining the name of the objects; and I know also that the most useful and valuable part of a collection

collection is the obtaining what are termed good names. There are a few specimens of insects, for example, in the British Museum which I consider of great scientific value, because those few specimens have the valuable names of Latreille written with his own hand; and attached to them there are likewise other specimens of insects of great value in the British Museum, from having still the valuable names of Dr. Leach, in his own handwriting, and undisturbed, attached to them. Now, many objects of zoology are scarcely of any appreciable value until they are identified and names are assigned to them by competent authorities. Sometimes an object, say a very rare shell, may not be of the value of one farthing until it is identified by a competent naturalist; and then being properly named, its value may be raised to 30, 40, 50 guineas. Yet it still appears no larger, not more beautiful, not heavier than a specimen which may not have the value of one farthing. A small bird, which appears one of the most insignificant specimens of the Museum, and which would not value 1 *s.* among ignorant collectors, is said to have cost nearly 80 guineas. The proper scientific names of the objects are all-important in zoology, they are the key to the whole history of the species. Again, I conceive that there are good names and there are bad names in zoology: good names are names given by naturalists of the highest eminence in that particular branch of zoology to which the names apply; bad names are names given by ignorant collectors, or persons of no eminence or authority in zoology; and they are seldom to be relied on, especially where the rarity or the characters of the objects present difficulties in their identification. You will often find in provincial and in private collections that common birds, common shells, or insects of the neighbourhood, have their names attached to them, while the more rare and interesting objects of those collections, those most valuable to science but most difficult to identify, are left without their names; that is because of the greater difficulty, and consequently because of the greater expense, which attends the obtaining of the names of the rarer objects. If I might apply these remarks to the British Museum, I would say that you will find in the British Museum a considerable display of specific names, which of course are the only valuable names in science, because there is no genus, or order or class in nature; those are arbitrary and conventional divisions, but the individuals of species are alone presented to us as real existences on this globe; and the names of the species are consequently the only truly valuable names for the zoologist. Now, you will find in the British Museum principally the cheap names, as well as the cheapest objects of zoology. Those are the most generally distributed in the Museum that are most cheaply and easily obtained, as British birds, British insects, and British shells; those common objects, with common names, are lavished in our Museum, while the more difficult and valuable names of rarer objects are left to be sought for hereafter: and so the nameless materials from distant climates accumulate upon our shelves, rather as in a magazine than in a national museum.

1504. Have you made any observations upon the collection of serpents and lizards in spirit?—I have examined so far as a visitor can in the British Museum, without handling the specimens, by inspecting them through the glass cases, and I find that these remarks, regarding the want of names and the want of classification, are applicable to those as to the other departments of the Museum. For example, in Cases 8 and 9 of Room X. there are 130 spirit preparations of serpents, of which about 18 have their specific names affixed to them. In Room IX. there are about 100 specimens of dried lizards and serpents, and among these I can detect but one label, and that label contains only the English name and the locality. The batrachia, like the serpents and the fishes, are for the most part nameless.

1505. Have not you found them crowded two or three deep, or placed so high as to render it impossible for the visitors to read the small manuscript names attached to them?—That crowded and confused state of the specimens is most generally seen in the spirit preparations of the radiata, the mollusca, the fishes, and the serpents; and consequently it often happens that where there are specific names attached to the specimens, the names cannot be reached by the eye of the visitor.

1506. Have you seen a specimen of the vertebral column of a serpent labelled thus, "Vertebra of an Indian Boa"?—I conceive that that question is put to record the fact, that there is that neglect of the specimens in the British Museum which should have left a label of that absurd character, painted in large capitals,

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and attached to a specimen suspended from the wall. I have observed that label where 'vertebra' is put in the singular number for the whole vertebral column.

1507. Is there any difference in the classification adopted in the collection of British birds, as compared with the general collection?—Yes, the classifications are different; the classification of Temminck is that which is adopted throughout the greater part of the general collection of birds, but the collection of British birds is arranged according to the classification, I understand, of Mr. Jennings, who has published a recent work upon the British birds; it is not that of Temminck, which is the one followed in the general collection of birds. The difference of the classifications of the same animals in the two adjoining rooms, tends much to confuse the student who has studied the general collection, when he comes to find the objects, for example, the omnivorous species, thrown into a different arrangement in studying the British collection of birds.

1508. Will you describe the state in which you found the collections of recent and extinct cephalopods?—Perhaps of all parts of the collection, that is the one that would most interest the naturalist, the geologist, and even the curious visitor of the Museum, from the myriads of these in our seas and in our strata, and from the multitude of beautiful and extraordinary forms which they present; yet unfortunately for the public, that part of the collection in the British Museum is almost as completely useless as if no such collection existed. The specimens of recent cephalopods that are preserved in spirit are crowded together, bottled up in a small space, often in a turbid state, so that the characters of these interesting objects cannot be seen, and the names are most scantily applied to them. Then with regard to the extinct cephalopods, which constitute by far the most extensive and the most interesting part of this class, although we have hundreds of species in our own country, there is not a single specimen yet exhibited with the other fossils in the British Museum. I have myself been anxious to consult the collection of fossil ammonites, of which there are perhaps half a thousand species known, and I had been informed that there is a fine collection in the British Museum; but upon inquiring first of Mr. Gray, as he is more especially interested in the molluscous animals, whether I might have access to consult the fossil collection of cephalopods, I was referred to the mineralogist, Mr. König: upon inquiring of Mr. König for permission to inspect the collection of fossil cephalopods, I was informed that they were packed up in papers and in boxes, and were not accessible, being stowed, for want of room, in some store place in the lower part of the building. And thus while the most common trash of science are spread in absurd profusion over our available space for exhibition, the higher and more interesting objects of science, the rarer forms, those more difficult and expensive to name, are thrown aside and concealed from public view. The shells of the most common British species of muscles and oysters, clams and cockles, whelks and snails, which may be carted up from our fields, or our ponds, or our coasts, are widely spread by fifties and by hundreds of duplicates, in our fine glazed cases, while there is no space to exhibit a single fossil cephalopod, or fossil bivalve, or fossil coral, in our gallery.

1509. Will you give your opinion to the Committee as to the expediency of arranging the extinct species of shells and other animals along with recent specimens of the same genera, or having them mixed up with the minerals, as they are at present?—I conceive that it is one of the means by which the collections of fossil animals of the British Museum are rendered as little as possible useful to the public, that the mineralogist has his attention distracted from his own very distinct department of inorganic bodies, by zoological specimens of all the extinct species being left to him to name and arrange; and consequently the vast field of the most difficult and perplexing forms which he thus has willingly or unwillingly undertaken to work out, must render it for him to classify, to name and to exhibit, in a proper scientific manner, the collections of objects so numerous, so perplexing, and so totally different from mineral bodies. I conceive that it would be infinitely better to separate altogether the vast department of fossil animals, and to make a distinct collection of those in the British Museum. In Paris there are two collections of fossil animals; the one is stratological, and is connected with the geological specimens in the same apartment, it is not in any way connected with the mineralogical specimens; but there is also in the zoological department, succeeding each genus of the recent species, a series of the most nearly allied fossil forms. After the recent forms of a particular genus, it is quite practicable to arrange in a consecutive series all the known fossil forms of the same genus; that can be done with great ease; for example, where the specimens are small, as in the crustacea and in

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the molluscous classes of animals; but I think upon the whole it would be infinitely more advantageous to the public and to science, to have an entirely distinct department, and a distinct part of the building appropriated to fossil animals, comprehending the fossil mammalia and fossil reptiles, and all the inferior fossil tribes, which are now far more than sufficient for the exclusive occupation of any one individual.

1510. That is the case at Paris, is it not?—They have a separate collection of fossil animals at Paris, connected with the geological department, and distinct from those collections of fossils which accompany the recent species. We find after the recent species, in many parts of the collection at Paris, as in the mollusca, also the fossil specimens placed in the same order as that followed in the work of Lamarck, who was at the head of this molluscous department at Paris. There are many specimens, however, which from their great magnitude cannot be conveniently placed after the recent species. For instance, the enormous fossil ammonites, sometimes three or more feet in diameter, could not be so conveniently classified and placed with the recent forms of cephalopods. I think, indeed, that most of the fossil animals could be more conveniently and more advantageously placed in a separate department, and under a separate curator.

1511. With reference to the general and British collections of insects, have you any observations to offer?—The eye of the naturalist visiting the British Museum 'never is, but always to be blessed.' The collections of insects, which I have often inspected of late, like the collections of mollusca and other animals, are in a state of progress; and the industrious and worthy curator, Mr. Samouelle, is labouring with great care, as I believe he has been doing for the last 14 years, to bring that collection into a state capable of being usefully consulted by the student of entomology. He has, however, a vast field still to go over, and I hope that his persevering industry will enable him to go through a large portion of it, although I should scarcely anticipate from the materials yet remaining to be worked out, that during his worthy and valuable services, that collection would be brought into a complete state of arrangement and nomenclature. I admire the plan which Mr. Samouelle has adopted of distributing the collections, which were very confined in space in the time of Dr. Leach, over a larger space, and of putting down the names of the species which are defective in the collection, so that the numerous acquisitions of new species which may hereafter be made will not require any new arrangement, or cause the collections that are already arranged to be disturbed. The newly acquired species will merely be inserted in the vacant spaces which are left for their reception. He has proceeded already nearly through the collection of British insects, and through the larger part of the foreign coleopterous insects; he has proceeded also with great care through a large portion of the foreign lepidopterous order of insects; some of the orders of foreign species are not yet touched; for example, the foreign dipterous insects, and the new collections which remain to be incorporated with the old. The same plan is adopted by Mr. König in the small collection of fossil gasteropods exhibited in the gallery, but where the naming is more deficient than in the collections of insects. But I hope that the Trustees will give the necessary aid to bring those and all the other parts of the collections in the British Museum to a state of arrangement and nomenclature fit to be useful to the student and to the public, and gratifying to the naturalist.

1512. Would you apply the same general observation to the collection of crustacea?—The same remarks apply to the class of crustacea; they are still in progress of arrangement and naming, and are far from being completed in the nomenclature or in the arrangement, especially with the numerous perplexing orders of crustacea below the decapods. In Room IX. Case 8, containing the crustacea below the decapods, there are 73 specimens, and of these one only is named. Case 3 contains 46 decapods, of which 11 only are named. The decapods are spread over a considerable space, from the extent of the collection of these large species, but the inferior orders of crustacea have yet to be completed and worked out. The fossil collection of these animals is miserably poor, and consists chiefly of plaster casts of the more interesting forms of trilobites, which abound in our strata.

1513. Is there a collection of extinct quadrupeds in the Museum?—There is an exhibition of plaster casts or stucco work in the British Museum, which almost entirely supplies the place of the real remains of extinct quadrupeds; there is an exhibition consisting solely of plaster work, representing parts, for example, of the deinotherium gigantium, medium and Cuvieri, the rhinoceros minutus, schleiermacheri

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macheri and goldfussii, the megatherium, chalicotherium, anthracotherium, anoplotherium, palæotherium, tapirus and sus diluvianus; but not a real fragment is seen of any one of these quadrupeds. More than half of the fragments even of the mastodons, that is 44 out of 74 fragments, are also of the same painted plaster; and although our diluvial caves abound with remains of extinct bears and hyænas, not a fragment is yet to be found in that collection of the remains of those quadrupeds.

1514. What is the state of the collection of extinct zoophytes?—There is not a single species or specimen of any extinct zoophytes yet exhibited, nor even of the most common echinida, in the fossil department of the British Museum. These extensive series of fossil animals, which are so highly interesting to the British geologist, are entirely kept out of view, like the conchifera and the cephalopods.

1515. Are the recent species of zoophytes named generally?—Progress is making with the naming of the small collection of dried specimens of these animals; but in Room IX. Case 13 contains about 120 specimens of radiata in spirit, of which only about 32 have their specific names annexed to them, and there are scarcely a dozen specimens of that interesting and extensive class acalepha exhibited in the British Museum.

1516. Do you know who named those specimens in the collection of British birds?—I have mentioned in a former answer that it is a comparatively easy matter to name the common forms of animals that occur daily around us; it is comparatively easy to name the sparrows, the crows and the common poultry that we see constantly before us, and indeed we find many persons in an inferior grade of life, especially collectors, who make themselves acquainted with the old Linnæan names of shells and insects, and birds more especially; therefore in provincial and in small private collections you will generally observe that those commoner, more easily named, more cheaply named objects, are those which are first and often solely named; and this is the case in a great measure with our indigenous collections in the British Museum. The species in the collection of British birds have been identified and named by a boy, who is employed in the British Museum in the capacity of a copier of labels; that boy has been able, I understand, to identify and to name and label every species of the British collection of birds in the Museum.

1517. Do you mean to say that the authority for the nomenclature in the collection of British birds, rests with a person of that description?—So I understand.

1518. Will you state the grounds of that opinion?—I have seen him at work with his books and specimens. I hope that it will not redound to his injury. I had the statement I have made from his own authority, and I have the authority of Mr. Gray for saying that "he works them out very well;" at least if I may rely upon these words used to me by that officer of the Museum, in speaking of the boy's labours in the identification of the British birds. And although I have been informed that names were previously attached to several of the specimens, I have been informed by that young naturalist, that he has himself identified and labelled every species of British bird exhibited in the collection.

1519. Taking the collection as named by such an individual, you would think it creditable to him?—It is highly creditable to him.

1520. But supposing a national collection named by such an individual, you would not think it creditable to the superior officers of the Museum?—Although it is more easy to name the common British birds and other indigenous animals, than to name the rarer species, for example, of tropical climates, yet I do not think it creditable to a national collection to entrust to an inferior officer the highest departments, which I consider to be the naming of the species: it is an all-important subject, the naming of species in great national zoological collections; the name is much more than half value often of the specimens.

1521. Who names the species in the general collection of birds?—I am given to understand that the specimens in the general collection of birds have been also named by another inferior officer, an industrious young naturalist, a brother of Mr. Gray, who is designated in the Report of the Committee as an assistant and a labeller of the specimens. I will state an example of what I conceive might often occur in an extensive collection of foreign birds, from not having the first authorities to search for the names: There is a bird called the Emu, the dromiceius Novæ Hollandiæ; that bird in the British Museum comes under this extraordinary designation: first, we have the generic name in English, "Emu," which is

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the common name of the New Holland bird; beneath this English term "Emu" there is a generic Latin name "Rhea," which is properly the name of an American bird. Under these generic names of emu, rhea, there comes another generic name of "Casuarius," and Novæ Hollandiæ for the name of the species. Under what designation, therefore, is the student to understand that that Australian bird is placed; is it a species of "Rhea," or is it a species of "Casuarius," or is it in fact the dromiceius of New Holland? The casuarius is an Asiatic bird, the cassowary, and is designated in the British Museum as a "Strutheo," which is the name of the African ostrich; the rhea is the American ostrich, and the dromiceius is the emu of New Holland. This confusion of nomenclature is especially to be avoided in the naming of public collections, where the students and the public often rely for their whole instruction in zoology.

1522. To whom do you think that the public look as the responsible person for the nomenclature adopted?—In the Paris Museum, where the zoological departments are distinct, I should at once understand who the public were to look to for the designations put upon the different classes of animals; but in a museum constituted in so confused a manner as the British Museum, where every one is subordinate to the other, and all have to do with everything, it is rather difficult to say who has to do with the naming of the birds. Dr. Leach named the general collection of birds; but his "new-fangled names," it seems, gave offence to the mineralogist, Mr. König, who removed Dr. Leach's names, and put other names to the specimens, in some four different languages, in place of those names which Dr. Leach had assigned. I mean to say that it is printed in your Report, that Mr. König wrote the names of the birds, in some four languages, and annexed these labels to the specimens. The Committee have it upon evidence that Mr. Samouelle also named the same collection of birds. Mr. Gray has devoted his attention to the naming of the birds. Mr. Children states, that he is responsible for the naming of the birds. Mr. George Gray, at present employed in the humble capacity of a labeller and assistant, is employed in naming the general collection of birds; and I understand that as soon as the young gentleman at present employed in naming the British birds, has finished that part, he will proceed to assist in naming the general collection of birds. So that it is difficult to say who is responsible for the names attached to the general collection of birds in the British Museum.

1523. Do you think that the zoological collection of the British Museum is to be compared with that in the Jardin des Plantes, either in regard to extent or value, or utility?—I think that in most parts a comparison between the collections exhibited in the British Museum and those exhibited in the Museum of the Garden of Plants would be almost ludicrous. In the Garden of Plants all the collections are extensive, well preserved, well exhibited, classified, and named by the first authorities in Europe; they have been increasing for more than a century; they are supported by large annual grants from Government, and they are directed and superintended by many of the most eminent zoologists living, who have each their particular departments, with numerous assistants under them. There are in the Paris Museum numerous specimens of elephants, eight skeletons and eight mounted specimens of rhinoceros, numerous hippopotami, camels, dromedaries, giraffes, seven tapirs, seals, lions, tigers, and all the more interesting forms of quadrupeds, with 15 or 20 specimens of the cetaceous animals of this class. Their collections of the largest terrestrial and aquatic mammalia are of such ponderous weight that it has been found necessary, for the safety of the building, to bring them down from the quadruped apartments above, and collect those majestic forms in the lowest part of the Museum. The Zoological department of the British Museum is miserable in funds, miserable in science, miserable in materials, and its collections are for the most part without either classification or nomenclature; so that the Museum more resembles a store-house than a school of zoology. In the place of those majestic mammalia of the Paris Museum, we have in the British Museum some stuffed skins that once resembled the giraffe; but where now, in the hideous rents that extend along the carcase, we see the straw and the beams of wood visible through the wide openings of the bleached, disfigured and torn hides, where all the original characters and forms and colours are gone; their naked and blistered hide has been exposed for many a long year to dust and insects, without the least protection. They have served their time of usefulness long since, and their zoological characters are completely gone; that slender tapering nose that once was straight, is now twisted to the left, and the soft smooth skin that once

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was covered with beautiful spots, melting into a light and pleasing ground, is now a hard, naked, blistered, tanned and uniform surface; the cords with which the skin had been stretched have long since torn that skin by its contraction into rents. Those slender limbs, once graceful in their proportions as in their movements, are now distorted pillars stretched asunder like a pyramid to support the rotten fabric. Our lama's mouth is of painted plaster, which happily has withstood the ravages of the insects which have so often swarmed upon its hide; and the naked and decayed hide of our coudou antelope, placed in the staircase, gives early warning of the state of our collections within, where our best specimens are disposed along the tops of our cases, alike exposed to dust and insects as those without. And those are our substitutes for the magnificent and beautiful specimens exhibited in the Paris collection. The chief constituents of our collection of the class mammalia, in the British Museum, are mice and rats, shrews and moles, squirrels and rabbits, hares and cats. Now it is often amusing, if not instructive, to observe, in an extensive flock of the same kind of animals, how much the external markings of the fur, or of some equally trivial characters, are liable to vary, and also how the most common of all common animals vary their hues in each particular part of the globe; but it is quite another thing to accumulate the very trash of science, where a collection is so destitute of the more interesting specimens. While there is not space in our cases to protect the few interesting mammalia in the possession of the British Museum, would the intelligent visitor expect to find the limited space available for exhibition filled with 20 cats placed together, 25 mice, about as many rats, nearly 50 squirrels, 20 specimens of hares and rabbits, placed, as if to prevent the public from seeing that there were so many of the same objects, in different parts of the collection; and this, while we have neither elephant nor rhinoceros, camel nor dromedary, lion nor tiger, walrus nor dolphin. In most other departments of the zoological collection, the British Museum as little stands a comparison with that of the Garden of Plants at Paris. In the British Museum we have seven skeletons of vertebrated animals; and in the Paris collection there are more than 2,600 entire skeletons of vertebrata. In the collection of birds also, we do not find in the British Museum, as in Paris, the more rare and interesting species prevailing in the general collection, such as those of tropical climates. The collection of humming-birds is poor compared with that of Paris; it is poor compared even with those of some private collectors in this neighbourhood, as that of Mr. Loddige, of Hackney, or that of Mr. Leadbeater, of this city. The collections of hornbills, of strutheous birds, of toucans, and of birds of Paradise, are poor compared with those of Paris. As the dentist has restored our skeleton of the elephant by thrusting teeth not his own into its jaws, so the painter, with alternate daubs of red-lead and lamp-black, has with equal skill restored the deep crimson and cerulean hues which once decorated the neck of our cassowary in some island of the Indian Ocean. In the estimation of those who have examined most narrowly and with great practical skill the principle museums of Europe, the British Museum stands, in regard to birds, which indeed form its principal contents, the sixth, or nearly equal to the fifth, European collection; the first being that of Leyden, the second that of Paris, the third that of Berlin, the fourth that of Vienna, the fifth that of Frankfort on the Main, and sixth, the British Museum collection of birds. The collections of molluscous animals at Paris were named by Lamarck, and by his assistant, Du Fresne; they are exhibited in the most satisfactory manner, with regard to everything that relates to the instruction to be derived from contemplating such objects; the specimens and classifications perfect, and the names given by the first authorities. In the collections of articulated animals in the Paris Museum, the names were assigned to those animals by Latreille, the first entomologist of Europe, and every species was named by that distinguished naturalist. Even the mode of exhibiting, independent of the great scientific value which all who are conversant with those subjects must attach to the typical species and the nomenclature of such men, even the mode of exhibiting the classes is such as to afford a most instructive and beautiful display of the articulated classes of animals in Paris. You have not a single specimen of a myriapod exhibited with the insects and crustacea in the cases of the British Museum; not a single specimen of the class arachnida. In the Paris collection those classes are exhibited in great numbers; and the mode of exhibiting to the public the extensive collections of insects in the Paris Museum shows the contrast of the two, when you compare it with that of the British collection. Look, for example, at the extensive, beautiful and instructive display of the lepidopterous order of insects

insects in the Paris Museum: you have the skins of the larvæ dried and preserving all their natural characters; even the ova of the insects are exhibited, and wax models, beautifully imitated, are also given of the larva state of these insects. The chrysales are also put in many parts of the collection along with the full-grown specimens; so that the whole history of the metamorphosis of many insects is exhibited by the specimens, as they are shown in the Paris collection. The same is the case with the mollusca: you have, along with the shells, the scientific names given, and either specimens of the animal inhabitant in spirit, or beautiful coloured wax representations of the animal as it were creeping upon the surface of the ground. A few examples, in imitation of the Paris plan, have been introduced, I observe, into the British Museum, but very few, and none as yet applied to the elucidation of the articulated classes of animals. The radiated classes of animals in the Paris collection were named by the first zoophytologist in Europe, Lamarck; the specimens are splendid, the species most extensive, and the numbers that are annually added are so great as to have been actually mistaken by one of the officers of the British Museum for the total amount of the collections of these animals preserved in the Museum at Paris, as stated in your last year's Report, page 239, question 3336, where the increase of mollusca and radiata in one year at Paris, is mistaken for the total amount of the collections. The fossil forms, as well as the recent, are extensive, classified and named, at Paris; while in the British Museum they are generally poor, for the most part nameless, often concealed from public view, or have their place substituted by a plaster exhibition of stucco work, as in the fossil crustacea and the fossil mammalia.

1524. Then, in every point of view, the zoological collection in the British Museum is inferior to that of the collection at Paris?—In a scientific point of view, there can be no comparison between them; it is infinitely inferior in every point of view to the collection at Paris.

1525. Have you at all had your attention drawn to the fossil reptiles in the Museum, known as the saurian remains once in the possession of Mr. Hawkins?—That part of the collection, as I had occasion to mention before, is excepted in my remarks concerning the inferiority and imperfect state of the zoological collections of the British Museum. Those specimens of fossil sauria, I conceive constitute a collection of themselves, which are calculated to raise the character of the British Museum. The specimens which have been dissected by the scientific chisel of Mr. Hawkins, are the Elgin marbles of fossil zoology; they show an extent of knowledge equalled only by the skill and perseverance of their author, and are stamped with a value which no other specimens approach. I would here mention particular examples with the more good-will, because of the remarks which I have heard applied to these invaluable specimens, which we owe to the industry and skill of Mr. Hawkins. Look at the large specimen of the plesiosaurus dolichodeirus, and contrast the little instruction to be derived from any part of that large and rudely excavated specimen with the splendid specimens of ichthyosaurus which have been chiselled out of the rock by Mr. Hawkins, where every bone projects in relief to such an extent that you might almost lift it from the rock; you see each bone entire in all its parts, its processes, and its depressions and foramina, displayed with equal truth and art. But generally the bones of other fossil sauria are chiselled without knowledge, exhibited most indistinctly, or broken to pieces, in the specimens which have not been dissected from the rock by that gentleman. Altogether the specimens, viewed as a whole, which have been obtained from Mr. Hawkins, perhaps have not their equal in any other collection in Europe.

1526. Have you ever heard of the existence of any catalogue, either in manuscript or in print, of any part of the zoological collection of the British Museum?—The catalogues of the different Zoological departments, from my own observations, I would say appear to be in progress, like the arrangement and classifying of the objects themselves. I have seen only small parts of catalogues which are being constructed, of the serpents, part of the catalogues of the crustacea and insects, small parts of catalogues which are in progress of the mammalia, and some notes respecting a few of the fishes.

1527. What is your opinion of the plan adopted in forming those catalogues?—They appear to me in so imperfect a state yet, that I would scarcely venture to offer an opinion regarding the plan which may be ultimately followed in the entire arrangement of those catalogues; but so far as I observe the manner in which the parts are at present being constructed, they are capable of being arranged in

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future in whatever manner the officers may deem most expedient; the descriptions relating to the separate species of animals being upon separate leaves, those leaves can be detached and arranged in whatever order or manner shall hereafter be deemed best, according to the future state of the collections.

1528. Do you consider the proposition of establishing courses of lectures by the officers of the Museum, as expedient or useful?—I think that the adoption of the plan which has so long proved advantageous in Paris, of making the Museum of Natural History also a school of Natural History, might prove equally useful and expedient in England, if it were not too scientific and expensive to be decently supported by our Government, and if the heads of the different Zoological departments were constituted here as the heads of the different departments in the Paris Museum. I conceive that it would give the public an additional interest in the collections, and would render them infinitely more valuable and useful to the nation.

1529. Do you think that the deplorable condition in which you have found the zoological collections of the British Museum, with regard to all the useful purposes of such collections, is to be ascribed to the neglect or the want of competent knowledge on the part of the Trustees who have undertaken to direct the affairs of the Museum, or to any incompetency of the inferior officers for the duties they were appointed to perform?—I conceive the deplorable state in which I have found the different collections in the British Museum to be in a great measure dependent upon the bad constitution of the whole establishment, the long continued neglect of the Zoological department, the mode of appointing officers, and the want of proper attention and skill on the part of the Trustees, whose duty I think it was to inspect the different collections, and to see that they were kept in a condition fit to be useful to the public and to the man of science.

1530. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Without pursuing at this late hour the inquiries to which those who do not concur with you in the greater part of your answers might wish to call your attention, you are requested only to answer one general question, the answer to which will supersede the necessity of any other question upon the point. In your answer 315 to a question, in which an extract from a paper written by the late Sir Humphrey Davy, published by Doctor Davy, is quoted, the following words occur: "I should say that I believe corruption generally enters first, and reform last, into scientific institutions; and there is perhaps no institution in the British dominions where a thorough reform would be more beneficial to the public and to science, than the British Museum." As the point at issue in the extract was the British Museum, and as in the first clause in that answer, in which you refer to corruption, you did not exclude the British Museum, though in the extract no such phrase occurs, you are requested to state whether you desire to withdraw that charge; or if not, on what authority you made it, giving the instances, the names, facts and dates, in which you sustain your implied charge of corruption against the administration of the British Museum?—The corruption that is spoken of there is not applied in my remarks to the constitution of the British Museum, but it is a general sentiment which I believe to be true, as I did when I spoke it.

1531. The question refers not to the constitution of the Museum, but to the administration of the Museum?—The second part of the answer, which refers especially to the British Museum, I see no grounds for altering; which states that I consider that a reform would be highly advantageous in the constitution and management of the British Museum.

1532. Your attention is again recalled not to the second clause of the answer, but to the first, in which you state, not excluding the British Museum, (and as the question referred to the British Museum, it may be supposed that you include it,) that corruption generally enters the first, and reform last, into scientific institutions; and the question is, whether you withdraw the implied charge of corruption which is to be found in that answer, or whether you sustain it. If you withdraw it, you will state so in a word; and if you desire to sustain it, you will specify the names, facts and dates, in which such corruption, in your judgment, has existed?—I answer again, that the first part of my remark is a general sentiment, which I believe to be true.

1533. Then you do not mean to apply it to the British Museum?—If I shall ever find it expedient to apply it to the British Museum, I shall do it; but not having done it, I shall not be forced to make that remark.

1534. By the term "not being forced to make that remark," do you wish the

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Committee to understand that there are any circumstances within your knowledge which at some future period you may think it expedient to bring before them as evidence of corruption in the administration?—No, certainly not. I do not, and did not charge the administration of the British Museum with corruption, but only insisted that there are such bad arrangements, such defects in the constitution, that, as I have stated in the last part of my answer, a reform would be highly advantageous in that establishment. *R. E. Grant*, M.D. 24 March 1836.

1535. *Chairman.*] Have you the management or arrangement of any collection?—I have the management of the collection illustrative of my own lectures in the University of London.

1536. But you have no large collection?—It is rapidly increasing.

1537. Have you ever tried to make out a catalogue of a zoological collection?—Only of my own materials.

1538. But of no very extended nature?—They will extend with time.

Mr. *Richard Owen*, called in; and further Examined.

1539 Mr. *Hawes.*] HAVE you brought a list of leading authors who have written works more especially upon zoology, which are not to be found in the library of the British Museum?—I have brought a list containing such works. Mr. *Richard Owen.*

[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

1540. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In your answer 1179, you stated that you have a long list of such works, which you will forward to the Committee; is the list which you have now delivered in, the list to which in that answer you referred?—It is a part of that list, not the whole.

1541. Are the other works in that list which you have at home, works which you have sought in vain in the British Museum; or have you found, upon further inquiry, that the other works contained in that list were works which you might seek not in vain in the Museum?—Exactly so.

1542. You found then that your list had been compiled without a sufficient examination of the contents of the Museum?—Not so, but works which I had formerly not found in the British Museum have been subsequently added to the Zoological department of the collection.

1543. The whole of the works to which you called the attention of the Committee in your former examination, being works which have been printed almost exclusively upon the Continent within the last 12 years?—Yes, a great proportion of them.

1544. Has the supply of the works to which you refer been made within the last six months, or at any period which you can specify?—Within one or two years.

1545. There has been, then, an increased attention to the supply of the current works of zoology, in the course of the preceding two or three years?—Undoubtedly there has, but not to that extent as to raise the Zoological department of the library to the comparative state of excellence in which it was left by Sir Joseph Banks.

1546. You still feel that that department is not so perfect as it was when Sir Joseph Banks's library was made over to the British Museum, reference being had to the state of literature and of science at both periods?—*Cæteris paribus*, I should say not.

1547. Sir Joseph Banks's library being a library almost exclusively of natural history?—Yes.

1548. Mr. *Hawes.*] The works, the list of which you have delivered in, are what you consider essential in the formation of a library professing to be a national one?—I do; they are works of which the corresponding works are in the different sections of Dryander's catalogue of the Banksian Library, consisting principally of monographs, which are the most difficult to be procured for private libraries.

1549. And the fact that they are principally works of foreign authors, does not in your opinion furnish any reason for their not being in the library of the British Museum?—On the contrary.

1550. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But they are works which you characterize as monographs, and not general treatises?—The greater part are monographs.

1551. *Chairman.*] Are they books that could be acquired without any great difficulty?—

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difficulty?—I am not aware of the exact amount of difficulty, but I think the greater part of them might be acquired, particularly if a system were established of having foreign works on zoology transmitted to our National Library as soon as they were published.

1552. Mr. *Hawes.*] If there were a good class catalogue, would the public be aware of the poverty of the Museum in this particular branch?—Undoubtedly.

1553. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] There appear in this list to be certain erasures, beginning with four works of Cuvier's, and several others. Have you any objection to state whether, when the list was first formed, you had supposed that the books in question were not in the Museum, and that upon subsequent revision even of this revised list, you found that the works were in the Museum?—That is the case with a few, but not with all. I had attempted to arrange my list according to the sections in Dryander's catalogue, but I found that that took up so much time, and swelled the space by the introduction of so many heads of sections, that I was obliged to have my partly classed list re-copied into the alphabetical form, to bring before the Committee to-day, and in that way some mistakes occurred on the part of the copying clerk; thus the works of Cuvier were included, which are well known to be in the British Museum, and accordingly they are erased in my list.

1554. Mr. *Hawes.*] The few works you have erased bear a small proportion to the list given in?—Very small.

1555. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] About 50?—There are 48.

1556. Mr. *Hawes.*] How many authors' works have you enumerated in the list?—The list contains 377 works, exclusive of the erasures. I beg leave to mention that there is one work which I believed not to have been in the library, but which I have found, since my last examination, is there. In referring to the catalogue of the printed books, which affords the information what works are in the library and what are not, I looked for Pander and D'Alton's work on Skeletons, under the head of Pander, and not finding it there, I then looked for it under the name of Alton; and having found De Blainville and De Lamarck entered under the heads of B and L, I looked for the second author's name under A, and not finding it there, I concluded the work was not in the library; but upon subsequent examination I find that it is, being entered in the catalogue under the second author's name only, and D'Alton being arranged under the letter D.

Jovis, 14° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Ridley Colborne.	Mr. Thornley.
Mr. Hawes.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Marshall.

MR. RIDLEY COLBORNE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Turner*, called in; and Examined.

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1557. Lord *Stanley.*] YOU have for some time turned your attention to objects of natural history?—Yes; as a dealer in them, about 15 years.

1558. What do you include in the articles in which you have dealt?—Principally shells, birds, fossils, insects, and occasionally in minerals.

1559. In the course of your professional pursuits, have you visited most of the principal museums and collections on the Continent?—Most of them; and I know well the collections of Paris, Ghent, Leyden, and other Continental towns.

1560. Are you acquainted with the Frankfort collection?—No, I have not seen it lately.

1561. You are lately returned from Paris?—I left Paris on Saturday morning last.

1562. Have you been examining the collection of shells at Paris?—I was called to look over them on business. I had some transactions with the officers of the French Museum, respecting some specimens of natural history, and M. Valencienne, the principal of that department, offered me in exchange such duplicates as they had upon their tables; I went over their collection of shells, which I had frequently done before, and selected such duplicates as I thought would answer my purpose.

1563. Have you examined the collections of shells, not as a mere casual observer, but very minutely?—I have a very intimate knowledge of the collection

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in the museum of Paris, not only by having seen it last week, but by having seen it repeatedly; seldom six months elapse between my visits to Paris, and upon all occasions I look at their shells, and ask what additions they have made since my last visit.

1564. You are also well acquainted with the collection of shells in the British Museum?—Very well.

1565. How long have you known the collection in the British Museum?—From my infancy; but I have known it more particularly since I have made it my business to deal in objects of natural history; I have known it intimately the last 12 or 14 years.

1566. Carrying your recollection back to the 12 or 14 years during which you have known it, what was the state of the collection when you first knew it, and what has been the progress made in the collection during those 12 or 14 years?—I think I can date the progress to about six or eight years past. The first six or seven years it was nearly stationary; the last six or seven years I have traced a very rapid improvement in the collections.

1567. Has the improvement in that time been very rapid?—It has been more rapid than in any museum I am acquainted with; it has become a respectable museum; a museum of first-rate importance; and 10 or 12 years since it was a disgrace certainly to the country.

1568. Comparing the progress which has been made in the collection of the British Museum and in the Paris collection, which has made the most rapid progress within the period during which you have known them both?—The improvement in the collection of the Paris Museum has been slow in comparison to the progress which has been made in the collection of the British Museum.

1569. Mr. *Hawes.*] You are confining your observation to shells?—Yes; but great improvement has been made in the other parts also.

1570. Lord *Stanley.*] With regard to the actual scientific value, or the mercantile value, of each of the two collections, how should you rate it?—The scientific value, and the value in pounds, shillings and pence, are the same; because it is only so long as specimens are rare, that they produce great prices; so that in a commercial point of view, and in a scientific point of view, I think the value of large collections is the same. It is determined by the rarity of the articles; when articles are no longer rare, they become of little value; but in a commercial point of view, if the two collections were offered for sale, I should choose the British one, as I am convinced that the collection of shells in the British Museum would produce a greater sum of money than those in the Paris Museum. I speak advisedly; I speak as a dealer having a knowledge of all the shells in both collections. The last time I was in Paris I took more particular notice than I ever did before, though I was not aware at the time that I should have to come here; nor was it till yesterday afternoon that I had an intimation of it; but knowing there was a Committee of this kind sitting, I thought that I would look more closely into the collection of shells, and I had a very good opportunity, as I had to go over all the tables separately to look out the duplicates, and I am fully of opinion that the collection of shells in the British Museum is of greater value than in the museum of Paris; I am speaking now of the shells only.

1571. Can you state what the number of shells is in the collection in Paris at present?—No; but by seeing many collections I can give a rough guess. It may be nearly 4,000 species; it may be 500 or 600 more or less.

1572. You speak roughly on that subject?—Yes; within I think 200 or 300.

1573. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you speak of species or of specimens?—I speak of species, not specimens. Sometimes they have very long suites of the same species.

1574. Lord *Stanley.*] In point of number what would you consider the comparative numbers of the British collection and of the Paris collection?—They have of many shells much longer suites than we have.

1575. Comparing the two collections numerically?—The Paris has the advantage.

1576. Do you consider that the smaller number of shells in the British Museum have a greater scientific value than the larger collection of shells in the Paris Museum?—I think so; there are many shells in the British Museum, which if they were removed from the tables, and I had an order to replace them, and a twelvemonth was given me to do so, without any regard to price, there are 20 or 30 shells which I would not undertake to supply. I could not get them. In other

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other words, there are more unique specimens in the British Museum than in the museum of Paris.

1577. It has been stated by a witness before this Committee, that "in the British Museum you will find principally the cheap names as well as the cheapest objects of zoology. Those are the most generally distributed in the Museum which are most easily and cheaply obtained, as British birds, British insects, and British shells; those common objects with common names are lavished in our Museum, while the more difficult and valuable names of rarer objects are left to be sought for hereafter." Is that statement consistent with your views, bearing in mind the comparison between the British Museum and the collection at Paris?—Certainly not, in any point.

1578. Having minutely examined the two collections, and being a dealer in shells, are you of opinion that the converse is rather the fact?—I differ entirely from the opinion just referred to; as far as regards the names, I believe there are many names yet wanting; but as far as regards the cheap shells which are spoken of as covering the tables, the converse is the case, because there are many cheap shells that they at present want, and they could be easily supplied.

1579. Therefore at any time hereafter it would be comparatively easy to supply the deficiencies in the British Museum as compared with the deficiencies which exist in the Paris collection?—Yes, certainly.

1580. Are you acquainted with any other collection besides that of Paris, with which you can institute a comparison with the British Museum?—No; except Leyden, in Holland; the collection of Leyden is nearly equal to that of Paris, not in number, but in the variety of the objects; the collection of Leyden contains some extraordinary specimens of natural history, more especially in the way of shells. That collection is not so large, but it is a more choice collection than either the collection of Paris or of London. It is by their being richer in the specimens the produce of Japan; the Dutch having had intercourse with Japan that we have not.

1581. Do you know the comparative progress made in the collection of Leyden, and the collection in the British Museum?—I am not able to speak of that, not having been at Leyden the last two years. They were making rapid progress with the museum when I was there last, but it is of very recent formation, having been established only 15 or 16 years.

1582. You have examined the classification of the shells in the British Museum?—I have.

1583. Do you consider that a scientific and satisfactory classification?—I think so, as far as the general arrangement goes. All the species are arranged in genera, and the families are well put together, so that you have no difficulty in tracing them out.

1584. The collection is satisfactory in point of arrangement to the scientific man, and the whole collection is open to the inspection generally of ordinary visitors?—Yes; I believe there are fewer shells kept back in the British Museum than in any I know of. In the Paris Museum, they have had shells that I have sold them in the professor's room for upwards of two years, and they were not placed on the table till the last few months.

1585. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have had your attention called to the opinion given by Dr. Grant as to the scientific value of the collection of shells in the British Museum?—I was not aware that it was Dr. Grant's evidence; I spoke of their commercial value. I think the commercial value and the scientific value of a large collection is nearly one and the same if they are not overloaded with duplicates, as you might add much to the mercantile value of the collection, and at the same time add but little to the scientific value, if you have a large number of duplicates.

1586. You think that as to the scientific and the mercantile value of a general collection of shells, the one is nearly resolvable into the other?—Yes, of a large collection, when you have no other duplicates than those which serve to illustrate the growth and variations of the shell.

1587. You have been asked whether you think the collection satisfactory; do you feel yourself capable, as a dealer, of deciding that question?—Yes; I do not know any great deal of the science but by dealing a long time in them; I have a general knowledge of shells, so far as the classification goes; of the anatomy of them and of the animals I know but little. I believe I have a general knowledge of the Linnæan and Lamarckian systems, as far as the classification goes; and I think

think that the arrangement, to the scientific man, may be more satisfactory now than to the public at large; the general arrangement is very good, but not complete. I think that, as far as the great divisions go, they are correct. There may be some alterations wanted in the subdivisions which I am not able to speak of, not having looked at it closely.

1588. You have visited the Museum very lately?—I saw it yesterday.

1589. Before yesterday had you visited it recently?—I think four weeks since.

1590. Are you in the habit of frequenting it much?—Seldom a month passes without my being there.

1591. Have you sold many specimens to the Museum?—No, very few indeed.

1592. Have you offered many for sale to the Museum?—No, I have never offered any but what have been purchased.

1593. When you have so made an offer, to whom do you apply?—I have sent my things up some days previous with a bill made out to the Trustees on approval, and they have gone to Mr. Gray's room. I know they came before the Trustees, but through what channel I am not capable of saying.

1594. Have you had frequent communication lately with Mr. Gray?—No; I think I have seen Mr. Gray but twice for five or six months.

1595. You saw him yesterday?—Yes; I was the bearer of a message from Paris to Mr. Gray.

1596. You have stated that the mercantile value and the scientific value of a collection may be resolved into one; may not there be a collection valuable for its completeness in all its parts, although its mercantile value to a dealer may not be very great?—In a large collection, I do not see how that can be.

1597. May not the commonest specimens of British shells be so arranged as to be very valuable to a student, though they may not be very valuable to a dealer?—I think not. I have known instances of a collection of British shells being worth more than a foreign collection of the same size; I have known a collection of British shells, without duplicates, for which 100*l.* has been given by a dealer.

1598. May not there be a value apart from the mercantile value, by reason of the arrangement, the classification and the naming, constituting, in point of fact, the value to a student?—I do not see it.

1599. Are you capable of stating to the Committee whether you think the collection of shells in the British Museum is so arranged and so named as to be in the most valuable condition for the purposes of study?—I do not think the collection of shells in the British Museum is by any means complete, for I think much more might be done; but it is so with all other collections. It is so with the Paris collections. From the rapid increase of the specimens in the British Museum, I am convinced that it must be very difficult to keep it in such a state as would be desirable. If the collection was complete, it would be a very easy thing to complete the arrangement of it; but while additions are continually being made, it must be attended with difficulty. The same remark was made by M. Valencienne in Paris, that the additions made to it rendered it difficult to keep it in a state that was desirable.

1600. In which museum are the classes most perfect?—They are re-arranging the Paris collection at present. Before they were disarranged in Paris, they were more complete than in the British Museum; but there is a disarrangement at present to enable their professor to re-arrange them.

1601. With reference to the time when the Paris collection was arranged and set out, in which collection were the classes most complete?—In the Paris Museum; that was in a comparative complete arrangement about 18 months since.

1602. You have spoken of the re-arranging of the Paris collection; under whose direction is that going on?—M. Valencienne.

1603. Who assists him?—A young man of the name of Rosseau.

1604. Are they men distinguished in that branch of science?—I believe M. Valencienne is not so capable of taking the charge of that division as M. Lamarck or Mr. Blainville, whom he succeeded. His knowledge is principally confined to ichthyology.

1605. The Leyden collection you say is a very fine collection, and you attribute that to the collection having been increased by their communication with the Eastern islands?—Yes, Japan and Java principally.

1606. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] With Japan the Dutch alone have any communication?—Yes, no other European power has any communication with it. I have been in company with M. Siebold, the gentleman who travelled there under the orders of the Dutch Government for the purpose of adding to the collection.

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1607. Mr. *Hawes.*] You said that the classification of the shells in the British Museum was good, as far as the arrangement goes?—I think the general arrangement good. There have been so many new genera discovered lately that it is very difficult to keep them always in order; but I think that most of the genera which Mr. Gray thinks good have been adopted in the collection.

1608. Supposing an eminent naturalist, such as Dr. Grant, should have given a contrary opinion, should you be disposed to doubt the correctness of that opinion in a scientific point of view?—I should in a mercantile point of view, and it is not consistent with my observations on that collection.

1609. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] And you regard the scientific value and the mercantile value as convertible terms?—Yes, in large collections, only removing the duplicates. I hope I shall not be considered as speaking with any ill feeling towards the Paris Museum; I have every reason to speak with respect of it; I have had large transactions with them, and I have met with the most liberal treatment at their hands. I think the whole of my transactions with the British Museum may be 20 *l.* or 30 *l.* since I commenced business; but with the Paris Museum, during the last 12 months, I have had more than 100 *l.*; and I have felt very much pleased in looking over the tables of the Paris Museum, and seeing that there are many fine specimens which I have passed to them; so that I hope it may not be supposed that I speak at all from a pique against the French Museum.

1610. *Chairman.*] Speaking generally of the British Museum, would you say that the shells are well named and sorted scientifically?—Compared with other collections, I should say yes.

1611. When you offer any articles to the British Museum, is it from a knowledge that you have that those specimens happen to be wanting?—I know nearly all the specimens that the British Museum have, and I know all that the Paris Museum have, and three or four times in my life I have sent things to be laid before the Trustees of the Britith Museum. I do not think the transactions I have had with the British Museum are more than six in number, and each time they have purchased all I sent them.

1612. Have you ever found any reluctance on their part to deal with you?—None.

1613. Lord *Stanley.*] If you happened to come into possession of some very rare specimens of shells which you knew were wanting there, you would offer them to the Trustees of the British Museum as readily as to any other persons, and with the expectation of their giving you the full price?—I should say so, because they have always purchased all that I have offered them.

1614. Mr. *Hawes.*] You said that the British Museum contains more unique specimens than the Paris collection does?—Yes; and I think the unique specimens are those that render a collection valuable in a scientific point of view.

1615. Have not you stated that many fine specimens have passed from your hands to the Paris collection?—Yes.

1616. Did you make any communication to the officers of the British Museum of the possession of the finer specimens?—I did not say that the fine shells I sent to Paris are finer than those they have in the British Museum.

1617. *Chairman.*] Were the specimens you sold to the Paris Museum specimens that you knew the British Museum possessed?—I cannot say so much as that; it has so happened that I have been going to Paris, and I have had occasion to send to them, and I may have sent things that the British Museum would have been glad of, but having larger transactions with the Museum at Paris, I sent them there, and then made one transaction of the whole.

1618. Lord *Stanley.*] A member of the Committee has called your attention to Dr. Grant as a great authority; do you know whether he has a very distinguished name as a conchologist?—I never heard of him before as a conchologist.

1619. Did you ever sell any shells to him, or hear of any person that sold any shells to him?—No; I think three or four years ago he bought three or four corals of me.

1620. Therefore, though he may be a very good zoologist in the branches to which he has applied himself, you would not look upon his authority as very high in reference to conchology?—No; nor do I think any one else would do that has any knowledge of conchology.

1621. Having a pretty general acquaintance with the principal collections of Europe, you do not know any one that is superior to the collection in the British Museum?—Not at this moment.

1622. *Chairman.*]

1622. *Chairman.*] Did you know the collection of the late Earl of Tankerville?—I did.

1623. Were there not some most valuable and beautiful specimens in that?—There were.

1624. Do you know whether any of those went into the possession of the British Museum?—They did.

1625. Some of the finest?—Some of the finest.

1626. Was that collection sold by public auction, or in what way?—There were two modes of disposing of that collection adopted. First, there was a printed catalogue made, and they were offered as a whole; they were exhibited for three or four months, each shell numbered. A catalogue was deposited in the room, with the price of each shell affixed; but there was an agreement, that although you became a purchaser, the shells were not to be removed till the expiration of the three or four months during which they were on view.

1627. Lord *Stanley.*] Are you acquainted with the principal dealers in shells?—Most of them, both in England and on the Continent.

1628. Do you know Mr. Cumings?—Yes, I know him as a dealer in shells.

1629. Have you had any dealings with him?—Yes, when he commenced business in shells.

1630. He is not to be considered as a gentleman that collects shells for his own amusement?—No; a dealer to all intents and purposes, and spoken of as a dealer in shells.

1631. And of course, in disposing of a collection of shells, Mr. Cumings would look to the best market he could find?—Yes.

1632. Are you also acquainted with the collection of birds in the British Museum?—I am.

1633. You are acquainted with the collection of British birds in the Museum?—Yes, I am.

1634. In what light do you consider that?—A very good collection.

1635. Is there any other collection with which you could compare the collection of British birds?—I know no other collection of British birds that can be compared to the collection of those in the British Museum.

1636. Neither public nor private?—Neither public nor private.

1637. In what state are they generally with regard to stuffing and setting up?—Very good.

1638. Do you know Mr. Gould, the person who stuffs birds for the British Museum?—I scarcely know him; I know him from his work as a stuffer.

1639. In what state is the general collection of birds in the British Museum?—The collection of foreign birds is not good.

1640. When you say it is not good, what do you mean?—The old specimens are badly stuffed, and they are in a very bad state.

1641. Will you define what you mean by the old specimens?—Those that have been stuffed upwards of seven or eight years.

1642. The improvement in the art of stuffing has been very considerable within that time, has it not?—I do not think there has been a general improvement in the art of stuffing; I think the excellent stuffing is confined to two or three in London.

1643. Do you know at what period Mr. Gould began to stuff birds for the British Museum?—I do not.

1644. What is the number of birds in the collection in the British Museum?—I cannot state.

1645. Can you state how many known species of birds there are?—No, I cannot.

1646. Have you examined the state of the birds in the Paris collection?—Yes, I have; they are very good.

1647. How are they stuffed and preserved there?—I believe the mode they adopt with some of them has an effect that is well to the eye, but it is not a method that I should approve; a cast is made of the bird, and the feathers placed on, to give it the appearance of the bird; that is done in some cases of birds of paradise, and some few other birds, the skins of which have been difficult to fill out.

1648. Should you conceive that the collections generally in the Paris Museum increase in proportion with the speed of zoological science?—Yes; I think they do, but not so rapidly as they have in the British Museum.

1649. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are the birds generally named both in the British and foreign collections in the British Museum?—I think the greater part are.

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1650. Did you ever ascertain the proportion named, as compared with the unnamed?—No; I had no motive for so doing.

1651. Are you able to give any opinion as to the scientific value of the nomenclature adopted?—No, I am not, except so far as following the most approved authorities; the nomenclature of Temminck has been adopted.

1652. Will you state in which collection the nomenclature of Temminck has been adopted?—I had occasion to look at the collection of foreign birds, and I saw one or two of Temminck's names.

1653. Can you state whether it is generally followed?—No.

1654. Are you accurately acquainted with Temminck's Work?—No; I know it, but I have it not.

1655. You stated that you have not known nor heard of Dr. Grant as a distinguished conchologist; did you ever hear of him as a distinguished naturalist?—Yes, as a lecturer on comparative anatomy.

1656. May not a distinguished naturalist have sufficient acquaintance with conchology to give a good general opinion as to a collection of shells?—So far as regards a general opinion I think he may.

1657. Are you then willing to bring your own opinion into competition with Dr. Grant's, upon the subject of conchology?—Yes, I think I am.

1658. Do you know the extent of his knowledge upon the subject?—I do not; but I think if he had been an eminent conchologist I must have heard of it.

1659. How must you have heard of it?—By having frequent communication with the principal conchologists of the day.

1660. That is, by having bought shells?—No; if he had been in the habit of visiting large collections, I should have heard that he had been visiting such and such collections, as I do of others.

1661. Do you know anything of the works he has published?—I am not acquainted with any, but I have heard of an Introduction to Comparative Anatomy, of which two parts are published.

1662. You never saw them?—I remember seeing some articles of his in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, before he came to London.

1663. Are you acquainted with any one work of his?—No, I am not.

1664. What is the number of species in the Paris collection?—I think about 4,000.

1665. What is the number in the English collection?—I think a hundred or two less; we have nothing like so many specimens.

1666. Supposing the British Museum collection to contain more unique specimens, the number of species being nearly equal, must it not be a great deal more valuable than the Paris collection?—No; the number of specimens in the Paris collection are much greater than those in the British Museum; the unique specimens add to the commercial value of ours, but as a counterbalance on the side of France, they have a greater number of specimens in their suites of species.

1667. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Are you acquainted with Monsieur Des Hayes?—Yes.

1668. And Dr. Beck?—Yes.

1669. And Mr. Broderip?—Yes; I know him by having had, as a dealer, some transactions with him.

1670. Are not those three gentlemen ranked amongst the foremost conchologists of the day?—I should say that Dr. Beck is one of the first conchologists of the day.

1671. Probably, in your transactions with those gentlemen, you would have heard of Dr. Grant if he had attained any great eminence in the study of conchology?—Yes. I spent the greater part of a day last week with Dr. Beck in Paris; we were then talking of the Paris and London collections. He said, you have a very fine collection of shells in the British Museum.

1672. Lord *Stanley.*] You say that the collection of birds in the British Museum is very imperfect; have you been acquainted with that collection for some years?—Yes; 14 years.

1673. Imperfect as it is now, how was it seven or eight years ago?—It was undeserving the name of a collection of birds some 10 or 11 years ago.

1674. Are you aware to what extent it has been increased within the last seven or eight years?—To such an extent that it has become a moderately good collection from being a very contemptible one.

1675. The improvement has been progressive, and latterly rapid?—I think the improvement in the birds has been equal to that in the shells.

1676. The

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1676. The space that can be allotted to birds in the British Museum is now completely occupied?—It is crowded.

1677. Then you would not agree with a witness who stated that the birds are spread over a disproportionately large space in the British Museum, to the exclusion of other objects?—That must be matter of taste; but my opinion is that the birds are too much crowded; the same number would occupy twice the space in the Paris Museum.

1678. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you refer (A. 1674) to the contemptible state of the collection seven or eight years ago, are you aware whether there were any vacant spaces at that time which could be filled up with birds or any other objects of natural history?—The time I speak of was before the specimens were removed to the new building, and then the space was very small, and crowded with specimens.

1679. Was not, in fact, the whole space occupied with some part of the collection or other?—Yes, it was.

1680. Lord *Stanley.*] Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the collection of corals?—I know it very well.

1681. What is the state of the collection of corals?—We have a very good collection of corals; it has been formed within four or five years.

1682. Then the result of your observation has been, that the shells have increased very rapidly, that the birds have increased very rapidly, and that the collection of corals, which is now a good collection, has been comparatively created within the last six or seven years?—Decidedly.

1683. When you say that the collection of corals is a respectable collection, will you institute a comparison with a similar collection either at Paris or Leyden?—I think our corals are equally good with those of Paris, and they are better than those of Leyden.

1684. And the whole collection is the work of the last six or seven years?—Yes.

1685. Mr. *Hawes.*] The Committee have been informed by one witness that in the conchological department there are many deficiencies; that the number of species of which there are specimens is not at all equal to the number known; is that so or not?—I think there are many common shells that the Museum is still in want of, if they have now only 4,000 species; I think above 8,000 are known.

1686. Therefore the Museum is only furnished with half of the species known?—I suppose that they have nearly half the known species.

Mr. *Edward Turner Bennett*, called in; and Examined.

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1687. Lord *Stanley.*] YOU are the Secretary to the Zoological Society?—I am.

1688. Have you acted in that capacity for some time?—For the last three years; before that time I was connected with the Society for several years as vice-secretary.

1689. You are a member of the council?—I am.

1690. And Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and editor of the Zoological Journal?—I took a large share in the editing of that work during its continuance.

1691. You have also edited several other papers and works upon the subject of zoology?—Yes.

1692. Of course you are conversant with the state of the Zoological collection of the British Museum?—I am.

1693. You have been in the habit of seeing it for a considerable number of years?—For many years; I think for nearly twenty years.

1694. Have you watched its progress for some years?—Yes; and I have seen it constantly progressing.

1695. Has the progress been such as to give you satisfaction, and to give you a favourable impression of the system upon which the management of the Museum has been conducted?—The progress has been very rapid and very considerable.

1696. How long have you known the British Museum?—About 20 years.

1697. What was the state of the zoological collection as to the mammalia and the birds when you first knew it?—When I first knew the collection, nearly the whole of the mammalia and the general collection of birds were contained in one small room, in the room which Mr. Gray now has for a working room.

1698. Of course at that time there could be no arrangement or classification of either

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either the one or the other?—The best that the space would afford, and the best that the collection was equal to.

1699. What was the state of the specimens which they had at that time?—I am afraid that I cannot answer that question; I was but a young student at that time.

1700. From what period do you date the general improvement in the zoological collections in the British Museum?—Probably from seven to eight years ago; at the time that more space was given to zoology, from that time the great increase in the zoological collections commenced.

1701. The space which is now applicable to objects of zoology is completely occupied?—It is in some parts crowded.

1702. Will you give your opinion as to the state of the arrangement and nomenclature, bearing in mind the difficulties under which the Museum still labours with respect to space?—The mammalia are at present much scattered, which is chiefly owing, I apprehend, to the want of space. There are some of them upon the staircase, some of them in the room devoted to the mammalia, and some of them in the adjoining room over the cases. That, I apprehend, is entirely owing to want of space; for there is no single room capable of containing the collection, with the exception of the large room in the new building, in which the general collection of birds is placed. The collection of birds is sufficiently accommodated for its present extent, although it is in some parts crowded; as there is sufficient space for that collection, I believe that the arrangement is satisfactory. The British birds have ample space appropriated to them, perhaps more than is absolutely required for them, and their arrangement is good. The reptiles are put into genera; they are not in that state of complete arrangement which would be desirable eventually. The fishes also are arranged in genera; but in some instances they are placed in masses as the collections have reached the Museum. The insects, I believe, are well arranged in the extensive series of cabinets that the Museum possesses. The shells are also arranged in the very extensive series of tables that are appropriated to them. The corals and the radiata are very fairly arranged.

1703. Applying yourself for the present to the mammalia and the birds, do you consider that as much has been done with regard to the arrangement, particularly with regard to that of the mammalia, as was possible to be done consistently with the limited space afforded by the present buildings?—I believe so. Additional space might be obtained by putting a gallery over the cases in the large room occupied by the mammalia; but whether there would be sufficient light for such a gallery I cannot say.

1704. You mean the saloon in the old building?—Yes.

1705. Would you have thought it desirable, looking to the general condition of the old building, and the state of progress of the new buildings, to have erected a gallery in the saloon for the purpose of a new classification there?—Being aware that within a moderate time a good space would be acquired, I probably should have been contented to have made the best use of the existing room, without incurring expense, to add slightly to it. The existing room might be regarded, in the interval, as a store room.

1706. What is the condition of the specimens of the mammalia in the British Museum?—Many of the older specimens are in a ragged condition; but those which have been recently introduced, are, generally speaking, good skins, and have been well stuffed.

1707. The attention of the Committee has been particularly called to the two specimens of the giraffe and the lama, as instances of bad stuffing. Do you happen to know where they came from?—The lama came from the College of Surgeons, very recently; I think within the last 12 months. The trustees of the Hunterian collection presented it to the trustees of the Museum. It is very badly stuffed; it was an old object, and badly stuffed originally.

1708. Are you aware that the giraffe was also sent stuffed from the College of Surgeons?—I am aware that there was a giraffe at the College of Surgeons, but I do not know which of those at the Museum was the one that belonged to the college. It was standing in the College museum for years, covered with dust. It was probably never good, and is certainly now very miserable.

1709. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The specimens bear respectively the names of the donors by whom they have been presented?—I have not attended, in this particular instance, to the labels attached to the specimens. I am aware that there have been

been giraffes for many years at the head of the staircase, and have not distinguished which was the one that lately arrived there.

1710. Lord *Stanley.*] Does it appear to you that sufficient care is taken by the officers of the Museum, in attending to the preservation of the specimens in the condition in which they now are?—I am not aware that there are any specimens exposed that are likely to be damaged by exposure. I think that those giraffes, for instance, are not likely to be damaged by any treatment they may meet with.

1711. You would not therefore coincide in opinion with a witness, who stated that many of the most valuable specimens were at this moment exposed to dust, and to the ravages of insects, and were suffering from the culpable neglect of those persons who have to attend to them?—I am not aware of any instance of a specimen in good condition, and liable to injury from dust, being exposed to it.

1712. With reference to the proposal to build a gallery in the saloon, you cannot speak as to the safety of such a proceeding?—Not at all; I spoke only of a space that might possibly be created.

1713. You cannot suggest any other mode in which, in the old buildings, additional space could be obtained for the objects of zoology?—I believe not. I am aware that a large proportion of the rooms are literally filled with books, and I do not see any part of the present building that is not filled with objects connected with the institution.

1714. With the space which at present is at the disposal of the Trustees, can you imagine any arrangement which would allow of the exhibition of a greater number of specimens, and of a better classification than now exists?—I can conceive that in some departments a better classification might be made, if there were more time at the disposal of the Trustees: that is to say, if the Trustees, by having more officers, had the disposal of more working hours.

1715. Do you conceive that the system of arrangement which has been adopted in the British Museum, with reference to the mammalia, is that which is best calculated for assisting the advancement of science?—With regard to the arrangement of the specimens, I have stated, that owing to the limited space the officers have not the power of making the most advantageous disposition of the collection. With regard to the classification, I may state that the plan that has been adopted has been to follow some accepted authority, with respect to each department; that perhaps is not the course that should eventually be followed in a national institution; although at present it may be very convenient. A national institution, having a large collection, (or indeed any extensive collection,) affords opportunities for improving and advancing the science, and not merely for embodying the views of an individual who has previously written respecting it. According to the extent of the collection placed under the disposal of competent men, would be their power of advancing science; not merely showing what it is at this day, but carrying it forward.

1716. You would not, however, recommend any arbitrary deviation from the fixed system of classification, according to the best authorities?—It appears to me that those authorities have themselves been created by deviating, in various degrees, from the authorities who preceded them.

1717. At the present moment, whose arrangement and classification, with regard to the mammalia, should you consider to be of the highest authority?—Cuvier's, I believe.

1718. You are aware that his classification is that which is adopted, with some slight variations, in the British Museum?—I am aware of it; it is not the classification which is adopted in the museum of the Zoological Society, which may, by some, be considered as an arbitrary one; but which is, in reality, an attempt at a more natural classification. There is, however, no published work in which that system is explained in sufficient detail, to enable the student to follow it out; there are partial sketches of it, but it is not yet worked out in a published form.

1719. You would not be disposed, in the present state of the collection, to censure the following the system of Cuvier, with such trifling deviations as the discretion of the person charged with that department might point out from time to time?—It is perhaps the most convenient plan for the student.

1720. At the same time it is desirable that no deviation should take place without a notice?—Deviations must, in some instances, take place on account of the accession of new subjects.

1721. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] With regard to the nomenclature to be adopted, you have

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have referred to the improvement of science, which an improved nomenclature might promote; do you consider that a museum is an institution for direct instruction in science, or for the depository of the objects of science?—I consider that any extensive collection of the objects of science would induce those who are charged with the care of them to endeavour, in proportion to the opportunities afforded by the possession of such collections, to advance the science to which they relate

1722. But the keepers of such collections would have only the same individual authority which the Cuviers or the Linnæuses of another age have had in their respective works?—Merely so.

1723. It would still rest then upon the authority of the individual keeper of the particular department, whether in a museum, properly so called, or in any institution for the direct and specific purpose of the advancement of science?—Yes.

1724. You have referred to the imperfect state of the collections 20 years ago; do you wish the Committee to understand that such imperfect state was owing to any want of science on the part of those who were at that time the officers in charge, or to the want of space in the buildings to receive and display either what they had, or what they might desire to receive?—In the part of the house that was accessible to the public, there was evidently want of space for a large collection. Whether at that time the Museum possessed a collection in store I am not prepared to state.

1725. Was the imperfect state owing to any want of science on the part of the officers then in charge?—I think the earliest of my acquaintance with the Museum must have been in the time of Dr. Shaw, whose publications are very generally known. They are not works equal to the wants of the present time, but they were respectable with reference to the then existing state of zoological science in England.

1726. Were there any higher authorities at that time?—At that time the zoologists of the Continent, and especially those of France, had very considerably advanced the science which they cultivated; but our connexion with the Continent was not so intimate during the war as it became immediately after the years 1814 or 1815: and probably the improvements in classification that took place during that time on the Continent were not so well known here as they have subsequently become. Perhaps also they might not, at that time, have been appreciated as they have since been.

1727. The taste for zoology was increased by the intercourse with the Continent?—The first step in the recent advancement of zoology as a science in this country certainly was contemporaneous with the opening of the intercourse with the Continent.

1728. But at the time when you first knew the Museum, was there a higher authority in England on the immediate subjects committed to him than Dr. Shaw?—On those subjects generally, there certainly was not.

1729. You do not attribute to any want of science on Dr. Shaw's part the imperfect state of the collection?—No; England possessed then, and it still possesses, one of the highest authorities on the species of ornithology. Dr. Latham, more than 50 years ago, published his "General Synopsis of Birds," which immediately became a standard work, and still remains a work of authority, although his arrangement is now altogether obsolete. For species, however, it is yet valuable, and necessary to be consulted by all students.

1730. Lord *Stanley*.] What would have been your opinion of the prudence of the course pursued by the Trustees of the British Museum, if they had, in the present state of the buildings and of the collection, laid out large sums in the last few years in the purchase of specimens of mammalia?—I have thought it desirable, with reference to the Zoological Society, on various occasions, when objects have been offered for sale to the council of that Society, to look forward to the time when we should acquire the means of accommodating the specimens; and, contrary to the opinion of some of the members of the council, have urged the acquisition and the safe storing of objects that we could not at the time exhibit, but which we hoped to be able to exhibit hereafter. There are many objects, opportunities for acquiring which occur from time to time, and may not perhaps soon occur again; and I have therefore thought that opportunities of securing such objects at moderate prices should never be lost.

1731. The question rather applied, not to the purchase of any very rare specimens that happened to occur, but to an endeavour to fill up a collection which

was very imperfect, while you had no space in which you could arrange and classify them?—The possession of skins of common objects, even unstuffed, would be advantageous. They might be so kept in well arranged stores as to be capable of being referred to by any person desirous of consulting the collection.

1732. Bearing in mind that the purchases of the British Museum are at the expense of the public, do you think it would have tended to give satisfaction if a large proportion of the Parliamentary grant had been laid out in the purchase of objects comparatively perishable, and which could not for many years be exhibited to the public?—Without a prospect of shortly acquiring the means of exhibiting them, I should have hesitated in purchasing largely.

1733. You are acquainted with the ornithological collection in the British Museum; what do you consider to be the condition and the state of completeness of the British collection of birds?—The condition of it is generally good; and it makes a very near approach to completeness.

1734. As a separate collection is it very complete?—It is.

1735. Do you think it desirable that there should be a separate collection of British birds, being complete as it is, or that they should be incorporated in the general collection?—In that particular instance I believe I should be willing to keep such a collection separate. It was the collection of Colonel Montagu, whose Ornithological Dictionary is a standard work in British ornithology; and therefore the mass of these, being his actual specimens, acquire a distinct and additional value as compared with ordinary British specimens. Generally speaking, I should, however, prefer to blend collections into an entire system.

1736. Are you acquainted with the progress which has been made in the last few years in the general collection of birds in the British Museum?—It has been very considerable.

1737. Though still very imperfect?—Though still not the collection that it should be.

1738. With regard to the birds, are there any means, in the present state of the British Museum, of exhibiting a larger number of specimens than are now exhibited, or of giving them a more perfect classification?—I think there are not. It is possible that a different arrangement of shells might give accommodation for a few more, but not for any large number; and in some cases they are so crowded that the small additional space which might thus be obtained would be advantageously occupied by the more open distribution of the specimens in these crowded cases.

1739. You would not say that a disproportionate amount of room was wasted upon the birds?—Birds are so very attractive, and so very beautiful a class of the animal kingdom, that I believe in most museums, and certainly in that of the Zoological Society, they occupy a large proportional share of the entire space for exhibition.

1740. In the British Museum, would you be of opinion that a disproportionate space is allotted to them?—In most museums, birds occupy a space perhaps disproportionate; I should say that at present the birds have proportionally much larger and better accommodation than the mammalia.

1741. But still the birds are rather crowded than otherwise?—Certainly.

1742. Is the nomenclature of the birds, and the classification generally, satisfactory to you?—It is generally satisfactory. The arrangement followed is not that which I should myself have adopted, but it is part of the system to which I have before alluded, of adopting the classification of some competent accepted authority.

1743. The system which has been followed is that of Temminck?—It is.

1744. Is he considered as good an authority as any?—He is very generally so considered.

1745. You would not point out any system which you would prefer to that of Temminck?—A system has been sketched out which I should unquestionably prefer to that of Temminck; but it has not been pursued into all its details, neither indeed has that of M. Temminck.

1746. You are acquainted with the collection of shells in the British Museum; what is your opinion of that collection?—It is an extensive collection, has very much increased of late years, and is very extensively named.

1747. Are you aware whether, in proportion to the number of specimens, it is one of great scientific value?—I believe that it is.

1748. Have you any collection of shells in the Zoological Society?—Nothing

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at this moment that can be called a collection; but the Society will probably soon acquire a collection. An agreement has been entered into, by which it will be optional with it to acquire a very extensive collection upon certain terms.

1749. You mean the collection of Mr. Cumings?—Yes.

1750. Will you give the Committee an account of the negociation between the Zoological Society and Mr. Cumings, and the condition under which you have now the prospect of obtaining that collection?—Mr. Cumings stated his wish that his collection should be open to public view. He was desirous that it should be exhibited through the medium of the Zoological Society rather than of any other body. He was also very anxious that it should be well exhibited, and that all the specimens contained in it should be shown; and he stipulated that the Society should not become possessed of it until they had provided accommodation adequate for the exhibition of every specimen, not in drawers, but in glazed cases. In order to secure this, and also to secure his collection against being dispersed, he entered into an agreement to vest the collection in trustees, in trust that they, when the Zoological Society had provided sufficient accommodation for it, but not until then, should place it with the Society for the purpose of exhibition. Mr. Cumings reserved to himself to be the first curator (for the appointment of a curator of the collection is one of the conditions), and stipulated for a fixed annual payment to be made to him from the time of his entering on the duties of that office.

1751. Supposing that at the end of the period the Zoological Society should not have complied with the terms of Mr. Cumings' proposal, what becomes of the shells in that case?—In the event of the Society not having within ten years provided accommodation satisfactory to Mr. Cumings, if alive, or to his trustees in the event of his decease, the collection reverts to Mr. Cumings, if he be then alive, and if he be dead it goes to the British Museum, accompanied by a copy of the deed of trust, with the view of indicating to the Trustees what were the wishes of the individual to whom the public are indebted for the collection.

1752. You stated that Mr. Cumings preferred the Zoological Society as the depositary of his collection of shells; will you state what you presume to have been the reasons of that preference?—One of the reasons, perhaps a very influential one, was a desire on his part that his collection, being a very extensive one, and entirely made by himself, should form the basis of a collection, to be called "The Cumingian Collection of Shells," a name which, according to the terms of the deed of trust, must be applied to it by the Zoological Society in the event of their becoming the depositaries of it. Of course, the addition of his shells to an extensive collection previously formed, would not have entitled him to claim the affixing of his name to the entire collection.

1753. Then you are not of opinion that Mr. Cumings declined, in the firs instance, offering his collection to the British Museum, from thinking that the specimen would not there be taken care of, but from feeling that the collection was already so large that it would not be consistent with the arrangement of the Museum to keep his collection separate and distinct?—I have said that it was one of his objects that his shells should form the foundation of a collection bearing his name. Another motive for his preference of the Zoological Society was, that a very large proportion of the great number of his novelties had been made known through the medium of the Society's publications, and were consequently, to a certain extent, already identified with the Society. A third motive was his unwillingness that his shells, which are, generally speaking, very perfect specimens, should be dispersed among others, some of which, in his estimation, were not so elegant or perfect as his own.

1754. Have you any catalogues in your collection in the Zoological Society?—Our catalogues are very imperfect. I can scarcely call them catalogues. We have some inventories; an inventory complete in one department, commenced in another, and partially commenced in one or two others.

1755. Have you ever seen any catalogues of any Continental museums?—The most extensive catalogue I ever saw of any public Continental collection is the catalogue of the Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy in Paris, prepared for the purpose of showing its condition at the time of the death of Cuvier.

1756. Do you think it would have been desirable that the Trustees of the Museum, in the present state of that collection, should have attempted the formation and publication of catalogues of their collections?—I am not sure that at any time a catalogue of the entire collection would be a desirable object for publication;

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publication; but it is unquestionably desirable that catalogues should be prepared.

1757. But you would not recommend a publication of any catalogue in the present state of the collections, and in the present state of the locality of the Museum?—Certainly not of any full catalogues.

1758. In what manner have you principally increased your collections in the Zoological Society, by purchase or by exchange?—Principally by presents; in some measure by purchase; and very little by exchange. We have in one or two instances received specimens from Continental museums, and we have given other specimens to those museums; but as a matter of pride or of feeling, we have given a present and have received a present; it has been wished not to consider the transaction in the light of barter.

1759. Have you in making purchases ever purchased a considerable number of specimens which you already possessed, with a view of afterwards exchanging those duplicates with other bodies?—In no instance.

1760. Would you consider that a desirable mode of proceeding for any public institution, and especially for such an institution as the British Museum?—I should think not.

1761. Are you acquainted with the constitution of the British Museum?—I am aware generally that the property is vested in trustees, who are partly official, partly the representatives of certain families, and partly elected by the other trustees.

1761*. Do you think this is a mode of government which is likely to produce a body of trustees, who would give their attention to the interests of the Museum, and promote the cause of science in the different departments?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

1762. Would you consider it desirable to substitute for such a board of trustees, a board which should be composed of scientific men as such in the different departments which are contained in the British Museum?—I should hesitate much in recommending such a substitution.

1763. You do not think that it follows, that a man particularly distinguished for his scientific attainments in a particular branch, is therefore necessarily a desirable person to have as a trustee of such an institution as the British Museum?—As a trustee, perhaps not; I can conceive the possibility that a person attached to a particular department of science, and placed on that account in the situation of a trustee, might interfere with the officers charged with that department, to a greater extent than would be agreeable to them or beneficial to the institution.

1764. Do you conceive that the officers at the head of separate departments in an institution, consisting of a great number of departments, would rather prefer being subject to the control of a general superintending board of men of education and of great attainments, than being subject to a board in which each of their separate departments should be represented by some person distinguished for his attainments in that particular branch?—I conceive that generally the officers of the departments would rather refer to a board of men of general education and general information, than to such a board as the one spoken of.

1765. You conceive that the officer at the head of each department would feel himself more free to act, than if he were subject to a superior authority in his own immediate department?—In that case I apprehend he would think that he had one person to whom he should, on all occasions, more especially refer; and he would rarely be disposed to act without consulting the trustee whom he might look upon as his more immediate director.

1766. And you would desire that the officer at the head of each department, supposing him to be a competent man, should have considerable latitude given him in the management of his department?—Very considerable.

1767. Is it not important, in order to procure the services of scientific men, that a considerable latitude should be given to them?—I think so. I think too that any scientific man would work with more energy, being aware that the whole credit of the arrangement and condition of his special department would redound to himself.

1768. What is your opinion generally of the officers who from time to time have been appointed to the heads of the different departments of the British Museum, as men of science and attainments?—My experience is much more limited than the question implies; but the whole of those that I have known have been

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been men either well versed in their different departments, or desirous of making themselves well acquainted with them.

1769. Are the officers at the heads of the different departments or sub-divisions of departments in the British Museum, men of science in those particular departments to which their attention has been turned?—Generally.

1770. Mr. *Hawes.*] In all cases?—Perhaps not in all cases in the particular departments to which they were appointed.

1771. *Chairman.*] Has the collection of Colonel Montagu, which you alluded to, deteriorated in condition since it was purchased?—I am not aware that it has generally; but some of the specimens that were in bad condition when it was purchased have, I believe, been from time to time replaced by others.

1772. Has it been well kept?—It has, as far as I am aware.

1773. Do you think that your specimens at the Zoological Society are altogether in better condition than those in the British Museum?—They are probably, as regards the preparation, as nearly as possible in equal condition as the more recent ones in the British Museum, both having passed through the same hands in the preparing and setting up.

1774. Your giraffes, for instance?—They are in a very different condition from those which have been exposed for so many years, ours being both of recent acquisition. We have two giraffes: one which belonged to his late Majesty, and died at Windsor, and one which it was intended to import living from the Cape of Good Hope about two years since, but which died very shortly after it was embarked.

1775. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you visited the British Museum often?—Frequently. I have gone there whenever I have had occasion to consult specimens contained in the collection.

1776. Over what period of time has that extended?—My early visits were more than 20 years ago. My occasional visits for the purposes of consultation have extended over about 10 or 12 years.

1777. And you have seen a remarkable improvement of late years?—Yes.

1778. What was the state of the catalogues 20 years ago in the Zoological collection?—I cannot speak of the catalogues at that time.

1779. What is the state of the catalogues at present?—I believe that in most of the Zoological departments there are useful catalogues in the possession of the officers.

1780. Will you state one?—I had occasion about two or three months ago to examine the British bats. Mr. Gray then laid before me all the specimens of British bats contained in the Museum, and he laid before me at the same time a catalogue of the entire collection of bats. There were numbers and letters referring to each particular specimen; the names of those species were entered, and the localities from which they were obtained were also stated.

1781. Will you describe of what portion of the collection that was a catalogue?—I consulted it only with reference to the bats.

1782. Have you examined any other catalogue?—I have seen a catalogue of the insects; another of the British birds; and a general catalogue of the reptiles; I have also seen preparations for a catalogue of the shells.

1783. Can you speak accurately as to the state of the catalogues you have seen; are they complete, comprising the entire of the collection?—I have never compared any of the catalogues with the collection.

1784. Do they profess to be entire catalogues?—The catalogue to which I more particularly referred, was given to me to aid me in my research, to prove to me that the specimens I was consulting were really British; a catalogue was put into my hands which stated the precise locality in which each individual was obtained.

1785. What specimen was it to which you referred?—I think there were 12 or 13 species of British bats.

1786. Will you mention or describe the exact mode in which it is entered in the catalogue?—The catalogue is in Mr. Gray's writing. The species which he considers as true vespertiliones are thus entered in it:

No. of Species.	NAME AND SYNONYMA.	Habitat.	Donor.
35	Vespertilio Serotinus, Schreb. Fischer, Mamm. 103. Vespertilio Noctula, Geoff., Ann. Mus.	*a** England, London.	Dr. Leach.
36	Vespertilio Nattereri, Kuhl Watter. Ann., Fischer, Mamm., 102.	*a* England, London; *b* ditto.	Mr. Gray. Ditto
37	Vespertilio discolor, Natt. Kuhl, Wett. Ann. Fischer, Mamm., 104.	*a* Plymouth.	Dr. Leach.
38	Vespertilio mystacinus, Leist. Kuhl, Wett. Ann. Fischer, Mamm., 105.	*a* Devonshire. *b* Cambrige.	Dr. Leach. Rev. L. Jenyns

* Mark of individual specimen.

Each of the articles is entered on a separate page of the MS. List; which will allow of their being at any time arranged according to the system which may be adopted.

1787. Are those catalogues generally known to the visitors of the Museum?—I do not know that they are.

1788. Does it require individual application to the keeper of the department to obtain them?—I should apprehend that it does.

1789. So that the public generally have no advantage from the catalogues which exist?—The public generally, I apprehend, require no such advantage. Such information is interesting to students only.

1790. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You are making a distinction between the public and the scientific student?—Yes.

1791. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are there any means taken to inform the students generally that the catalogues are accessible?—I am not aware that there are.

1792. So that a student might visit the Museum, not knowing the keeper, and not have the advantage of such a catalogue?—It is to be presumed that any person advancing in the study of any department of natural history will become acquainted with others who are pursuing the same study, and will, through that acquaintance, acquire introductions and general information as to the facilities that can be obtained.

1793. But a stranger visiting the Museum for scientific purposes would have no means of knowing that there was a catalogue?—I am not aware that he would, unless it be mentioned in the Synopsis, without inquiring of some person connected with the department.

1794. Have you seen the catalogue of the College of Surgeons?—I have seen various parts of it.

1795. Are you aware that that is published in parts?—Yes.

1796. Are you aware that it meets with a sale?—I believe that it does.

1797. Why do you think that the publication of such a catalogue, in reference to the Museum, would not be equally advantageous, as in the case of the College of Surgeons?—In the case of the College of Surgeons, much of the catalogue is devoted to the description of particular specimens. The descriptions given in that catalogue are, in fact, chapters in natural history, physiology or pathology.

1798. Is it or is it not a valuable publication?—Exceedingly valuable.

1799. Why should not a similar publication of equal value be produced of the collection in the British Museum?—The natural history collections of the Museum are of a different class from the anatomical preparations which, in a great measure, compose the collection in the College of Surgeons, and from the specimens of morbid alterations of structure, which constitute a great part of the remainder.

1800. Why should anatomical and pathological collections be susceptible of greater interest than objects of natural history?—Many of the specimens in the College of Surgeons are illustrative of facts connected with the individual specimens, which are often new to science. The description of the great mass of the objects in the British Museum would make known no subjects but those actually described in works already published.

1801. Would not it make known the number, value and extent of the specimens existing in the collection?—If we were to take the mammalia, for instance, I should

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should say that little advantage would be derived from the publication of a catalogue of such a collection as at present exists in the British Museum.

1802. Is that because the collection itself is poor?—Yes, as compared with the number of species known.

1803. Assuming the collection to be a vabluable one, does no advantage arise from the publication of a catalogue?—I would prefer the publication of an entire catalogue, marking the things that were or were not possessed.

1804. Can you anticipate the time when a perfect collection will ever be made?—It is impossible.

1805. Would you delay the publication of a catalogue till it is complete?—No; I should prefer publishing a complete catalogue of the department of science; in fact, a species of that department, indicating the objects possessed, and consequently those which are deficient.

1806. With a view to inform the public what exists and what does not exist, both of which are valuable to the student?—Yes.

1807. Then in fact you are in favour of the formation of an accurate catalogue of the Zoological department?—As part of a general system of zoology, rather than with reference to the Museum itself.

1808. But that gives it a higher value in the estimation of scientific men?—Yes.

1809. Therefore it is still more desirable that the publication should take place?—Yes, as regards science generally.

1810. You have been asked some questions respecting the constitution of the Museum, and you have stated that you think a combination of official, family and elected trustees is in favour generally of the promotion of science?—I think, with reference to that question, I gave no answer.

1811. Now supposing the Trustees were composed of some of the most distinguished men of the present day in the various departments of science, and suppose under them, appointed by them, were distinguished men, who were to act as professors, and in whom the general management of the Museum was to vest, the details being in the hands of this board of professors, the general government and responsibility or control being in the hands of this body of scientific trustees, what is your opinion of such a constitution?—I think I have already objected to scientific trustees, as such, on the ground that there might possibly be more interference by them than would be agreeable to the officers in charge.

1812. Then you think a trustee of general education is better able to direct and to look after the Zoological department than a trustee who is himself an eminent zoologist?—I assume that in that case there would be little disposition on the part of the trustee to interfere with an officer who is a zoologist.

1813. Therefore you would wholly leave the management of the department to the zoologist at the head of it; and you think it not desirable to place any competent person over the head of that department, to ascertain whether he does his duty to the public?—I think it scarcely desirable that a person should be appointed as a trustee solely on account of his competence in any particular department.

1814. Supposing an eminent zoologist to be a man of rank; would he not be more competent to look after an officer of the Zoological department than a man of rank who is not a zoologist?—Assuming that he does not interfere, or that he interferes very little, with the details of the department, I should say that he would be a valuable trustee.

1815. Then you prefer a board of trustees who interfere very little, and who themselves have little particular information with respect to the different departments under their care?—I prefer such a board composed of men of general information, to one the members of which might be tempted to interfere unnecessarily.

1816. That it should be a board of honour, and not a board of work?—Not a board for directing the details of the departments.

1817. And you think that very advantageous to science?—I think it more advantageous than a board which would remove the responsibility from the heads of the departments.

1818. But suppose the board did not remove the responsibility from the heads of the departments, that the responsible management of each department rested entirely

entirely in the hands of the head of the department only, controlled by the board as scientific trustees, as to the general discharge of duty, in that case do you think that any disadvantage would accrue?—I do not think that a board of scientific trustees would be a special advantage, and I assume that there would be disadvantage resulting from it, if it led to the effects that I have anticipated.

1819. Is any one of the trustees more than another distinguished for his knowledge of natural history at present?—There is one.

1820. Will you name him?—The Earl of Derby.

1821. Would you remove him from the board of trustees?—No.

1822. Why not, upon your principle?—I have no idea that he interferes in the way that I have stated.

1823. But the moment he applied his particular knowledge of that department in the management, you would remove him?—No, I would not.

1824. But with reference to his situation as trustee, you do not attach any value to his knowledge of natural history?—His knowledge is advantageous while applied to the general management, without interfering in the details of the department with which he is conversant.

1825. Suppose there to be an eminent antiquary elected, and to be elected because he was an eminent antiquary, according to the constitution of the Museum, would you in that case restrict him from more particularly looking after the antiquarian department of the Museum?—It might be advantageous in one point of view. It would be advantageous, for instance, to have trustees who would see the deficiencies of the collection in the several branches with which they are specially acquainted, and would feel a particular interest in supplying them.

1826. Then there would be some advantages in having trustees who were distinguished for their knowledge of particular departments?—The advantages that I adverted to in my last answer.

1827. You would not exclude them altogether from the trust?—No; I am of opinion that advantages might be derived from their appointment. I have suggested also that disadvantages might result from it. It would be advantageous, of course, that there should be a degree of interest taken by the individual trustees in the several branches intended to be promoted by the institution.

1828. It appears then, in your opinion, an advantage where a trustee possesses particular knowledge, but it is a disadvantage where he applies it?—The disadvantage consists in his interfering with the officer of the department in the arrangement and distribution of the objects.

1829. Supposing his knowledge of that particular department dictates that interference?—Yes. I consider it objectionable that any trustee should undertake the direction of details.

1830. May it not therefore be inferred from your evidence, that it is to be considered to the advantage of a trustee that he should have scientific knowledge, and that it is to be considered a disadvantage when he uses it in the particular department in which he is best qualified to use it?—I have stated in my previous answers that advantage might result from his using his knowledge to increase the collection, but not from his application of it in the disposal, arrangement and distribution of the department, which should, I think, be left to the officer in charge of it.

1831. *Chairman.*] Do you regard the duty of a trustee to be general supervision, and not detailed direction?—Yes.

1832. Is that the meaning of the answers you have given?—Yes.

Martis, 19° *die Aprilis*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Sir Robert H Inglis.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Hawes.	

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *E. T. Bennett*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *E. T. Bennett.*

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1833. Mr. *Hawes.*] ARE you a brother of the Mr. Bennett who is engaged in the British Museum at present?—My brother has been for several years an officer in the Banksian department; he has been in it since its formation.

1834. I think you stated, in your former examination, that the arrangements and nomenclature in the natural history collection, keeping in mind the space that could be devoted to it, was as good as could be expected?—My answer on that occasion referred principally to the arrangement, considered with reference to the present space; want of space would not prevent the naming of the specimens; and the naming of the specimens is not so complete as could be wished.

1835. To what extent is it deficient, and to what do you attribute that deficiency?—Among the fishes especially, the naming is not so complete as in other departments.

1836. Have you examined the collection with accuracy, so as to be able to give evidence on that point?—I have not; my statement is founded on a general observation of the tickets attached to the specimens.

1837. And with regard to the naming of the individual specimens, you are not now able to speak of the proportion the named specimens bear to the unnamed?—I think that nearly the whole of the mammalia are named, and that a very large proportion of the birds are also named.

1838. Do you know Mr. South, the naturalist?—I do.

1839. Do you consider him, as a naturalist, one whose authority should have weight with the Committee in giving his opinion?—Yes.

1840. Suppose Mr. South did not think most of the mammalia rightly named, how would you reconcile that with the statement you have made?—I should refer to my former answer, that I have not so closely looked at them.

1841. There may be deficiencies in the nomenclature on that point, without your being able to give any information on the subject?—Not considerable.

1842. Mr. South states (1125 page 27) with reference to the mammalia, "I do not think most of them are named." Will you affirm or contradict that statement?—I will neither affirm nor contradict it; but my impression is, that most of them are named; I speak to a general impression from an inspection of the cases, without having looked so closely at them as to make a proportional statement.

1843. Speaking of the collection generally, which do you consider has hitherto been considered most useful to science, the collection in Paris, at the Jardin des Plantes, or the collection at the British Museum?—Science has certainly been more benefited by the collection at Paris, than by that in the British Museum.

1844. Will you state why science has derived more advantages from the Paris collection than the London collection?—There has been a greater number of active men engaged in making known to the scientific world the contents of that collection.

1845. When you speak of active men, do you not mean by that, men of distinguished science?—I do.

1846. Do you know the part which those naturalists have taken in the management of the collection in Paris?—I believe that each department is in charge of a professor and an assistant.

1847. Do those professors form a board for the general management of the collection?—I have so understood.

1848. Do you trace any connexion between the greater utility of the Paris collection

collection as compared with the London collection, between the board so composed and the consequent benefits that are accruing from that collection?—I believe that it is useful that the persons in charge of different parts of the collection should understand each other's views and wishes, and in that way such a board would be advantageous.

1849. Then may it not be inferred, that a similar board, composed of men with similar qualifications, would be equally efficient in London?—The British Museum is not a museum of natural history only. If there were a museum of natural history alone, I can conceive that a board of heads of departments might be very advantageous for all natural arrangements.

1850. But confining the examination at present simply to the natural history department, comparing it in that respect with the Paris institution, do you think a board of officers, with the general direction of that department, would be more beneficial than the present system?—I think that it might be so; looking upon it as distinct from the rest of the Museum.

1851. Would you place such a board under any control or superintendence?—I should, in such a case, suggest that there should be another board, a superintending board.

1852. Composed of what kind of men?—Most advantageously, probably, composed to a considerable extent of official persons; that is to say, of that class of official persons who, by their direct connexion with the executive government, with the colonies, and with the army and navy, might be able to afford facilities for the improvement of the collection. I think that another class of official persons might be added to these, consisting of the presidents of those learned bodies, chartered societies of London, which are devoted to the particular departments that would form part of such a museum. To these might, perhaps, be advantageously added a certain number of persons who had themselves contributed, or whose families had contributed, to increase the collection. There might also be added a few, but probably no large number of, elected trustees.

1853. Official trustees, who have considerable public duties to discharge, are the parties to whom you would look for the management and direction of this museum?—I should look to them in part, considering that great advantage might be derived to such a museum, from the persons more immediately interested in it being brought into contact with those who had the power of increasing the collection, through the intervention of their agents or officers in different parts of the world; say, for instance, the Foreign Secretary: through the consuls he might aid very materially in increasing the collection of such a museum.

1854. Sir *R. Inglis.*] And the Colonial Secretary?—Yes.

1855. Mr. *Hawes.*] This board would be a board controlling and directing the officers?—Not in details; and I should scarcely propose to give to such a board control and direction, but rather general supervision.

1856. You would expect them to attend sometimes?—Undoubtedly.

1857. Suppose it should turn out, from an examination of the attendance of the official Trustees, that they have hardly ever attended the Museum, would you continue them?—Looking to the advantages to be derived from their co-operation, I should still recommend that they should form part of such a board, in the hope that in the succession of officers, some would be found who would take that interest which others perhaps might not.

1858. Do you think the Lord Chancellor might be one?—He would scarcely form an essential part of the board of a museum of natural history, constituting, as I am now assuming, a distinct establishment. The two principal officers of the Government might well be connected with such a board, although they might give very little attendance to it.

1859. What duties would you impose on them?—Merely to act as Trustees, in conjunction with others who might have more time to devote to attendances.

1860. Do you not think the Trustees could avail themselves of their services when they required them?—Perhaps not so readily or effectively as if they were themselves interested in the trust.

1861. What is the difference between an official Trustee, who never attends, and a member of the Government, who may be supposed willing to listen to the improvements with reference to the Museum?—It seems to me that if you could bring such official persons together in a board, you would, by making them a part of the board, interest them more in its objects, than by merely going to them as to persons to whom you were to apply for assistance when wanted.

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1862. Do you think the First Lord of the Treasury is likely to attend?—Not to attend often. But he is one of those whom it would be well to connect with the board.

1863. Supposing he never attended, and took no other part than when he was applied to by his brother Trustees, do you think it desirable that he should be nominally a Trustee?—Their applications to him would probably be attended with greater effect in consequence of his being a Trustee.

1864. What do you think of the Attorney-general?—I should scarcely add him to the natural history board.

1865. The Lord Steward?—I should scarcely add him.

1866. The Lord Chamberlain?—The board which I have been led to suggest, would consist of perhaps two prominent officers of the Cabinet (the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer), and of no other official person connected with the Government, except those whose position would enable them to add to the stores and possessions of the Museum.

1867. In fact men to be made use of when wanted by the Trustees, not to take any other part in the Museum?—Men who, on suggestions being made to them as part of the board of Trustees, by their brother Trustees, or by the officers in charge, would have the power of aiding materially in carrying those suggestions into effect.

1868. But the main management of the Museum you suggest should be placed in the hands of a board of scientific men?—The internal management of a natural history museum might be placed in the hands of a board composed of the heads of the several natural history departments.

1869. Why should not the board of officers, composed of the heads of the departments under their care, be competent for directing the Museum, you having admitted such a board to be best for the Natural History department?—The objects of the British Museum are too miscellaneous to admit of a board being formed from the officers to manage its internal affairs, so advantageously as might be expected in a natural history museum from a board formed of the officers of Natural History only, the several branches of which are more or less intimately connected with each other.

1870. Is there any department whose duties are so miscellaneous as that of the Natural History department?—I have said that the different branches of natural history appear to me more or less intimately connected with each other. I do not see, on the other hand, any appreciable way in which antiquities, for instance, are immediately connected with natural history.

1871. You think it would be difficult for the heads of the other departments, the Printed Book department and the department of Antiquity, for instance, to work well together for the management of those departments?—I scarcely know how to answer that question.

1872. You think a board of naturalists might work well, but a board similarly constituted for the other departments would not; is that the fair conclusion from your evidence?—I can speak less decidedly of those departments than of the natural history; but even in them there might possibly be a subdivision. Literature and art form two branches of study in a great degree distinct from each other, although literature is, of course, an essential portion of every branch of study.

1873. Are you well acquainted with the management of the British Museum?—Not well, but generally.

1874. What do you think of the expediency of making appointments under the heads of departments, without any consultation with the head of the department?—It would be, in most instances, desirable that the officer in charge of the department should be consulted on such occasions.

1875. Suppose the whole manual labour in arranging and labelling a collection should fall entirely upon an individual supposed to be capable not only of taking charge of the collection, but of arranging and naming it himself, do you think that a system that ought to continue?—My opinion of the propriety of its continuance would depend in a great measure on the extent of the department; if the department was not of greater extent than the officer would have full time to attend to, as well with regard to naming as to fixing the labels and to arranging the specimens, it would be unnecessary to have a second person employed to do that which one could accomplish.

1876. Take the Entomological department; take the case of Mr. Samouelle, who has stated in his evidence that he is obliged to label and arrange the collection entirely,

entirely, do you think such an individual as Mr. Samouelle could not be more beneficially employed in the Museum than in arranging and labelling the collection; speaking always of the mechanical part of that duty?—The time during which Mr. Samouelle is employed is, in my estimation, adequate to the entire charge of the collection, to doing for the collection under his care all that it requires, comprehending, among other duties, the setting and labelling the specimens.

1877. Take the case of the Mineralogical department, that of Mr. König, he having told us that he has to write every label with his own hand; do you think that a man of Mr. König's standing should be so employed?—The writing of the actual label to be attached to the specimens might perhaps be done by a clerk. Mr. König's department is so extensive that it appears to me that it might be useful to afford him aid, if he required it, for the writing of the labels to be attached to the specimens exhibited.

1878. Lord *Stanley*.] Who arranges and labels the specimens in the Zoological Society's Museum; is not that done by the curators?—That is done by the curators of the several departments.

1879. Mr. *Hawes*.] Have they no mechanical assistance?—At present they have not.

1880. Why should they not give them further assistance?—They are about to have further assistance, in order that they may have more time at their disposal to get on with the naming more rapidly.

1881. And therefore you think it expedient to relieve the curator of some portion of the labour that devolves on him at the British Museum?—Yes.

1882. Sir *R. Inglis*.] But so far as hitherto they have been labelled by the individual labour of the curator?—Yes; I should state, however, on this point, that it is very generally thought that a label written by the hand of a known competent authority is more valuable than a copy of that label written by a clerk; that the autograph name affixed to the specimen by a competent authority gives to that specimen additional value in a scientific point of view.

1883. Mr. *Colborne*.] Are you more behind in the Zoological Society than you are in the British Museum?—At present we are.

1884. That is the reason why you require this additional assistance?—It is one of the reasons; our establishment has hitherto been too small for the number of objects possessed by the Society.

1885. Mr. *Hawes*.] Do you think it a good system to pay literary men by the day, in order that the institution may be relieved of the incumbrance of their employ when the necessity for it ceases?—The question refers to a subject on which I am very little competent to speak; I presume it would not be a gratifying thing to gentlemen employed in common with others who are paid in a different way.

1886. Sir *R. Inglis*.] Do you know that it has ever been a subject of complaint amongst the gentlemen so employed?—I have heard of an instance in which a remark has been made on the subject.

1887. Have you reason to believe that there has been any difficulty in finding competent assistance, upon the plan indicated in the last question?—I am not aware that there has; I believe, in fact, that at the time that the classed catalogue was in progress, the gentlemen who were employed in the several departments of that work were all of them highly respectable, and some even eminent in their departments; and I believe their mode of remuneration was precisely that which has been referred to, that of a fixed rate of payment per day.

1888. Mr. *Hawes*.] Now with regard to the shells; you have stated in your former evidence that the collection was extensive, and was extensively named; Mr. König in his evidence has stated that a great portion of the shells are without name and arrangement; will you reconcile your statement with the statement of the keeper of the Natural History department?—Mr. König's evidence probably refers to a time different from the present.

1889. Why do you suppose so?—I believe that he was examined last year.

1890. Your evidence, then, is given as to the collection at the present moment?—Yes.

1891. Has there been a great improvement in the last year in the arrangement and naming the collection?—It has been in process of arrangement and naming for some years; in fact, ever since it has been in the room in which it is now placed, it has been in process of arrangement, as time could be devoted to it.

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1892. The only mode of reconciling the discrepancy, is by supposing that you speak at different times?—That appears to me the most simple mode.

1893. Supposing there to be no material change in the collection, are you disposed at all to doubt the accuracy of the keeper of the department?—I ought not to doubt the accuracy of his statement.

1894. Is it not much more likely to be more accurate than your own?—I should rely on Mr. König's accuracy at the time he was giving information to the Committee; at the present moment my impression is, as I have stated to the Committee, that the shells are very generally arranged.

1895. Supposing Mr. König to be accurate at the time, it must follow that within the last year there was a great improvement?—Yes.

1896. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Were you in the Museum in the month of July of last year?—I probably may have been.

1897. Was the arrangement in progress at that time?—The arrangement has been in progress ever since the change of rooms, ever since more rooms were given to the Natural History department. The arrangement may be looked upon as constantly in progress.

1898. The arrangement and naming of the shells has continued from the time you first visited the Museum to the present?—It has.

1899. *Chairman.*] I think you say Mr. König is more likely to be accurate than yourself?—As the head of the department he would be likely to have accurate knowledge of it.

1900. Have you any fact that comes within your own knowledge to state to the Committee, from which you draw that inference, that he is more likely to be accurate than yourself?—I assume, from his being more intimately connected with the collection than myself, that he should be better acquainted with its details than I am, who have merely inspected it.

1901. Then if I understand you rightly, you have no fact from whence you draw the inference, and no means of coming to that conclusion, other than that which every Member of the Committee possesses intimately to itself?—No.

1902. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you acquainted with the Synopsis of the Museum?—I have seen it.

1903. What is your opinion of it?—That it is a useful Synopsis of the contents of the Museum, to be put into the hands of visitors of ordinary acquirements.

1904. Perhaps it is adapted to visitors of very ordinary capacity?—No, I do not regard it as adapted for an inferior class of persons; there are parts of it which give a general sketch of the systematic arrangement of those departments of natural history that are contained in certain rooms; these would be useful to persons making themselves acquainted, not minutely, but generally, with the subjects treated of.

1905. Do you think it worthy of the officers of the Museum?—I think, generally speaking, it is so.

1906. You think it more a popular than a scientific work?—Yes; but giving such a sketch of the scientific arrangement as may be useful to those who are desirous of acquiring the first rudiments of science.

1907. Is it estimated much in the scientific world, even as a useful compendium of the Museum?—I am not aware that it is. To the scientific student it would be of little use, except as a guide to the general disposition of the objects.

1908. Have you carefully looked at it yourself?—I have looked through that part of it which relates to the fishes, and I have there seen an outline of Cuvier's system.

1909. Are you aware that parts of it are mere translations of Cuvier's works?—I am aware that portions of it are translated or abridged from him.

1910. What part do you refer to, what passages?—To one particularly, that with reference to the lophius.

1911. What led you to refer to that?—My attention was directed to it in consequence of something that occurred here last year.

1912. Will you state what that was, in consequence of which you had your attention directed to this last year?—There are several lines in the Synopsis on the subject of the lophius, which are translated and abridged from the "Règne Animal."

1913. Do you, as a naturalist, concur in the description?—Yes.

1914. You do distinctly?—Yes.

1915. You are aware that Mr. South has stated that he entertains a different opinion?—Perhaps I had better refer to the words of the Synopsis. I will not now

now venture to say whether the mouth is surrounded by long filamentous processes or tentacula. That there are filamentous processes or tentacula of moderate length about the mouth is certain; but I will not say, without reference to a specimen, whether they exist on the upper jaw as well as the lower. The Synopsis does not in this place advert to the long filaments on the head, which is rather an error of omission than of description.

1916. Sir *P. Egerton.*] Are you aware of the passage that follows; if so, do you think it describes with sufficient clearness the characters which are so strongly marked in the lophius piscatorius?—The passage that follows describes the chironectes, and adverts to the fishing filaments, as they are generally considered, of the lophius. I do not remember that the use there assigned to the long rays on the head has been previously attributed to those processes in the genus chironectes.

1917. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think it desirable to improve the Synopsis at all, or not?—The Synopsis must be made to improve progressively with the collection.

1918. But on the present plan and system?—On a plan and system nearly the same as the present, but admitting of more development.

1919. But it is not susceptible of great improvement?—Adopting the plan hitherto pursued by the officers of the department, that of following some accepted authority, it is not, generally speaking, capable of much improvement, except as admitting of more development; the interpolation of fresh matter as fresh materials are introduced, and the correction of such statements as may be found to be erroneous.

1920. Suppose the collection of the Museum to remain in its present state, are you of opinion that the Synopsis is not susceptible of very great improvement; as a publication, could it not be made more useful to the public or not?—It might be made more useful by entering more fully into the distinctive characters of the several larger groups.

1921. You confine your opinion to the Natural History department?—Yes.

1922. Your opinion does not extend beyond that at all?—No.

1923. Are you aware the scientific names of the specimens in the Museum are generally given in the Synopsis, the generic names?—The generic names appear to be very generally given.

1924. So that persons anxious for information would be able to refer to the descriptions given in the scientific works of the day for these specimens?—Yes.

1925. And the text generally, do you think it gives a popular and familiar description of the specimens in the Museum?—Yes, a popular sketch of the arrangement pursued.

1926. Therefore it combines the two objects of affording an interesting description to the generality of visitors, and there is also given an opportunity to the more scientific visitors of referring to the published descriptions in the scientific works of the day?—Yes, generally.

1927. You speak from an accurate examination of the Synopsis?—From a general examination. It is not a book of science; not a book that one is under the necessity of studying, so as to be enabled to answer respecting it very accurately on the moment.

1928. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] With reference to the observation you made at the commencement of your examination to-day, as to the benefit derived to science from the French collection and from that in the British Museum, can you state to the Committee how long the collection in the Jardin des Plantes has existed?—It has existed in activity for more than 40 years; I mean in its more modern state of activity. There was, in the days of Buffon, a fine collection for the period; and there was also an extensive cabinet of comparative anatomy; but I conclude, from the statements made by M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, that the collections had been very considerably reduced prior to the re-organization of the museum in 1793.

1929. In point of fact, do you not know from the later history of France that the collection in Paris existed a century ago?—I do not know how long it has existed; but the present collections of mammalia and birds, at least, can scarcely be dated farther back than 1793.

1930. Mr. *Colborne.*] With reference to the former part of your examination, pray what number of Trustees would you recommend as a board?—For the Natural History museum alone?

1931. The natural history alone.—It is probable that such a board as I have contemplated would amount to 20 or 25, perhaps eventually to 30 persons.

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1932. If they all attended, would they not encumber each other?—A large number is certainly inconvenient for the transaction of business.

1933. Then why do you think such a number as that would be at all necessary?—They would probably not have much business to transact as a board; and I have been anxious to connect with the Natural History museum official persons, capable of aiding the objects of the institution. Their connexion with it would, perhaps, rather be an honorary distinction than a claim upon them for frequent attendance.

1934. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is your opinion of the expediency of forming an accurate catalogue of the specimens of the Natural History department?—It is very desirable.

1935. Is it not essential to give the greatest possible completeness to that collection?—After its completion it would save much time to the officers, and would undoubtedly be very useful.

1936. Next to the possession of a good collection, the formation of an accurate catalogue must be deemed an improvement?—Undoubtedly.

1937. Lord *Stanley.*] I think you stated, with reference to the formation of a catalogue, that you had no catalogue of the collection of the Zoological Society?—No good catalogue.

1938. And you conceive that the same reasons which have hitherto prevented the making a good or perfect catalogue for the Zoological Society continue up to the present time, and furnish sufficient reason why there should not be a catalogue of the Natural History department of the British Museum?—Yes; the principal of those reasons being, I apprehend, the want of sufficient assistance.

Mr. *John Turner*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *John Turner.*

1939. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] HAVE you an establishment for the sale of shells in other places as well as in London?—Yes; at the present time in Glasgow; during the summer season at Margate. I have an agent at Hamburgh and another at Paris, for the sale of objects of natural history.

1940. Do you make visits regularly to the Continent?—Frequently; it may be three or four visits in the course of a twelvemonth.

1941. For the purpose of exchange?—Selling, exchanging and purchasing shells, animals, and other objects of natural history.

1942. And in this way you have a general knowledge of the different Continental collections?—Yes.

1943. Can you state whether the collection of marsupial animals in the British Museum is or not superior to that in the Paris Museum?—Yes, to any other collection I know.

1944. Including that in the Paris Museum?—Yes, to any Continental museums.

1945. Have you ever communicated on the subject with the professors of the Paris Museum?—Yes, and they have at all times manifested a great desire and anxiety to obtain specimens of marsupial animals.

1946. Have they given you, in your character as dealer, power to collect for them?—I have now commissions from them to procure all the marsupial animals I can.

1947. At this moment the collection of marsupial animals in the Jardin des Plantes is greatly inferior to the collection in the British Museum?—Very inferior; I do not think in the Paris collection they have one quarter of the number of species of marsupial animals that there are in the British Museum.

1948. Can you state to the Committee what is the relative value of the collection of fossil saurian animals?—The fossil saurian remains in the British Museum are the finest collection I know existing anywhere; very far before that of Paris.

1949. Do you know whether the Paris Museum has any synopsis of its contents?—They have the work of Deleuze, published some years since, a work in two volumes, with engravings; but it is not made use of as a work of reference to the collection.

1950. Have you ever seen any synopsis in the hands of the visitors at the Paris Museum?—Never; I have never seen that work of Deleuze made use of by visitors.

1951. And the professors have not thought it necessary to provide for the visitors

visitors there, anything approaching to the Synopsis of the British Museum?—Nothing.

1952. Have you heard people complain generally of the Synopsis of the British Museum?—I never heard any complaint of the Synopsis of the British Museum.

1953. With respect to the shells in the Museum, compared with the shells in the Paris collection, are they more or less named; is a larger or smaller proportion of the shells named?—I think I gave in evidence on my last examination, that the number of shells named in the British Museum is greater than those named in the Paris collection.

1954. Comparing the state of the British Museum a year ago with its present state, is progress making, and has progress been made, in naming the collection?—Yes, great progress.

1955. Can you state to the Committee anything with respect to the mode either of stuffing or of preparing birds in the Paris collection?—I know that it is a common method adopted by the stuffers of birds to transfer feathers from one bird to another; wings from one bird and the tail from another. If you will allow me, I will relate an instance that occurred in November last. I had a transaction with a person who holds a situation in the bird-stuffing department in Paris. I had some Argus pheasants for sale, and I sold them to him, and he stated at the time that they were imperfect specimens, and that from eight he should only be able to make four perfect birds. He said he must remove the wings from one bird and put them on another, and that he must do so with the tails.

1956. If the specimens in Paris appear to a casual spectator to be in a state more brilliant and perfect than those in the British Museum, it is not necessarily to be inferred that the specimens are scientifically more perfect, inasmuch as they are made up by a process similar to that which you have described?—It may be the case; I am not prepared to say that the same system is not adopted in the British Museum that I tell you is adopted in Paris. I know that it is done in Paris; I cannot say it is not done here; I have not the means of knowing.

1957. With respect to the value of nomenclature on objects of natural history, did you in your profession ever know a very rare shell become worth a large sum because it was named?—I never heard of any instance of the kind; I think there is no additional money value given in naming shells; that, if anything, the reverse is the case. I speak as a dealer. If I obtain a shell that is not described, consequently it has no name, and persons are the more anxious to purchase that specimen undescribed, without a name, that they may be able to give it any name they think fit.

1958. Do you consider that the names of the objects of natural history relating to shells in the British Museum are received as authority in this country and the Continent?—In London we have no other public collection but that in the British Museum. I frequently hear persons referring to names in the British Museum, and I have frequently seen small collections of shells named from specimens in the British Museum; I have asked where they have obtained those names, and they say from the British Museum.

1959. Can you name a collection?—That of Mr. Pratt of Bath, Miss Saul, and many other eminent collectors.

1960. Do you know Dr. Beck?—Yes.

1961. Did he come to London with a view to any examination of the nomenclature?—Yes; one object of his visit was to compare the specimens which had been described in the recent publications on shells with the specimens in the British Museum, and in the collection of Mr. Gray, and other collections.

1962. Particularly with Mr. Gray's?—Yes.

1963. Mr. *Hawes.*] I did not understand your last answer?—One of the chief objects of his visit to this country was to compare the existing shells in the British Museum with the descriptions published of them; and he also named to me the collection of Mr. Gray, in which many of the shells recently published existed, and in no other collection.

1964. To what publication do you refer?—To a variety of publications.

1965. Name them?—The "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," for one; I may state the article on Cyprædeæ, that appeared in the "Zoological Journal" seven or nine years ago.

1966. You stated that Dr. Beck came to examine the nomenclature adopted in the Museum?—I do not wish to make it appear that Dr. Beck came solely to examine the shells in the British Museum.

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1967. Lord *Stanley.*] Was not one main object of Dr. Beck's visit to compare the specimens in the British Museum with the names which had been given to them by Mr Gray?—Certainly.

1968. So far as that goes, therefore, the object of Dr. Beck's coming to this country was to examine the nomenclature of the British Museum, which he considered as an authority?—Yes; it was not his sole object; it was one of the number of objects that he had in view.

1969. Mr. *Hawes.*] Did Dr. Beck visit your shop?—Yes.

1970. Are you accustomed to give names to particular shells?—No; I find that I can sell them better without a name than with one; I speak as a dealer; I am here to give evidence of an amateur.

1971. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you experienced all the facility you desire, or otherwise, in consulting the collections of the British Museum?—At all times.

1972. From the regulations of the institution, and from the courtesy of the curators, one or both?—From both.

1973. Have you frequently had occasion to make those references?—Repeatedly; continually.

1974. You stated in your last examination that the Leyden collection was specially rich in the products of those countries with which Holland has the chief if not the exclusive intercourse?—I did.

1975. Can you state whether the collection in the British Museum be or be not composed of specimens generally from every quarter of the world?—Yes, certainly.

1976. Have you ever heard anybody complain in this country or on the Continent on consulting the collections or visiting the collections of the British Museum?—Never.

1977. Dr. Beck is no longer in this country now?—No.

1978. Have you ever heard Dr. Beck give an opinion as to the state of the British Museum at present?—No.

1979. On no point connected with the British Museum?—I have heard him speak of the British Museum as a collection, as being a very good collection, and that in the course of a few years it would be the first in Europe; at the present time, his words were, it was a very respectable collection.

1980. It being a collection in progress?—Yes.

1981. Do you know the state of the rooms in the Jardin des Plantes in which the remains of fish and reptiles are exhibited?—Yes; I know them very well.

1982. Are any specimens placed above the reach of ordinary eyes?—Yes; many cases are, I think, nine feet in height.

1983. Must not that be the case in almost every collection?—It is in almost all collections.

1984. That some specimens must be placed in situations not so favourable as others for the observation of the casual spectator?—Much room must be lost if it is not so.

Mr. *William Yarrell,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Wm. Yarrell.*

1985. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU are the author of various papers in zoological journals, and you are the author of a distinct work, the value of which is well known, on British Fishes?—Yes.

1986. How long have you known the British Museum?—Fifteen years, or rather more.

1987. Can you favour the Committee with your opinion of its comparative state now and then?—The zoological collection, to which I speak more particularly, has very much increased. At the time I knew it first it was contained, I think, in two rooms only; it now occupies six rooms, three of which are large.

1988. Your examination will have reference to the Zoological department entirely; with that explanation, will you continue the answers which you have commenced, and state the comparative extent of any one division of the Zoological department at the present time, as compared with its state when you first knew the Museum?—If I recollect rightly, the British birds were formerly confined to one small room, that which is now occupied by Mr. Gray as a study, and the mammalia were on brackets in the higher parts of that same room; but, attending more particularly to vertebrate animals, I cannot speak positively to the contents of the second room.

1989. Has the increase been progressive from the time when you first knew the Museum,

Museum, or has it been more rapid since the space appropriated to the collection has been increased by the erection of the new building?—My impression is that it has been rapid in proportion to the space devoted to it; as new rooms have been added, they appear to me to have been very quickly filled with subjects.

1990. The inference, then, that you wish us to draw would probably be that the previous state of the Museum was owing to the want of space to receive and exhibit any increase of the collection?—That is my opinion.

1991. It is the view which you yourself have independently taken of the state of the collection?—Yes.

1992. Will you state to the Committee your views as to the arrangement, whether it be competent or not, of the existing collection in the Museum, speaking still of the Zoological department?—I think the arrangement good, and useful as far as it goes.

1993. Can you state to the Committee what nomenclature is adopted, for instance, with respect to British birds?—The British birds have lately been labelled according to the nomenclature of the manual written by the Rev. Mr. Jenyns.

1994. You consider that to be sufficient authority?—I consider Mr. Jenyns good authority in British birds.

1995. Do you consider the authority of Mr. Jenyns to be such as to justify, by his authority, the naming of the national collection?—I think it is, when confined to British birds, for this reason, Mr. Jenyns includes, in the synonymes in his work, the names used by authors of authority before him.

1996. With respect to foreign birds whose nomenclature is adopted; what, in your judgment, is the value of such nomenclature, or the authority on which it rests?—In the *general* collection of birds, the nomenclature is that of M. Temminck, and I think him a good authority; he is probably one of the best ornithologists in Europe.

1997. Will you state to the Committee what facilities of consultation, if any, you yourself personally have experienced in the British Museum, and whether they were good and sufficient?—I have invariably received the greatest attention and assistance whenever I have gone there, whether to consult or compare specimens or books, or both.

1998. Do such facilities arise from the regulations of the Museum or from the courtesy of the individual officers, or from both?—At the time I was first in the habit of going to the Museum I was a stranger. I believe the facilities I experienced then to have arisen from the regulations of the establishment; perhaps latterly to some acquaintance with the gentlemen of the Zoological department.

1999. Now when you were a stranger, you found such facilities of consultation as you desired?—Yes.

2000. Can you favour us with any numerical view of the progress made in the different collections in the Zoological department during the period for which you are a witness, in respect to the Museum?—Very little, beyond that which may be inferred from the space now occupied. I may explain this by saying, that my leisure is limited. Natural history is the subject pursued during my leisure, and I direct my attention more particularly to the zoological productions of this country.

2001. Lord *Stanley.*] With reference to the specimens of fishes preserved in spirits, in what state are they?—Generally speaking, in as good state as fishes can be preserved in spirits.

2002. Have you noticed any indication of want of attention on the part of the officers to the preservation of the specimens, and the consequent deterioration in their condition?—No, certainly not; but in reference to their appearance, I may state that it is impossible to preserve the muscular and other soft parts of fishes in spirits without having it sufficiently strong to abstract part of their colour, and that is one reason why fishes in glass vessels may not have that perfect appearance to popular eyes which they might be expected to possess.

2003. But for scientific purposes, do you consider there has been proper attention paid to those specimens which we have?—I consider so, certainly, those which I have had occasion to examine.

2004. The collection of fishes is not a large one?—It is not a large one.

2005. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are there among it many valuable specimens which have been of use to you in a scientific point of view, for the purpose of consultation and examination?—I have had occasion several times to examine them, because the British Museum possesses all the fish collected by Colonel Montagu on the Devonshire coast, and a very considerable portion of the fish that Mr. Donovan possessed.

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possessed. I have reason to believe, from the extent of Colonel Montagu's manuscripts, which I have seen, that he contemplated a History of British Fishes, and had collected largely for that purpose. Mr. Donovan's History of British Fishes is before the world.

2006. Are the fish classified and named together?—They are to a considerable extent named; I should think all the British ones are named.

2007. Have you had any reason to find fault with the classification or the nomenclature of the specimens which have been named?—No reason to find fault; they are as well exposed also, perhaps, as such subjects can be; there is difficulty in arranging the subjects of a genus where some are large and some small; they can scarcely be brought to look well.

2008. Can you find any error or want of science in the names which are attached?—As far as I am acquainted with the subject, they bear the names by which they are known.

2009. They bear the names given to them by persons of the highest authority?—Certainly.

2010. While we are on the subject of names, will you allow me to ask you whether the term "swimming bladder," as applied to the air bladder of fish, is an imperfect expression?—No; on the contrary, I think it is a proper expression; it describes its physiological use, and it is so called by most of those writers who would be considered as authorities. Willughby speaks of it as "vesica qua natat;" Lacepede and Cuvier speak of it as "la vessie natatoire;" Monsieur Valencienne, in the 10th volume, "Histoire des Poissons," lately published, which was more immediately his own production, speaks of it as a swimming bladder; M. Agassiz, one of the best Continental authorities on fishes, in the only English communication I am aware of in which he had occasion to name the part (in a communication to the Zoological Society, which will be found in the Proceedings of 1834), calls it a swimming bladder.

2011. I believe you use the same term in your own work?—I have frequently used the same term.

2012. Have you had your attention called to the description given in the Synopsis of the British Museum of the lophius piscatorius?—Not particularly; I am generally acquainted with that part of the Synopsis that refers to natural history.

2013. Will you have the kindness to look at that description, and state whether you consider it to be incorrect in point of fact, or objectionable as inserted in a work of the character of that Synopsis?—I think the tentacula are rather on the top of the head than round the lip. That part which refers to the first ray of the fin or longest filament, is correct.

2014. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will you refer to question 1161, in the evidence of Mr. South; read the answer to the question, and state your opinion on it?—It appears to me that both may be considered to a certain extent correct; the filaments or tentacula, whether about the lips or on the top of the head, from whence they are brought down in front, are delicate organs of touch, by which the fish obtains cognizance of the presence of food; the longer ones give him only a greater range of contact. There are instances of other fish which have long and short tentacula, by which they obtain an increased range of contact.

2015. Sir *P. Egerton.*] You have alluded to a communication that was made by Monsieur Agassiz to the Zoological Society; what was the subject of that communication?—Two species of the genus lepisosteus in the British Museum.

2016. Were they new species?—He brought them under the notice of the meeting, considering them two new species.

2017. Then he appears to have had every facility afforded to him of consulting specimens in the British Museum?—I believe he had.

2018. Of course he would not be able to ascertain the specific difference accurately, unless he had every opportunity afforded him of a close examination of the specimens?—I have no doubt that he did closely examine, taking them out of the spirits and comparing them with others, and so on.

2019. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] He being a stranger, had every facility as a man of science which he could have desired in any museum in any country in the world?—I believe so; and from the nature of his communication, I believe he was allowed even to open and inspect the internal structure.

2020. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you, as a scientific man, generally satisfied with the state of the collection in the British Museum; I refer to the Zoological collection,

of

of course?—I should say it is not such a collection as an Englishman, fond of natural history, would wish to see as "the national collection of this country;" but it still may be as good a collection as the means appropriated can produce.

2021. But it is capable of great improvement and extension?—No doubt of it.

2022. Lord *Stanley.*] Is it capable of extension, in your mind, with reference to the present space?—Not capable.

2023. Sir *P. Egerton.*] Are you acquainted with any museum now in existence that is not capable of extension?—No.

2024. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you acquainted at all with the constitution of the present Museum?—I confess not with the number or names of the Trustees.

2025. Do you think such an institution as the British Museum might be made in any way useful, either as a means of conferring honour or reward on scientific men?—Yes.

2026. Suppose the trusteeship of the British Museum were conferred more frequently on eminent scientific individuals, do you think that the Museum, speaking generally, or the zoological collection in particular, would suffer from the greater accession of science in the board of Trustees?—No, I should think it would not suffer.

2027. Do you think it desirable to add a certain portion of scientific Trustees to the board of management?—May I ask what is the number of the present Trustees?

2028. Forty-eight?—I should think 48 quite sufficient.

2029. Suppose a large portion of them consisted of official men, whose whole time was necessarily devoted to the discharge of their official duties; do you think those men best capable of directing the affairs of an institution like that of the British Museum?—A part of the business might be carried on without them; they might be exceedingly useful occasionally.

2030. Useful as public men, or useful as Trustees and Directors of the Museum?—Useful as Trustees generally, and as public men having great influence in certain quarters, which influence might be called into advantageous operation.

2031. Do you think a functionary so high as the Lord Chancellor likely to be of much use as a Trustee?—I think the Lord Chancellor ought to be a Trustee of the national collection.

2032. State why?—*Ex officio*, from those talents that man must be presumed to possess who becomes the Lord Chancellor of this country.

2033. What duties do you conceive properly belong to a Trustee of the British Museum?—Generally to extend its usefulness.

2034. Do you think the Lord Chancellor has much time to think on that subject?—He may not have much time to think upon it, but he will be a very powerful agent when called upon.

2035. Do you think the Prime Minister is likely to be able to devote much time to the interests of the Museum?—He would probably not be able to devote much time, but his influence and power would be of great use.

2036. Might not a board, containing many more scientific men, to the exclusion of those high functionaries, have equal influence with them in improving the collection?—I am not aware it would; such a board might have the knowledge and the will, but not the power.

2037. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You regard a board of Trustees as superintending instead of directing the details?—Precisely.

2038. Lord *Stanley.*] Should you not think it advantageous on many occasions to have the personal assistance and attendance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to the improvement of the Museum?—I think it a very material point.

2039. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think him less likely to listen to such applications if he was not a Trustee?—I think he would be more ready to be useful if he were a Trustee.

2040. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Do you not think that in a great national collection, supported almost entirely at the public expense, the public in general require some guarantee that the interests of that institution are properly taken care of?—I think they do.

2041. Can you conceive a better guarantee than the arrangement under which those functionaries who hold the highest offices of the State are Trustees *ex-officio* of the British Museum?—I think it is properly in their hands.

2042. They are persons generally well known to the public at large, when, perhaps,

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haps, scientific men of the day are not so intimately known?—Scientific men of the day would not, I think, have the weight with the people, with the million, that a high public functionary has.

2043. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you acquainted with the officers of the Museum generally?—Not generally.

2044. Are you aware of their remuneration and duty?—I am not aware of them generally. I have read the evidence, at some distant time, and seen it lately, but I do not carry it in my memory.

2045. Do you think the most eminent men of science are generally selected for the offices there, and that the remuneration is such as to attract them?—I think it is; I think if an office were declared vacant, there would be, I have no doubt, a large number of applicants.

2046. Do you think the remuneration adequate, and that it is sufficient to obtain the first talent in the country?—In the higher offices I think it would.

2047. Have you ever seen any catalogue of the Zoological collection of the British Museum?—No, I have not.

2048. Have you visited that collection frequently to examine its contents?—No, not very frequently; I know something like the number of specimens, but not particularly; I confine my natural history inquiries to the productions of my own country.

2049. When you went to the British Museum, you never had any catalogue shown to you?—I do not remember any catalogue, but a Synopsis I possess.

2050. Is the Synopsis a publication satisfactory to you as a scientific man?—I apprehend it was not written for scientific men.

2051. Is it satisfactory to you as a popular description of the contents of the Museum?—It is.

2052. Is the arrangement in it satisfactory and clear to you?—Yes, as far as it goes.

2053. Is the collection in the British Museum held in such scientific estimation as to possess a European reputation?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with opinions abroad to answer the question.

2054. But speaking from the opinions of naturalists and others, from personal acquaintance on their published works, do you find such an opinion entertained of the Zoological collection of the British Museum as to entitle it to a reputation which may be styled an European reputation?—That nationality which pervades will generally prevent Continental authors from quoting a British collection or authority, except in the case of unique specimens. They will refer to specimens or authorities more immediately in their own neighbourhood.

2055. But the same nationality will lead British authors to exalt the reputation of the British Museum?—I think it would.

2056. Will you refer to the work of any distinguished naturalist, who holds up the collection in the British Museum as one that has advanced science?—I apprehend that there are specimens in the British Museum which are nowhere else to be seen.

2057. I speak of the whole, whether there is any work which has held up and referred to the Zoological collection in the British Museum as one highly honourable to the state of science at the present moment?—No, I am not sure that I can.

2058. Should you, as a scientific man, object to the addition of a greater number of scientific men to the board of Trustees?—No.

2059. Supposing such an addition to take place, do you think the Zoological collection would be more rapidly improved and more beneficially extended than it is?—I think it is likely that it would, because such Trustees would endeavour to advance, so far as their influence went, that particular branch.

2060. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does that answer imply that each division and department of Zoology should have a corresponding representative among the Trustees?—I think there should be some Trustees who are eminent as naturalists, or who are zealous for the promotion of natural history.

2061. Lord *Stanley.*] Have you ever maturely considered the question of the proper constitution of the trust of the British Museum, or are you giving merely off-hand answers to the questions that are put?—Rather off-hand answers; but, as Trustees of the British Museum, I think there should be one or more who took an interest in zoology, as there are antiquarians, literary characters, and others.

2062. Mr. *Hawes.*] Supposing the Trustees of the British Museum to extend the buildings for the accommodation of the collection (of the Zoological collection),

do

do you not think it desirable that the keeper of the Natural History collection and the architect should come in contact, with a view to make the best arrangement for the reception of the collection?—That might depend on how large the portion was to be devoted to natural history.

2063. Do you think the most beneficial use can be made of buildings to be erected, without the keepers of the collections having an opportunity to explain their wants, and without the architect having ascertained the extent of the collection to be exhibited?—They would be desirable points to know; but fine rooms will exhibit natural history, as well as other things.

2064. Are you acquainted with the gallery in which the minerals are exhibited?—Yes.

2065. Do you think that is so well lighted and so well adapted for its purpose as to admit of no improvement, simply with reference to the examination of specimens?—The light appears to me good; it is not, perhaps, the best light; that may depend on adventitious circumstances.

2066. Have you ever been there on a dull day to examine a minute specimen?—No, I do not recollect that I have; the light appears to me generally good.

2067. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have been asked whether you thought it expedient that the architect and the curator should come in contact with each other on the subject of the accommodation to be given and received for the Natural History department; do you consider such information as the one might give to the other, might not be equally communicated indirectly, without a personal communication, that is to say, given through the board of Trustees?—Yes; quite as well given by the board of Trustees.

2068. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have stated that the study of the particular branch of natural history, which you have cultivated, is chiefly the pursuit of your leisure hours?—Yes.

2069. Are you in any profession?—A business.

2070. Have you been enabled to visit the Museum frequently, conveniently, during the hours it is now open to the public, conveniently to your own business?—Yes.

2071. Are you enabled to leave your business without inconvenience?—Yes.

2072. Suppose you happened to be of the medical profession, which required the whole of your time during the day, would the hours then be such as you would desire, the hours of opening and exhibiting the collection?—Certainly not; if it were impossible that I could go in the day.

2073. Would you wish, for the sake of professional men and such who are occupied during the day, to make any alteration in the opening of the hours of the Museum, supposing them scientific men?—I should doubt that any one obliged to devote the whole of the day to business would go there as a matter of pleasure in the evening, and I should doubt also the quality of the light for his purpose if he did go.

2074. Do you know Mr. Thomas Bell?—Yes, very well.

2075. He is an eminent naturalist?—Yes.

2076. You are not aware that he has stated that he had no time in the day, and that it would be a great convenience to him, for instance, to visit the Museum by evening?—I was not aware that he had so stated.

2077. Are you aware that the Museum shuts up at four o'clock at Midsummer?—Yes.

2078. You are aware that there are many hours of daylight after four o'clock at that time of the year?—Yes.

2079. And those hours might be used by the public, whose days may be occupied in other pursuits?—Yes.

2080. Would there be any objection to opening the Museum from nine in the morning till twilight?—No objection; it is a matter of money, I apprehend.

2081. Would it be a matter of convenience to the public?—I should think it would.

2082. Lord *Stanley.*] Do you know of any establishment of a similar character to the British Museum, which is open from nine o'clock in the morning till twilight for the admission of general visitors?—I do not.

2083. If it was generally desirable and practicable, public institutions would, of course, have adopted the mode which gave the greatest facility to the public to inspect their collections?—Yes.

2084. But you do not know any case in which the plan recommended by Mr. Hawes has been adopted?—I do not.

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2085. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The Zoological Museum is a museum open to all the world on an introduction by a Fellow, and the payment of 1 *s.* ?—Yes; but there is a label on the door which states it is only open from eleven to five.

2086. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have stated that the British Museum is very much improved?—The collection has increased greatly since first I was acquainted with it.

2087. And improved?—I consider that increase includes improvement.

2088. Do you think that that improvement has corresponded with the wealth of the country, and the high official influence of the Trustees, on which you have relied so much for extending and improving the collection?—The improvement has been to a certain degree unequal, but it has been much greater within the last three or four years than I had observed previously.

2089. The influence of the official Trustees has extended over the whole period that you have known the Museum?—Yes.

2090. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But the new buildings have been opened within the last three or four years?—I stated that it was a question of space.

2091. Mr. *Hawes.*] To that alone do you attribute the improvement of late years, the opening of rooms for exhibiting specimens?—Yes, the devoting rooms to them.

2092. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The imperfect state of the collection when you first knew it arose from the want of space to receive and exhibit?—Yes.

2093. Mr. *Hawes.*] Had you ever occasion to visit the library, with a view to obtain works connected with natural history?—Occasionally; not very often.

2094. Have you ever sought in vain for the work you wanted to find?—No; I do not remember an instance in which I was disappointed.

2095. Did you never find the want of a classed catalogue at the library of the British Museum?—No; my visit in general has been to see some particular book.

2096. The title of which you knew before you went?—Yes.

2097. Supposing you wished to know what particular works existed on a particular subject, would or would not a classed catalogue be of great use to you?—There are books to which the public may refer; there is a classed dictionary, Watts's Bibliotheca.

Edward Griffiths, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Edward Griffiths, Esq.

2098. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU have translated Cuvier's Règne Animal?—I have published an English edition of the Règne Animal, in conjunction with Colonel Hamilton Smith and the late Mr. Pidgeon.

2099. You are yourself a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Linnæan Society, and a corresponding member of the Natural History Society in Philadelphia, and of other societies?—Yes.

2100. How long have you known the collections of the British Museum; you will recollect, in giving the answer to this question, that the question itself and those that follow will be confined to the Zoological department of that collection?—It must be more than 20 years; I first knew it in the time of the late Dr. Shaw; and I believe he has been dead about 20 years.

2101. Were you acquainted with Dr. Leach?—Yes.

2102. Were you in the habit of frequenting the Museum in his time, and in the time of Dr. Shaw?—Not very frequently, but occasionally.

2103. Are you acquainted with the present officers of the department?—There are two or three of those gentlemen I have the pleasure of knowing personally, the others only by name.

2104. From your personal knowledge of the curators, and from your own inspection, you can state to the Committee generally your view of the state of the Museum 20 years ago, and at present?—It must be in general terms.

2105. In what state was the Museum when you first knew it, as it related either to the number or to the condition, or to the arrangements of the Zoological department; take the specimens?—It is perhaps difficult to speak on such a subject definitely; if I am to speak with reference to the present state of zoology in this country, certainly the condition was most wretched at that time. But if I am to speak of it with reference to the state of zoology in England at that time, the observation must be qualified.

2106. With reference to the then state of zoology, at the time you first knew it in England, the collection bore a near proportion to the state of science at that time?—Yes, certainly.

2107. As the state of science has advanced, the collection has advanced progressively with it?—I consider it has, certainly.

2108. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you mean to say that the collection has advanced progressively and equally with science in England?—Yes, it has advanced progressively since the time of Dr. Leach. I think he first gave the impulse of improvement to the Zoological department of the Museum.

2109. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state what was the extent occupied by the Natural History department at the time when you first knew it, comparing the space occupied by the same department at the present day?—No; I could not venture to do that.

2110. Take the mammalia?—The collection of mammalia has always been very bad, and is so at the present moment; still it is much better than it was when I first knew the Museum. I think there must be approaching to a thousand species of mammalia described by different authors, and I do not suppose there can be more than one-third, possibly not so many, in the Museum. I stated before that my answers must be general, not having had an opportunity of making any calculation or close observation.

2111. Of the other vertebrata, can you state to the Committee what was the condition, and what is the condition at present?—The birds especially are highly improved as to number and condition; the state of the reptiles is also very much improved; the increase in the number of birds must be very great indeed.

2112. Mr. *Hawes.*] Speaking of both, with respect to the present state of science?—With respect to the present state of science, I should hesitate; certainly it is not altogether what it ought to be. But with reference to the former state of the Museum in the time I speak of, 20 years ago, its condition is very highly improved.

2113. Do you attribute the state of the zoological collection 20 years ago in a great degree to the corresponding condition of the science in England at the time?—Indeed I should think so; zoology was utterly neglected; 20 years ago it was anything but popular; certainly there were very few amateurs that paid much attention to it.

2114. Now with the increase of popular taste and popular knowledge there has been a corresponding disposition to raise the collection?—Certainly there has.

2115. Within the last few years there has been a considerable increase to the collection itself?—A very large increase indeed.

2116. Can you state how far, in your judgment, the defective state of the collection, at the period to which you advert, can be or not attributable to the want of space at that time to have exhibited the collection, whatever might have been the state of science at the time?—I should much doubt its arising entirely from want of space.

2117. How far, that is the question?—I should think perhaps not to a great extent; I should think it was much more attributable to the state of zoology in the country. I am able to say that there are many parts of the rooms in the Museum now occupied by the zoological collection which were not so occupied at the time I spoke of.

2118. In point of fact, were the rooms of the Museum 20 years ago, at the period to which you refer, filled or not filled?—Not filled; and I am of course speaking of the old building only.

2119. You wish the Committee to understand that, in your judgment, Dr. Leach has the eminent credit of having raised the science of zoology in England?—Indeed I think so; his exertions were before the science had gained any popularity here; at least popularity to any extent.

2120. Can you state to the Committee any opinion you may have formed with respect to the nomenclature of Dr. Leach?—It may have been considered too refined; I almost think it was so; but he introduced a taste for nomenclature.

2121. And whether too refined or not, do you consider that Dr. Leach was a man of that eminence in science as to give authority to the nomenclature which he might create or adopt?—I should rather say that he was approaching that eminence.

2122. Can you state in what branches of the collection the Museum is chiefly deficient?—The mammalia much so, certainly.

2123. Can the deficiency in that division be supplied with more or less ease than deficiencies in other divisions might be?—The deficiency in the mammalia might

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might be supplied at almost inconsiderable expense, inasmuch as many of the species wanting are common. Genera are not there.

2124. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you mean that whole genera are not to be found?—I must correct myself there; unless it be genera including a single or a few species.

2125. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The space occupied by mammalia is much greater than that occupied by any other?—Yes; from the size of the specimens.

2126. And so far as space might be considered to be insufficient in the former state of the Museum, do you or do you not find in that a reason for the deficiency in that particular division which requires for its exhibition the largest space?—I do not think entirely so, because space was certainly vaacnt at the time.

2127. Do you consider that the specimens are now closely placed?—I think they are, especially the birds; there is hardly an opportunity of examining the generic characters.

2128. Do you know the collection of organic remains in the Museum?—Yes, I do; not very minutely; as a general observer, of course I do.

2129. Will you state what is your opinion of the scientific arrangement of the collection?—It is a question that may admit of much doubt and difficulty; I do not myself think it is advisable to refine too much in systematic arrangement. I think if the large genera of some eminent naturalist, such as Cuvier, be adopted, that the subdivisions will be better left to the observation of students, being pointed out by the synonyma on the labels.

2130. You think the synonymes on the labels would supply the want of an arrangement so eminent and refined as might, under other circumstances, be adopted?—Certainly I do.

2131. Do you mean to say, then, that the specimens are so accurately named?—No, not by any means.

2132. Have you ever examined the specimens in the Museum, with a view to state what proportion are named, and what are unnamed?—I have not had my attention drawn to that, or adverted to it particularly myself; but I am quite sure there are a vast many species not named.

2133. The great fact to which you speak, is the increase of the collection in the year 1836, compared with its state 20 years ago?—That increase is very considerable indeed.

2134. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you visited the Museum very recently?—I was in the Museum within the last week.

2135. You have visited it frequently?—I have not very frequently.

2136. Did you ever particularly notice the organic remains that have been alluded to?—Not on the occasion of my last visit.

2137. Had you occasion previously to examine them minutely?—No.

2138. Do you remember the specimen that is now in the long room, covered over with green baize?—I am not aware whether it is covered with baize or not; it was.

2139. It is on the floor?—No; the specimen I have in my mind is an ichthyosaurus; it was on the wall.

2140. Do you conceive the collection of the British Museum one possessing an European reputation?—I should say certainly yes.

2141. Do you consider the collection in Paris as superior, in the whole, or inferior?—I must not speak comparatively with reference to the Paris collection and that of our Museum; I never examined them with sufficient care or attention; I have seen it.

2142. I need not ask you whether you are acquainted with the preface to "Griffiths' Introduction to Cuvier's Animal Kingdom?"—Yes; I had almost forgotten it, till I heard it alluded to just now.

2143. In what year was the first volume published?—In 1827.

2144. Were the preface and introduction written last?—No; I think they were written at the close of the first volume, if I mistake not.

2145. Was the introduction written by you or by one of the contributors to the work?—It was written by myself.

2146. Have

2146. Have you once made any reference in illustration of any species, to the British Museum, throughout the book?—Yes, but I could not lay my finger on a particular passage.

2147. How does it happen that in the introduction, whilst you refer to the Paris collection and to French naturalists, you never once allude to the British Museum?—I do not remember that I have; it is a long time since I looked at it.

2148. Are you acquainted with the Synopsis of the Museum?—No.

2149. Are you acquainted with the constitution of the British Museum?—No, excepting generally; I understand it by reputation.

2150. Do men of science at all aspire to the trusteeship as an honour?—I understand they do.

2151. Do many attain it?—I do not know the individuals now, except certain official men.

2152. It would be esteemed an honour among men of science to be the Trustees?—Yes.

2153. Do you think it would give encouragement to scientific men if they were occasionally selected for that honour?—I should think if some portion of the body were men of science, it would be very desirable; I do not think that the whole should be so.

2154. It would not only encourage science generally, but it would lead to the improvement of the collection if a certain portion of the Trustees were men looked up to for their scientific reputation?—I am not aware that it would tend to the increase of the collection of the Museum, presuming, of course, that the present gentlemen take sufficient pains, that the present parties do their duty.

2155. And presuming they are competent to judge of what is wanted?—No; I apprehend they would seek information of men of science where they want it.

2156. Do you think the present Trustees, being men encumbered with great official duties, are likely to promote the objects of the Museum?—I think a portion of the Trustees being influential men very desirable.

2157. But still you would like to see a larger portion of scientific men intermixed with them?—I am not aware of their names at present, but a certain portion I should think, certainly.

2158. Do you think the hours of exhibiting the collection might be beneficially extended or not; they are from ten to four?—If it could be done with convenience and propriety, it might be desirable; but I doubt whether the whole establishment could be kept in sufficient order if the hours were extended; there must be a vast deal of labour when the public is not admitted to keep it in condition.

2159. Have you ever seen or read the catalogue of the zoological collection, or any part of it?—I am not aware of any catalogue in print; I believe the officers have in progress a manuscript catalogue; a catalogue would be very desirable.

2160. Sir *P. Egerton.*] Are you acquainted with the collection of fossil fish?—Partly.

2161. Do you consider they are well exhibited now?—Yes.

2162. Are the names attached to them?—I think they are.

2163. Whose nomenclature is adopted?—I really do not know; I believe it to be that of M. Agassiz.

2164. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state whether you have found such facilities as you may desire to receive in consulting the British Museum?—When I had occasion to consult the officers or the books, I had every facility.

2165. Did you find every facility for artists drawing specimens?—I never had any difficulty on that subject at all; I had many drawings taken.

2166. Did such facility arise from your friends among the curators or from the general regulation of the institution put in operation by the curators?—I am persuaded that similar facilities would have been afforded to every one.

Jovis, 21° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Compton.	

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

John Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., was called in; and Examined.

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2167. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU are the author of the "Fauna Boreali-Americana"?—Yes.

2168. You formed part of the expedition to the North Pole?—Of both Sir John Franklin's expeditions; I was naturalist to both.

2169. And you have pursued the studies connected with natural history for some time?—I have, since 1819.

2170. Will you state to the Committee your views of the collections in the department of Natural History in the British Museum, as to the extent, arrangement and condition, dividing the department into its usual classes?—I would wish to speak principally to the vertebrated animals, with which I am chiefly conversant; I have no occasion to consult the Museum upon other points. It contains much the largest collection of vertebrated animals, of quadrupeds, birds, fishes and reptiles, of any that I have seen in Great Britain. I have not visited the Continental collections, and therefore cannot compare it with them; but it is the most useful for a naturalist to consult of any in this country.

2171. Mr. *Hawes.*] Does that answer generally apply to the mammalia?—To the birds, the mammalia, the fishes, and the reptiles.

2172. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state with what collection you compare the collection in the British Museum when you state its superiority?—I compare it with the Edinburgh Museum, the Glasgow Museum, the York Museum, and various museums in London, the Zoological Society's Museum, the India Company's Museum, and the Linnæan Museum.

2173. Do you include the Museum of Comparative Anatomy in the College of Surgeons?—I do not include that, because they are not exactly subjects of comparison.

2174. There is no collection of comparative anatomy in the British Museum?—No; and there is no collection of dried specimens in the College of Surgeons.

2175. And therefore a comparison between the two cannot be instituted?—Not a fair comparison.

2176. Do the answers which you have given apply to the arrangement and condition, or to the extent?—I have answered as to the extent; as to the condition, I should say that the condition of the British Museum is as good as can be expected in a collection of that extent; specimens collected at very various periods and at very different ages. I have known the Museum for sixteen years, and observed its gradual increase, and generally I should say that great care is bestowed in the preservation of the specimens.

2177. Will you state what facilities of consultation you have yourself experienced, and whether such facilities are attributable to the regulations of the institution or to the courtesy of the individual curator, or to both?—As to the facilities that I have received for consulting it, they have been everything I could wish; but I cannot discriminate as to whether it is the regulation of the Museum or the courtesy of the officer, for I have never had any reason to complain in any way.

2178. Have you any reason to suppose that you experienced special indulgence and favour, other than that which men of science generally, pursuing objects of natural history, would have experienced?—I have no reason to suppose so, because I was unknown to the officers when I first went to consult it; I have never met with

with anything otherwise than facility. I have become known to the officers in consequence of consulting it.

2179. Will you state to the Committee the estimate which you have formed, either numerically or generally, as to the state of the collection now as compared with its state in 1819, when you first became acquainted with the Museum?—I cannot speak as to the numbers when I first became acquainted with it. I perceive that there is a great increase of specimens and of species that were not in it in 1819.

2180. Generally speaking, there has been a considerable increase?—A very decided increase.

2181. Has that increase been gradually progressive, or has it made a start at any and at what period in the interval since 1819?—Whether it is owing to the new rooms giving greater facilities for arrangement I cannot say, but there has been apparently a great increase since the building was altered. I suppose that many specimens that they had not room to set up before have now been set up.

2182. In other words, the increase has been contemporaneous with the means of exhibiting the collections?—I should say so, from what I have noticed.

2183. Will you state to the Committee your opinion of the value of the collection in a scientific point of view, looking at any one or all of the departments of Natural History exhibited in the British Museum?—I think any person in London reading upon any department of vertebrated animals, would find it necessary to consult the British Museum. I do not think he could do justice to his subject without consulting it; and he would obtain more information there as to species than in any other museum in England, excluding the osteology and comparative anatomy in general.

2184. Will you state to the Committee your view of the collection of birds in the British Museum?—In most genera and families I think it is by far the most numerous in England; I speak of exhibited specimens, of course, not including the store specimens, whose numbers in the British or other museums I cannot estimate without a list. I do not know anything of the private collections, but it is the most numerous of the public collections in England. There are one or two families in which some collections may excel it, but generally it is by far the most numerous in species. I suppose it contains nearly half the known species of birds.

2185. Mr. *Hawes*.] English or foreign?—Of birds generally.

2186. You are aware that there are two collections in the Museum, one of British birds, and the other of birds generally?—Yes, the British collection is, I believe, very nearly perfect; but I speak as to the number of known species. I suppose there are upwards of 2,000 species in the British Museum, and there are 5,000 or 6,000 known species of birds.

2187. Sir *R. Inglis*.] Will you state your view of the extent and condition of the collection of fishes in the Museum?—It is the only collection that I have seen in England of fishes that is at all useful. There are smaller collections of fishes in bottles in the College of Surgeons and in the Zoological Museum, and a very few in the Museum at York; but there is no Museum in England that contains anything like the number of fish that the British Museum does, nor any collection that is so available to the purposes of science.

2188. Are you prepared to state that they are in a good condition?—Some of them are not in the best condition, but a great many of them are in good condition.

2189. With respect to the reptiles, what is your view of the collection?—The collection of reptiles, I have understood, is the best collection in existence; it is certainly very far superior to any other collection in England, and they are in very good condition.

2190. Are you acquainted with the fossil remains in the British Museum?—Not sufficiently to speak upon them.

2191. Will you favour the Committee with your view of the principle upon which collections in a national museum ought to be arranged, whether to follow the system of any given author, known in the particular department of science, or to create a system from the labours and the science of the individuals intrusted with the separate collections?—I think it is most useful to the student of natural history, or to a writer upon the subject, to have the species arranged according to some author whose works are generally received by the scientific public, such as Cuvier or Temminck, the latter as to birds, and Cuvier as to mammalia and fish.

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The works of these authors must be consulted by every person writing upon those departments, and it facilitates his labour if the specimens are arranged according to their systems.

2192. What would be the effect upon the mind of a student in your own department of natural history, if, on consulting the collections of that particular department in the Museum, with a view to promote his own objects, he should find a new nomenclature and a new arrangement in such department, other than that of the author's hitherto received in the particular class of science?—If he found an unpublished arrangement, there would be a difficulty at the first start as to his knowing how to find the specimens. It would be necessary for him to study that arrangement, and being unpublished, it would be very difficult indeed for him to acquire a knowledge of it.

2193. You consider it desirable that there should be, in the arrangement and nomenclature of a national collection, a chief regard to the received nomenclature and arrangement of some accredited author?—I think it is better, even supposing that the arrangement of the author whose works are generally received is inferior, in a scientific point of view, to the new arrangement; and then the other arrangements may be added to it in the catalogue; but the specimens ought to be arranged so that the student in natural history may look for them in the books he has studied.

2194. Would you consider it desirable that the nomenclature of Linnæus, for instance, should be preserved?—The nomenclature of Linnæus I would preserve, wherever it can be done, but so many new animals have been discovered since his time, that it is no longer available to the full extent. Cuvier preserves all Linnæus's original generic names, giving them in his Règne Animal, either as denominations of genera or of families. Linnæus's specific names ought always to be preserved.

2195. You would preserve the names of Linnæus and his synonymes?—His synonymes or his generic names, which have become names of families; by adopting Cuvier's Règne Animal you have both.

2196. What is your opinion with respect to the introduction of the trivial name as well as the scientific name of the specimen?—I think it is very necessary, particularly in the department which includes the British animals, and it renders it more generally useful to the public. Many of the foreign specimens have no English trivial name.

2197. Do you or do you not consider it inconsistent with the dignity of a scientific collection, to insert the trivial name as well as the classical name of science?—No, I think whatever is useful is not undignified with reference to science.

2198. Admitting that there were space in the label, will you state to the Committee what in your judgment such label should contain, it being assumed that the label of a humming bird is not to be the size of the label of a giraffe or an elephant?—I think they might probably have two labels, a larger label for the specific and generic name of the bird, and in a much smaller character a detail of various things for the instruction of a person who wanted to write upon the subject. The locality and the time when the specimen was procured, I think, is indispensable, particularly in the birds and fish, because the plumage of the birds and the colour of the fish vary at different seasons, so that the time at which it is captured ought to be stated; and also, I think, the donor's name ought to be marked, to encourage others to send specimens, and as an authority for the specimen. I think the label or the catalogue ought also to contain the name of the officer of the Museum who has ascertained the specific name of the species, as an authority for its designation, and rendering him responsible for the correctness of his investigation.

2199. Your last answer refers not so much to the label as to the catalogue?—It ought to be in the catalogue, but the catalogue cannot contain all the additions, and therefore it might be inserted upon the label till the catalogue is revised and amended, which should be done at certain periods.

2200. You have stated that the collection of British birds is in your judgment nearly complete?—I believe it contains several specimens not to be found elsewhere, and it seems to be very nearly complete; I cannot speak as to its being actually complete. There are always wandering birds that come to this country, therefore there will be new ones discovered now and then.

2201. With respect to the mammalia, do you consider that there is such a classification observed as either science would require or space would admit?—The specimens

specimens of mammalia are crowded at present, but Cuvier's arrangement, I think, is generally adopted, which is the arrangement that I should recommend; I think there is such an arrangement as the present state of science requires.

2202. A large portion of the mammalia being in the old building?—Yes, the mammalia principally in the rooms in the old building.

2203. Where the space is confined?—The space is confined. I should say, that owing to the specimens being angled a little, from being crowded, the eye does not catch the names so rapidly as it might do if there were more space.

2204. Are you able to state, from your own personal examination of the Museum, whether there are many of the specimens without their scientific names?—I cannot speak as to the number; I can say there are some, but I should say not a very great proportion. It is a work of time to place the scientific names, a considerable time being required to ascertain them correctly, and if not correct they are worse than useless.

2205. Would you say "that by far the greater number of the mammalia" were without their names?—No; I cannot speak as to the numbers exactly, but the impression upon my mind is, that the greater number are named, and correctly named.

2206. Do you consider the names of Linnæus "antiquated"?—A naturalist must always refer to the Linnæan names, and so far they are not antiquated. From the great number of new species that have been discovered, new names have been necessary, but his specific names must always remain, although the generic names are altered to suit the new systems.

2207. Mr. *Hawes.*] No one would think of naming a collection now after the Linnæan nomenclature exclusively?—He could not, because there are so many new species discovered since Linnæus's time, and even new families and new genera, that his arrangement does not embrace them.

2208. Then in a zoological sense the nomenclature of Linnæus may be considered antiquated?—It must always be referred to; his arrangement may be considered as antiquated, but his generic names have generally become the names of families, owing to the great number of specimens discovered since his time.

2209. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you consider the collection of fish in the Museum to be defective either in number or in arrangement?—It does not contain all the known species by a great deal, I suppose not above a fourth part of the species that are known, and in so far it is defective in number; but it is by far the best that the country contains. It is a question of expense; if the Museum were to go to a greater expense, they could, I have no doubt, procure a greater number of specimens.

2210. The collections which you formed in the course of the two Arctic expeditions were presented by the Government to the Museum?—The collection that was formed upon the first Arctic expedition was presented to the Museum by the Government, the second was only partially presented.

2211. Have you examined the state of the specimens so collected by yourself, since they have been in the Museum?—Yes; they are distributed amongst the general collection, but those that I recognised as of my own collecting appear in very good condition.

2212. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do not you think that attaching the proper scientific names to the objects in the collection, is one of the most important parts of the collection, whether in reference to science or its utility?—I think a specimen is of little use to the student if a wrong name is attached, and not of much use if the name is not attached at all; I think it is a very important part to attach the proper name.

2213. Is it not one of the most difficult parts?—It requires a great deal of time, but as the collection becomes more perfect, it will be considerably easier, inasmuch as there are fewer undetermined species in each genus for the mind to vacillate between, as to the proper name for the one new to the collection.

2214. It requires a superior person and also some considerable time accurately to name a collection, and therefore it may be considered the most expensive part?—It may be considered a very expensive part of the arrangement, inasmuch as it requires a naturalist thoroughly acquainted with that particular branch, and also a good deal of that naturalist's time to do it correctly.

2215. Have you examined the collection of fish in the Museum?—I have had occasion to consult it.

2216. Are you accurately acquainted with it?—Not with the whole of it, but with some particular tribes I am.

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2217. Can you state whether it is generally pretty accurately named?—Not generally; in the particular groups of the fresh-water fish of America, the generic names appear to be correctly given, but the specific names of fish were very imperfectly understood by any naturalist till the publication of Cuvier's work, which is not finished yet; he is the great authority for the specific names of fish.

2218. Were they accurately named when you first visited them, or have they improved since?—I do not recollect the fish being arranged when I first visited the Museum.

2219. What date do you then speak of?—They have been put up within two or three years, but I cannot speak positively upon that subject, because it is only lately that I have been writing upon fish, and have had occasion to consult that part of the collection.

2220. Has the improvement in that collection been very recent?—I was absent part of the time, but it appears to me to be very great within these four or five years.

2221. And still there is a large portion of the fish unnamed?—There is a portion unnamed, I cannot say whether very large or not.

2222. With regard to reptiles, you have said that the reptilia are in a perfect state and well arranged?—They are in a perfect state, and they seem to me well arranged. I do not profess to be so well acquainted with reptiles as with other vertebrate animals, but it is an arrangement that I should think would be quite sufficient to facilitate my using any specimen for the purpose of study or of comparison.

2223. Are they generally named?—Some of the tribes have not got the specific names; they are classed in families and in genera, and many of those families and genera have the specific names also.

2224. Are not many without the generic name?—I do not think there are many; there may be some, but I do not know, not having gone over the whole collection carefully.

2225. Can you generally read the names, so as at once to understand the arrangement?—When I have had occasion to consult the Museum, one of the officers has generally attended, and he has at once handed to me what I wanted. The cases are too high to read the names of some of the specimens; on the upper shelves it is difficult to read the names.

2226. Are not many specimens designated merely by their locality, such as China or Brazil, without any generic or specific name?—There are many species of fish which have only China or Brazil upon the ticket, but there is a ticket with the family name appended to the whole of that shelf, that would enable a person to find it out.

2227. Which is easily and obviously visible?—Yes, I think so, when one makes oneself acquainted with the plan of the arrangement.

2228. But unless you are well acquainted with the plan of the arrangement, you would not find it out?—I think that a person going to study ichthyology, without any previous acquaintance with it, would find a difficulty; but a person that is acquainted with ichthyology would have no difficulty.

2229. Then at present the collection is less useful to the student and the beginner, than to the man of science?—It is certainly more useful to the man of science than to the student and the beginner.

2230. In any part of the Zoological collection have you discovered any gross errors in the names?—No, I have not discovered any gross errors; in some of the species there are questions amongst naturalists as to what species the author alludes to, and no three naturalists would agree upon some points of that kind; it would depend upon the extent of their researches into that particular branch; but I have discovered no gross errors myself.

2231. Have you seen some of the labels written in pencil, and indistinctly written?—Yes, I have.

2232. Do you think that creditable to a national institution?—I consider the collection as in the progress of arrangement, and that it has been so put to assist the officer arranging it; probably he has not made up his mind upon that point, and has not ascertained the name to his satisfaction; but it is not a state in which the label ought to remain.

2233. The question does not assume it to be a temporary arrangement, but one hat has lasted some time?—I consider the collection as in progress of arrangement only. I think every collection must, more or less, be in progress, because all new specimens require a certain time to ascertain their names and to arrange them

them properly. I have understood that in foreign collections they do not exhibit the specimens till they have ascertained their names.

2234. Have there been names written in pencil ever since you frequented the Museum?—I should say yes.

2235. How many years is that?—I have known the Museum 16 years.

2236. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you observed that the same specimen has, during the 16 years, had the name written in pencil?—No, I cannot say that.

2237. In other words, then, does your previous answer mean that through the whole of that period the collection being in progress, there have from time to time been names written in pencil?—I cannot speak as to the length of time that the names remained written in pencil; but my recollection was, having examined the Museum at various times, that as specimens were supplied to the Museum, the names were put in pencil till it was ascertained that the name was correct by thorough examination.

2238. Then you do not wish the Committee to understand that the same specimen has had the name in pencil from the beginning of your knowledge of the Museum until now?—No, I cannot speak as to the time it has remained.

2239. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you mean to be sure that many of the pencil labels have not been in that state for many years, and your attention is particularly called to the collection of fish?—I do not speak to the collection of fish above three or four years.

2240. During that period have you or have you not seen the same pencil labels in the Museum?—I cannot say whether I have or not.

2241. *Chairman.*] Does it appear to you that it is the practice in any of the departments in the British Museum to write the names in pencil, and if so, do you attribute it to negligence on the part of the officer who has the charge of that part of the Museum, or do you consider it merely a temporary inscription of the name, with a view of ultimately completing it in the ordinary way?—I should not attribute it at all to negligence; because, for example, if I were labelling a collection myself, I should adopt the same plan of writing in pencil till I had ascertained completely by the acquisition of other specimens, or by further examination, that the name was correct. It is an advantage to the student to find the name in some cases written in pencil, because he would suppose that there was a doubt upon it, and that it is not of the same authority as a name printed and stuck up.

2242. As far as you have observed the practice of the British Museum, with reference to that particular, do you find anything that you think objectionable, or that requires amendment?—I am not aware of anything objectionable; in fact I should say, that in consulting the Museum, the finding some of the specimens in pencil would be an advantage to me, because being made aware that there was a doubt about the name, I should ask one of the officers why the name was in pencil. I have done so; and then the officers generally have references beneath the stand, so that they can answer those questions by applying to a written index to the specimens.

2243. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there any one department in the Zoological collection more deficient than others, in your opinion?—The collection of reptiles is probably the best; then the collection of birds; then I should say the collection of quadrupeds; and then fish. I am speaking only of the vertebrated animals.

2244. You are not of opinion, then, that the mammalia is the branch which is most deficient?—It is deficient in some of the larger mammalia; but speaking as to number, I suppose that about one-third of the known and described species of mammalia are to be found in the British Museum.

2245. With regard to the collection of birds, will you state what proportion the species in the Museum bear to the number known?—I cannot speak accurately; but speaking generally, between one-third and one-half.

2246. Mr. *Colborne.*] Though you have known the British Museum 16 years, are you often in the habit of going there?—I reside at Chatham; therefore I cannot visit so often as a person residing in London; but while I have been writing a work upon the North American animals, I went every time I came to London. I came to London for the purpose of consulting the Museum.

2247. Have you found every facility of examination afforded you?—Everything I could wish.

2248. Though there may be room for improvement in this as in most establishments, have you remarked any negligence that you can advert to or inform the Committee of?—None has come under my notice.

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2249. There is none to which you can direct the attention of the Committee to inquire into?—No negligence that I could inform the Committee with respect to.

2250. Mr. *Hawes.*] Might not the collection be better named than it is?—It might be more fully named.

2251. Might it not be better exhibited?—It might be better exhibited also; but I cannot say that that is the result of negligence.

2252. Do not you think the British Museum is an institution susceptible of considerable improvement?—Yes.

2253. Is the collection of the mammalia such a collection as a national museum ought to possess?—It is not such a collection as Great Britain ought to possess.

2254. Is there any one collection in the Museum in such a state, either in regard to classification, or extent or nomenclature, as to be worthy of being termed a national collection of Great Britain?—The collection does not come up to my notion of a complete museum for Great Britain; but that is a question entirely of expense. During the length of time that that Museum has been established there ought to be a much greater collection than there is, if Great Britain chose to go to the expense. There are various ways in which the extent of the collection might be increased at no very great expense; for example, having so many colonies, I think we ought to have collections of specimens from every colony, kept separate and complete.

2255. Mr. *Colborne.*] Might not those observations that you have just made be made of every museum that you have ever seen?—Of every one. I have seen none so complete as the British Museum.

2256. Did you ever see any museum in which there was not a great deficiency of names and some want of arrangement?—None; there is no work on natural history but what is defective; and therefore the arrangements made after those works must be defective.

2257. Mr. *Hawes.*] With what foreign collections are you acquainted?—I am acquainted with no foreign collections, except one at New York, in the United States.

2258. *Chairman.*] Is that an extensive collection; is it such a collection as would bear comparison to the British Museum?—Not at all; it is not a national collection; it is a private collection.

2259. Mr. *Colborne.*] Then, though you have not a great acquaintance with other museums, as far as you have seen, you think the British Museum is as well, if not better arranged than any other?—It is the largest in this country, and the best arranged that I have seen.

2260. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you ever observed a specimen of a vertebral column of a serpent suspended from the wall, labelled thus, "Vertebra of an Indian boa?"—No; I have not examined it.

2261. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] If you did observe it, should you consider it to be a clerical error, or an error arising from ignorance?—I should think, in the present state of the nomenclature, it was a mistake.

2262. Mr. *Hawes.*] A clerical error remaining open to public observation for some time rather involves negligence, does not it?—Certainly, if there is time to make the alteration.

2263. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you consider that any person entitled to the description of a man of science could be misled by such a designation so suspended?—I should think that nobody acquainted with reptiles would be led into any mistake by it.

2264. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think the Museum is exclusively intended for men of science?—No; I suppose the Museum is intended for the public.

2265. Do you think the mammalia are susceptible of any better arrangement, taking the space as you find it in the Museum?—I do not believe there is any arrangement that man can adopt but may be improved upon. It seems to me to be arranged according to Cuvier's system in the great details, and some of the species are differently named.

2266. Are most of them named according to Cuvier's system?—The Linnæan names are given, but they are according to Cuvier's arrangement; Cuvier gives the Linnæan names in the Règne Animal.

2267. Should you be disposed to say that the mammalia are named according to the latest and most improved nomenclature?—They are not named according to the latest nomenclature; but I do not consider the latest as the best.

2268. Will

2268. Will you inform the Committee what improvement you would introduce in a national collection with regard to the nomenclature?—I think it is very well named generally, provided the whole of the specimens were named; that would be an improvement.

2269. Which system of nomenclature do you consider the best?—I think, for a museum, the one adopted in the British Museum is the best arrangement.

2270. Which is generally that of Cuvier?—As to quadrupeds and fish, it is according to Cuvier, and the birds according to Temminck; the British birds according to Jenyns.

2271. Does Cuvier's nomenclature now obtain amongst the first-rate zoologists of the day?—I should say that, generally speaking, the most numerous class of zoologists follow Cuvier; there are various French and other zoologists who have introduced nomenclatures of their own, but none so generally followed as that of Cuvier is.

2272. Did not Cuvier take up very much the old Linnæan names?—He has adopted all the Linnæan names where he could, either as names of his families, or he has retained them as generic names.

2273. Have not many new species and many new genera been discovered since Cuvier's time?—Not many since Cuvier's time, but many since Linnæus's time.

2274. Is it possible to comprehend all the present genera and species known to zoologists within the Linnæan system, even improved as it may be by Cuvier?—All the known species at the time in which Linnæus wrote were included in his arrangement; but there are many families and species since his time to which new generic names have been given.

2275. Have not many naturalists taken objection to Linnæus's plan?—Linnæus's names have been, as I have said, adopted by Cuvier. Many objections have been made to Linnæus's nomenclature.

2276. If Cuvier's system has been founded upon Linnæus's, does not it follow that great improvements must be made to make it useful?—I did not say that Cuvier's system was founded upon Linnæus's; his system is peculiar to himself; but with respect to the animals known in the time of Linnæus, he has adopted Linnæus's nomenclature, and where he required new names he has framed them; but Linnæus's arrangement is totally different from Cuvier's.

2277. Is not Cuvier's system founded upon a knowledge of comparative anatomy?—It is founded upon the structure of the animals.

2278. Can you state the names of the zoologists who have differed recently from Cuvier's system of nomenclature?—Almost every writer introduces some little difference. I think Dr. Grant has given a new arrangement.

2279. What is your opinion of that?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with it to give an opinion upon it. I am not aware that any writer has followed him.

2280. Is not he a distinguished naturalist?—He is a distinguished comparative anatomist. I am not aware that, except in one particular branch, he has studied animals in their natural state or localities. I think he has studied some marine animals.

2281. Are not his works considered the standard works of the day amongst zoologists?—His lectures on comparative anatomy are considered very good; but I am not aware that any zoologist follows his arrangement, and there is great difference of opinion as to its value.

2282. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You would not consider it an impeachment of the science of any other man that he preferred Cuvier to Dr. Grant?—Certainly not.

2283. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Dr. Grant has not published any complete work upon zoology, has he?—Certainly not. There has been no complete system of zoology recently published in England.

2284. And his lectures upon comparative anatomy are now in course of publication, not yet completed?—They have been published in periodical works; he is going on publishing, but he has completed a series of lectures on comparative anatomy, published in the Lancet.

2285. But not as a separate publication?—It is publishing separately also.

2286. Are you aware of any museum, except Dr. Grant's own museum, which is arranged according to Dr. Grant's arrangement?—I am not aware of any.

2287. Of course the trustees of a national museum would not be justified in adopting an arrangement upon so slight an authority as that of a work of a naturalist giving his own views upon a subject, which views have not been adopted in any other collection with which you are acquainted?—I think that their so doing

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doing would cause them to change frequently. Every naturalist of eminence may suggest a new arrangement, but the scientific public only follow certain arrangements; they follow Cuvier, and with regard to fish, in particular, Cuvier is the only person that has described a great number of species; his arrangement must for many years be the only useful one to the student.

2288. Do you think the trustees of a national institution would be justified in adopting such a system as that referred to in the question?—I think they would be wrong if they did.

2289. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you aware that Dr. Grant is professor of comparative anatomy in the London University?—I am.

2290. Should you be disposed to consider an elaborate work by him upon the arrangement of a system of natural history as a slight authority for an officer to rely upon?—I should not consider Dr. Grant's authority a slight authority at all. He is a comparative anatomist of eminence.

2291. Have you examined the entomological collection of the Museum?—I am not acquainted with entomology.

2292. Sir *P. Egerton.*] Do you consider that a work which can be comprised in four small numbers not the thickness of a single number of Blackwood's Magazine, comes within the designation of an elaborate work upon natural history?—I should not consider that it would depend upon the extent of the work. I think a small work may be an elaborate work.

2293. Even upon so extensive a subject?—He might compress the facts into a very small space; and I think it may be an elaborate work, though in a small compass.

2294. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you at all acquainted with the constitution of the British Museum?—I am not acquainted with the rules and constitution of the Museum.

2295. Should you consider it any part of such an institution as the Museum to encourage men of science, as well as science generally?—I should think so; I should think it would be proper to encourage science and men of science; if they encourage the one they encourage the other.

2296. Do you think the selection of eminent men of science, for the purpose of raising them to the office of Trustee, would be considered as an honorary distinction, and one acceptable to men of science?—If he was raised to that situation in consequence of being a man of science, I should consider it an honorary distinction.

2297. Do you think the British Museum at present fulfils, to your satisfaction as a man of science, that part of its duty of encouraging men of science?—I am not aware of any encouragement that they have bestowed upon men of science; I have not turned my attention to that point.

2298. What would be your opinion of admitting a larger proportion of scientific men to share in the government and management of the institution?—I think it would be useful to the institution, inasmuch as they would get the opinions of those scientific men easily, and at no expense to the Museum.

2299. You do not apprehend that such a board would be filled with such rivalries and jealousies, as to make it a perfectly impracticable board?—I do not know why scientific men should be more subject to rivalry than others.

2300. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you acquainted personally with any institution in London, in which there has been a large proportion of men of science in the governing body; for example, the Zoological Society; and can you state to the Committee whether, in your experience, there have or have not been many discrepancies of opinion?—I am not acquainted much with the Zoological Society; but a very large proportion of the Zoological Society are not men of science.

2301. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think there would be any benefit derived from extending the hours of exhibition, either later or earlier in the day; that is to say, giving the public an opportunity of visiting the collection both earlier in the morning and later in the evening, only confining it to the hours of daylight?—I think it certainly would benefit the public to extend it as long as they had light. It would require an increase of the number of attendants.

2302. Do you think it would be desirable, provided it could be done with convenience, to open the Museum during the great public holidays, such as the Easter holidays and the Whitsun holidays?—I cannot speak as to that.

2303. Do you apprehend, from the character of the British public, any mischief to the collection from such exhibition?—I should apprehend not; but I should not think it proper to open it on fast days.

2304. That

2304. That you would object to upon religious grounds?—Yes.

2305. But in the Easter week you see no such objection?—I see no objection.

2306. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Do not you think at that period there may be many individuals that have leisure to go there, who never have it at any other period?—I dare say there might.

2307. And therefore, as a national institution, it would be beneficial to throw it open at those periods?—I think everything that tends to increase the facilities of the public entering the Museum would be beneficial.

2308. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You give an opinion without knowing how far there may or may not be a necessity for closing the Museum at those periods, with reference to the formation of new arrangements and cleaning the Museum?—I give the opinion without having thought upon the question; there must be days on which the Museum is closed for the purpose of cleaning the specimens.

2309. Mr. *Hawes.*] The question was founded upon the assumption that it might be done without inconvenience and mischief?—It would require a greater number of officers if the Museum was longer open probably.

2310. Speaking generally with reference to the character of the people, and the utility of the collection, you think it not at all likely to injure the collection, to extend the time and the hours of its exhibition?—Speaking in reference to the character of the public, I think the greater the facilities given in visiting museums, the more they would become accustomed to them, and the better they would use them.

2311. You think it calculated to improve the national taste and the national character?—Certainly.

2312. Mr. *Colborne.*] And if it was necessary to shut it up a week or a fortnight, that they might better take some other week than the week of the Easter holidays?—I think so.

2313. Mr. *Hawes.*] When you visited the Museum, did you find good manuscript catalogues of the Zoological collection, or any part of it?—The officer generally had a catalogue when I visited it, to which he referred.

2314. Was it rather a private document than a public one?—I cannot say as to that. It had the appearance of being a document belonging to the Museum; I never asked the question; he produced it when I asked to know the origin of a specimen which was not clearly expressed upon the label.

2315. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] It was made available to your purposes, you having come to the Museum as a stranger?—Yes.

2316. Mr. *Hawes.*] When you first went as a stranger, did you find out that catalogue?—There has been a catalogue ever since I remember; I speak of the manuscript catalogue. When Dr. Leach was there, he referred to the catalogue.

2317. Was it accessible to the public?—I cannot say.

2318. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But it was accessible to you, being one of the public, who went there as a stranger?—Yes.

2319. Mr. *Hawes.*] When you first went to the Museum, did you know Dr. Leach?—No.

2320. How did you obtain a sight of the catalogue?—I was already connected with the expeditions, and upon my going to Dr. Leach and saying to Dr. Leach that I was going upon an expedition, and I wanted to get information upon those specimens, he gave me the catalogue and every facility for consulting the Museum.

2321. Did Dr. Leach know who you were, and your official appointment at the time?—I told him; I told him upon what service I was going.

2322. Mr. *Compton.*] You stated that it would be of advantage to the British Museum to have scientific men appointed as Trustees, because it would be possible to obtain their opinions easily, and at no expense. Do not you think those opinions would be as easily obtained and as well obtained, if the scientific persons were placed over the different departments of the Museum, as if they were themselves Trustees?—I should think there would be no difference in that respect.

2323. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is your opinion as to the value, to scientific men, of a catalogue generally of the Zoological collection?—The value of a catalogue must depend entirely upon the knowledge of the author, and his reputation.

2324. Assuming the officers of the Museum to be competent to the formation of such a catalogue, do not you think that the formation of one would be valuable to men of science?—I think it would be very valuable.

2325. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Will you have the kindness to inform the Committee

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mittee what is the title of the publication of Dr. Grant, which has been mentioned as an elaborate work of Natural History?—I cannot mention the precise title; I spoke of Dr. Grant's lectures, which were first published along with other matters in the Lancet, and afterwards published as a kind of appendix to each number.

2326. What are the lectures on?—On Comparative Anatomy, and generally on the arrangement.

2327. Mr. *Hawes.*] Which is the very foundation of the Cuvierian arrangement and classification?—Yes; comparative anatomy is the foundation of the Cuvierian arrangement.

2328. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you consider that the work of Dr. Grant on comparative anatomy strengthens his claim to form the nomenclature for the zoological collection in the British Museum?—I think that is answered in the reply to a previous question, that I think a national museum ought to follow the nomenclature of an author who is generally received by scientific men as an authority, which Dr. Grant is too recent to be, even supposing his system to be a good one. I beg to explain, that in giving this opinion of Dr. Grant, I only speak of his being a very recent author; and I think it is better that the nomenclature of an author which has been for some time established should be adopted than the nomenclature of any very recent author, even supposing it to be better.

2329. Has Dr. Grant published any work from which a nomenclature could be taken for the entire collection?—I am not aware of any.

2330. Mr. *Hawes.*] That is to say, supposing a man, who though he should obtain an equal reputation with Linnæus, were to publish a work in the present day, you do not think that would justify the officers of a public institution taking his system as one to be immediately adopted?—Linnæus's nomenclature was not generally adopted in his own time by authors whose reputations were then established.

2331. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] The Committee have been informed by a witness that, with reference to the present known species of birds, the British Museum does not now contain one-third of what it might obtain by purchase in six months?—I cannot speak as to what it could obtain by purchase.

2332. You have mentioned in your evidence that out of 5,000 or 6,000 species of birds known, the British Museum possesses about 2,000, or more; how then is it possible that they could increase that collection by two-thirds in six months?—Certainly it is impossible.

Mr. *John Gould*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Gould.*

2333. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU are Animal Preserver to the British Museum and to the Zoological Society's Museum also?—At this moment I am one of the superintendents of the Zoological Society, ornithology being my department, and I am the animal preserver to the British Museum.

2334. You are the author of several magnificent works on subjects of ornithology?—I am.

2335. The Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains, a Monograph of the Ramphostidæ, or Family of Toucans, and several other works?—Yes, a Monograph of the Trogonidæ, or Family of Trogons, the Birds of Europe, &c.

2336. Have you travelled much in Europe, and can you state to the Committee the relative value of the different museums in Europe, as compared with each other and with the British Museum, with reference only to the Zoological departments of each?—I can answer more clearly as regards ornithology and mammalia, those being the departments to which I have paid most attention.

2337. Will you state to the Committee what is the rank due to the collection of ornithology in the British Museum, as compared with the collections in Continental museums?—The Leyden collection I consider to be the finest collection in Europe, as it regards mammalia, birds and skeletons. The Leyden collection is not open generally, but it was open to me as a man of science.

2338. Under what restrictions is that collection now kept?—It is not exhibited, for want of space.

2339. Is the collection at Leyden particularly rich in the productions of any particular regions of the globe, or is it a general miscellaneous collection formed from every part?—It is more particularly rich in certain countries, in the Javanese, the Japanese and the Eastern Islands.

2340. Those

2340. Those countries, the Japanese Islands particularly, being countries with which the nation to which Leyden belongs, has the most, if not the exclusive intercourse?—Yes, particularly the islands of Sumatra, Java and Borneo, but not more so perhaps than Japan.

2341. Where do you rank the collection in the British Museum, referring to the Ornithological department, among the great collections of Europe?—I have reason to believe now that it will rank after Vienna. I have lately had a letter from Dr. Rüppell, of Frankfort, in which he incidentally mentions that the number of species in their museum is about 2,500.

2342. What is the number in the British Museum?—I believe it to be 2,300; still I consider the British Museum collection to be superior to that of Frankfort, where many of the specimens are in a bad state of preservation; a considerable number of the birds, from being exposed to the light, have a portion of their colours extracted, which is not the case in the British Museum.

2343. Which do you consider next to the Leyden collection?—I consider the Paris collection the second, and the Vienna collection the third. I am not speaking of English collections, or I should refer to that of the Zoological Society of London. The Vienna collection forms two separate exhibitions; one the Brazilian exhibition, the other the royal collection. I do not know whether that can be considered one collection; they are both national collections.

2344. Mr. *Hawes.*] Both supported by the Government?—Yes, but in two different parts of the city.

2345. Mr. *Colborne.*] Are they under the same directors?—They are.

2346. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you proceed to state the rank which the British collection holds among the collections of Europe?—I consider the collection at Berlin and the collection at Frankfort, and our National collection, to be so nearly the same, that I can scarcely say which is the best. I have this day been looking more particularly to the collection of the British Museum, and I think it may be said to rank after that of Vienna; I consider it to be a collection as good as the general collection at Vienna, but not so good if the Brazilian collection be added to the general collection.

2347. Where would you place the museum of the Zoological Society?—Equal to that of Paris, and perhaps better; but not equal to that of Leyden.

2348. Does your answer refer to ornithology exclusively, or to the general collections in the Museum?—More particularly to ornithology; I think the mammalia at Paris are better than ours.

2349. Did your preceding answer refer to ornithology exclusively, or to the general collection?—In a measure to ornithology. I conceive the collection of mammalia at Frankfort to be superior to that of the British Museum, not in the number of species (for the British Museum collection is extremely rich in species), but as regards fine quadrupeds; from North Africa particularly, there is no collection, not even the Paris collection, equal to that of Frankfort. On the other hand, I conceive that the British Museum collection of quadrupeds is better than that of Berlin.

2350. Are the Committee to understand you to say, that the Continental museums are rich in the productions of particular countries, whereas the collection of the British Museum has specimens from almost every country?—Yes.

2351. Will you state whether the collection in the British Museum has made progress in the course of any given number of years during which you have known it?—I conceive that there is no museum in Europe that has made so much progress during the last four or five years, and particularly during the last three years.

2352. How long have you known the British Museum?—Ten years.

2353. At the period of your first acquaintance with it, the Natural History department was confined, of course, to the old buildings, the new buildings not being then opened?—It was then a very poor collection.

2354. Do you date the great increase to which you have referred, from the period at which greater facilities were given for receiving and exhibiting the collection so increased?—Certainly; since they have had the new room for the birds there has been a very great increase; there has been great energy shown in that department by the officers, and it is now raised to a very tolerable collection, though still far from being complete.

2355. Can you state the number of specimens of birds and of beasts which have been stuffed during the last three or four years?—Yes; in 1831, there were 162 birds;

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birds; in 1832, 361; in 1833, 321; in 1834, 210; in 1835, 500; in 1836, up to the present time, 72; in all, 1,626.

2356. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you at all know the sum expended upon birds by the Museum since that time?—I do not.

2357. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Can you furnish the Committee with a corresponding statement of the beasts?—In 1832, there were 12 quadrupeds; in 1833, 9; in 1834, 114; in 1835, 56; and in 1836, 37.

2358. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you state whether they were chiefly purchases or donations?—I cannot.

2359. Sir *R. Inglis.*] They are transmitted to you from the Museum?—They have been transmitted to me for the purpose of mounting.

2360. Will you state in what condition the collection of mammalia is as compared with its state when you first knew the Museum, or as compared with other collections; first, as to the number of the species?—I believe that it contains more species than most museums; the specimens are not in the best state of preservation, they are not so good as I have seen at other collections, and they are not in that perfect state in which I should like to see them, but still they are extremely desirable; we would rather have a bad specimen than none at all. Many of the species are extremely rare, and even the collection of quadrupeds at the Zoological Society, I think, is scarcely before them; they have better specimens, but not so numerous in the species.

2361. In what tribes is the collection in the Museum chiefly deficient, the question still referring to the mammalia?—They are very deficient in rhinoceri and elephants, in zebras, in many of the large deer and antelopes, and in the large monkeys.

2362. In the animals which require great space for exhibition?—Yes; the whole of these require great space; the collection in the British Museum is more rich in the smaller species of rodent animals.

2363. Do you attribute the deficiency in those animals which require great space to the want of such space in the existing area of the Museum?—I know no room where they could be placed, the cases being full.

2364. Is it the possession of those large animals at Paris, at Leyden, and at Frankfort, which makes those collections appear so much larger?—I should say it is; the lower room at Paris is certainly a very imposing one; it contains a great many large quadrupeds; they have a number of rhinoceri and elephants, and a number of other striking animals.

2365. Mr. *Hawes.*] Does that convey to a scientific eye a notion of its being necessarily a larger museum?—I think it does.

2366. Sir *R. Inglis.*] Are any of the specimens of birds exhibited in the Leyden Museum?—Very few; not above two or three cases; I had always access to two or three, and I believe the public have access to the same number, but the greater part are shut up in boxes.

2367. Are all the specimens exhibited in the Berlin Museum?—When I was there the whole were, but they are now all packed away in boxes, and removed to another house till the place which held them shall be rebuilt.

2368. In other words, they are now in a transition state?—They are.

2369. Are all the specimens exhibited in the Frankfort Museum?—They are.

2370. Are all the specimens in the Frankfort Museum named?—Decidedly not.

2371. Are they named in the Vienna Museum?—Not all.

2372. Are all the specimens in the Leyden collection named?—In no collection are they all named.

2373. Can you state what proportion of unnamed specimens there are in the British Museum as compared with the proportion which you have observed in other museums; in short, are there more specimens in the British Museum left without names than you would find in other museums of equal size?—I think there are.

2374. Can you state whether a larger proportion be named now than was named when you first knew the Museum?—Decidedly.

2375. There has been therefore progress made in attaching names to the collection?—Yes. I would here beg to state that it would be extremely difficult to name any collection perfectly; it would require a profound ornithologist to do so, and it would require a man to be solely occupied with it, and to have a very extensive ornithological library, and he must, moreover, be a competent ornithologist.

2376. As animal preserver to the British Museum, can you state whether the collection of mammalia consists of "the most common and cheaply acquired species," as has been represented to this Committee by one of the witnesses?—I do not think so; I think there are a great many rare species.

2377. Can you state whether the British Museum contains 20 cats of one species?—Certainly it does not.

2378. If it have been stated that there are 25 mice and about as many rats, and nearly 50 squirrels, would that be correct?—There are not that number of the same species, not to-day certainly.

2379. By limiting your answer to "not to-day," do you mean that there have been such a month ago, or at any given period within your knowledge?—I do not believe there have; I have not paid that attention to the mammalia which I have to the birds, but on going past the cases I should say they are all as full now as they have ever been.

2380. In short, you do not consider that any alteration has been made within the last month?—I know of none.

2381. Are you aware of any collection in natural history in the world which you consider as even approaching to perfection?—Not one.

2382. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] The Committee have been informed by Dr. Grant, that "the Zoological department of the British Museum is miserable in funds, miserable in science, miserable in materials, and its collections are for the most part without either classification or nomenclature; that the best specimens are exposed to dust and insects, and that the chief constituents of our collection of the class mammalia in the British Museum, are mice and rats, shrews and moles, squirrels and rabbits, hares and cats." Do you consider that a perfectly fair and impartial account of our collection of zoology?—Decidedly not. I think any gentleman going through the different collections would come to a different conclusion. It is far from being perfect; but I think if they proceed with the same energy that they have done during the last three or four years, it would soon rank among the first collections.

2383. Mr. *Hawes.*] What do you mean when you speak of the energy which has been shown at the Museum?—I mean more particularly of the officers in the Zoological department; I conceive that they have exerted themselves greatly.

2384. You do not include the Trustees?—Not at all; I know nothing of the government of the Museum.

2385. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But it has been under the management of the existing constitution that the extraordinary increase has taken place in the collections of the Museum to which you have referred?—Yes.

2386. You are not aware of any change in the constitution of the Museum during the period when this increase has taken place?—I am not aware of any.

2387. Mr. *Hawes.*] You do not happen to have heard whether the Museum has received more by way of donations the last few years than it did before?—No.

2388. You have not the means of forming an opinion whether the increase is more owing to donations by travellers and other persons, than to any activity on the part of the officers?—I do not believe it is owing to donations, I believe a great part is owing to purchases.

2389. How much do you think has been spent on the mammalia the last five years upon an average?—I cannot say.

2390. Do you think 25*l.* a year would be a large allowance?—I think it would be a very small allowance.

2391. Would that furnish the specimens you have stuffed for the Museum?—Not a fourth part.

2392. Suppose something under 40*l.* had been spent, would that be a large allowance?—A very small one.

2393. If these are about the sums that have been spent upon those objects of natural history, must it not follow that if there has been a great increase it must have been chiefly by way of donations?—Those collections might have been in store.

2394. Have you any reason for thinking that they had been in store?—I have seen some things in store.

2395. How long ago is that?—Three years; I think three years was the first that I saw.

2396. Will you describe what you saw when you visited the store-room?—

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I received a letter from Mr. Children, requesting me to examine the stores, and to report if there were any that I thought worth mounting; and, after having done so, I answered that certain mammalia would make good specimens, and they were accordingly preserved.

2397. In what state were they when you saw them in store?—They were pretty good.

2398. Were there any that were not quite so good?—There were some.

2399. In what state were they?—Having been shut up for many years they were of course injured by moth, but not to any great extent.

2400. Did they appear to have been safely deposited for a good long period?—They were in large chests.

2401. Did the chests bear the appearance of a little ancient dust about them?—I do not think they did; they appeared to me to be new chests, if I recollect rightly, but I do not speak with confidence.

2402. Where was this store-room?—I believe in the room next to Mr. Children's.

2403. Up stairs, or down stairs?—Up stairs; I know that some of them were.

2404. What was the extent of the number you saw there?—I cannot say.

2405. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When was it that you visited this store-room; was it before or since the completion of the new buildings?—I think it is since.

2406. Mr. *Hawes.*] What were the objects that you saw there?—They were principally large animals, some Rocky Mountain sheep; I cannot recollect the number of animals.

2407. Have those Rocky Mountain sheep been exhibited since?—Yes, such as were fit were preserved immediately and put into the cases.

2408. How many did you extricate from their confinement?—I cannot say; I think of the larger kind some seven or eight; not a great number.

2409. Are there many still left in the store-room?—Not a great many.

2410. Do you think that the stores of the Museum would not account for the great increase of the collection, without reference to the expenditure?—It might; I am not certain how they became possessed of those animals.

2411. Then the donations may have been very extensive within the last few years without your knowing anything about it?—Yes, they may, certainly.

2412. Speaking as a scientific man, is the zoological collection quite in the state that you would wish it, even with reference to the accommodation afforded and to the number of officers there are to superintend it?—I would rather speak more to the quadrupeds and the birds, which are the departments I have paid greater attention to than to the others; but I do not conceive that any better arrangement of the quadrupeds is wanted, and from what I saw to-day of the birds, I do not know that I could suggest any better arrangement; they look very clean. I went with a view to examine the collection, thinking that I might be asked the question; I had not examined it before for a long time, and it made a favourable impression upon my mind.

2413. Mr. *Compton.*] Is there room at present in the British Museum to exhibit the specimens now in store?—I question whether there are any in store that would be in a proper state to mount.

2414. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have only visited one store-room at present?—I do not know how many store-rooms there are.

2415. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] You do not look upon the whole of the British Museum as more resembling a store-house than a school of zoology, as the Committee have been informed by Dr. Grant?—No; it might have been so at former periods, but not at present, decidedly.

2416. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] At present, since the new building has been open, you would not apply that description to it?—Decidedly not.

2417. Mr. *Hawes.*] You would not call it a school of zoology at present, would you?—No.

2418. Mr. *Baring.*] Do you remember any time when the space existing was not adequately filled with the exhibition of objects of zoology?—I think I recollect a time some years back; there appears to be more decided energy used by the officers within the last three or four years to fill every case, and to get up every specimen worth mounting, so as to make as good an exhibition as possible.

2419. Mr. *Hawes.*] Does the collection of birds contain a fair proportion of the more interesting species of the tropical climates?—I think it does.

2420. In proportion to the means which this country possesses of obtaining such specimens from those parts of the world?—Perhaps not.

2421. With regard to the nomenclature, are you quite satisfied with it as a scientific man, either with reference to the mammalia or the birds?—I think it might be better.

2422. Does it come up to the present state of science, so as at once to assist the student, and at the same time to benefit the man of science?—I think a better arrangement might be made.

2423. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] The Committee have been told by Dr. Grant, that they are for the most part without either classification or nomenclature, is that your opinion?—No; they are very well classed, the families are put together.

2424. Mr. *Hawes.*] Supposing that to mean the best classification, and the best nomenclature, what should you say?—There is a great difference of opinion upon that subject; it depends upon the system you adopt, whether the system of Temminck, of Swainson, or of Vigors.

2425. Does the system of Temminck run through both the British birds and the general collection?—I cannot answer that question; I have not made it an object to look at the collection of the British birds.

2426. With regard to the collection of general birds, whose system is adopted?—I think Temminck's.

2427. Are any departures marked?—No.

2428. Are all the labels pretty clearly written?—All the birds are not labelled; those that are appear clearly written.

2429. What proportion do the labelled bear to the unlabelled?—I cannot say.

2430. Are the majority labelled?—I could not answer that question.

2431. How recently have you visited that collection?—I saw it this morning.

2432. The first time for how long?—I am frequently at the British Museum; if I had been aware that this question would be asked, I should have been able to answer it.

2433. Do you think the nomenclature of the zoological collection generally, is more perfect and more extensive than in any other collection?—I think not; I think it is not more perfect; there is no collection perfect.

2434. Speaking as to comparative perfection, how should you rank it?—It is nearly as good; I should say there is very little difference; I visit collections for the purpose of gaining information, and I find a great want of nomenclature; in the Ornithological department it requires a person to spend a great deal of time.

2435. Do you know any other country in the world with the same wealth and the same means of communicating with other countries as this country?—Decidedly not.

2436. Then speaking with reference to the wealth and the power of communication of this country, do you think this collection is in the state in which it ought to be?—Certainly not.

2437. Do you know any museum in any country, which is headed by so many eminent and influential men in the political world as the British Museum is?—I am not able to answer that question.

2438. Do you know that the Prime Minister is a Trustee?—I was not aware of it.

2439. Do you know that the Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of Canterbury are Trustees?—Yes.

2440. Do not you think that those Trustees, if they used their high official influence with the Government, might very well extend the means of the Museum?—Yes.

2441. Do you think it has improved in proportion to the number of persons of great influence at the head of it?—Perhaps not; I think it has improved more by the persons who are directly in charge of the separate departments.

2442. In fact, you think that the professional and scientific men at the head of the various departments, would form a much more useful working Board for the general improvement of the institution, than a Board composed of so many earls, dukes and marquisses?—I cannot answer that question.

2443. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have stated that whatever may be the constitution of the British Museum, the collections have made a greater progress in the course of the last three or four years than in any other museum in Europe?—That is my firm opinion.

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2444. Mr. *Hawes.*] That is owing to the energy of the officers of the Museum? —I am induced to believe so.

2445. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Still acting under a constitution which you believe not to have been changed in the interval during which that progress has been made?—Yes.

2446. Mr. *Compton.*] Did not you observe the skins of some very large animals that were in the boxes that you examined some time ago under the direction of Mr. Children; do you remember a camel?—I remember a camel, but that was recently.

2447. Were there any other large animals in the collection?—There were two camels; I scarcely recollect anything else.

2448. Are they in a fit state to be preserved?—They are.

2449. Is there room enough in the British Museum to exhibit those animals if they were preserved?—There are no cases to receive them; you might put them on stands in the centre of the room.

2450. Would that be a proper mode of exhibiting them?—I should say for animals of that size it would be a proper mode. They are exhibited so on the Continent.

2451. Are they not liable to suffer from moths?—The camel is more liable than most other animals; but zebras, cameleopards and other short-haired animals do not injure at all with ordinary care and in a dry room.

2452. Then you would not advise the camels to be so exhibited?—I think I should advise it to be tried if there were no cases; I think they would last a number of years, although they would be better under glass.

Mr. *John Edward Gray*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John E. Gray.*

2453. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU have known the collections in the British Museum all your life?—I have, my uncle and others of my family having been officers of it. I have consequently taken an interest in it from my childhood.

2454. And for the last 20 years you have been perfectly acquainted with them? —Yes; I became acquainted with Dr. Leach in 1816, and occasionally assisted him in the arrangement of the collections. After a short interval I also became acquainted with Mr. Children, and continued to give my assistance until I was appointed, in 1824, to the office I now hold.

2455. Will you state to the Committee the changes which the collections of Natural History have undergone since the institution of the Museum, and more immediately since your own personal acquaintance with it?—It appears that in 1761, shortly after the Museum was first opened, there were four rooms for the Natural History collections, one (No. 8) for the minerals and fossils, one (No. 9) for shells, one (No. 10) for vegetables, insects, &c., and one (No. 11) for animals in spirits. In 1808, the small room (No. 12) which had previously contained artificial curiosities, was added to the department, which was then arranged as follows: No. 8, minerals; No. 9, shells, fossils and herbals; No. 10, insects, worms, coral and vegetables; No. 11, stuffed birds and quadrupeds; No. 12, animals in spirits.

2456. Will you state upon what authority you make this statement?—The authority for the arrangement existing in 1761 is an anonymous History of London, published in that year; for that of 1808, the Synopsis of the Museum, which was then first published; what follows I give on the authority of the subsequent editions of the Synopsis and from my own recollections. In 1813, the saloon was opened for minerals; in 1815, the Natural History occupied six rooms. Before this time the various branches of Natural History had been arranged in the same room, the minerals and plants with the animals and their parts; but on the re-arrangement which then took place (the plants and fruits having been removed to a private room to make way for other subjects supposed to be more interesting to the public), the minerals and fossils occupied three rooms, viz. the saloon, Nos. 8 and 9, and the zoology three rooms, viz. Nos. 10, 11 and 12. In 1816, No. 11 was closed for re-arrangement, and was again opened with the British collection of zoology in 1819, No. 12 being at that time taken for a private room. In 1816, the shells were removed from No. 10 to a smaller room, No. 8; and in 1818, No. 10 was opened as a British oryctognostic collection; so that at that time the minerals and fossils occupied three rooms, and the general zoology and the British zoology one each. In 1832, the whole collection was removed; the

the minerals and fossils to the long gallery in the new building, and the zoological collection to the saloon, the three rooms of the old building formerly occupied by the manuscripts, and the large rooms in the new building.

2457. At this moment a large portion are still in a state of progress and transition?—Yes; they are only placed in their present situation until the new galleries are ready for their reception. I will now proceed to state the changes that have taken place within the last nine years. The British collection of birds, which about nine years ago occupied one room, now occupies a room about a third larger. The British collection of shells was placed in drawers under the birds; it is now considerably increased in extent, and (with the eggs of the British birds) is exhibited in the table cases of the British bird room. The general zoological collection nine years ago occupied only one room of very moderate size, which contained the collection of foreign birds, occupying 45 feet of low shallow wall-cases; and to these were added, about 1826, two small cases of Arctic birds, placed in the middle of the British bird room; this entire collection now occupies 216 feet of much deeper and higher cases, containing nearly 15 times the space then afforded. The general collection of shells, which formerly occupied the middle of the room containing the foreign birds, was contained in eight table-cases; it now occupies 44 rather larger tables. The collection of corals then occupied a single table-case; it now fills 12 such cases. The cirrhipedes remain, nearly as at that time, in one single case. Dr. Leach paid so much attention to this class, that but few additions have since been made to it. In all these instances of increase, it is not that the specimens have been more widely spread, or that space has been left for the wanting species, as in the insects, but there has been a real and corresponding increase in the number of the species and specimens exhibited. There were only a very few mammalia exhibited above the cases containing the foreign birds until about 1827, when some cases were erected over those which contained the British birds, and about 200 specimens of mammalia were placed in them. The collection of mammalia is now increased to upwards of 400 species and upwards of 700 individuals, which are arranged in the cases in the saloon and in the adjoining room. In 1832, when the new building was opened and more space afforded, there were added to the exhibition four table-cases of crustacea, to illustrate the general arrangement of that class; one table-case of arachnida and myriapoda, three table-cases of insects, and eight table-cases of radiated animals. There were also added the collection of nearly 1,000 species of fish, both dry and in spirits, which occupy 75 feet of wall-cases; the collection of about 600 species of reptiles, both dry and in spirits, which occupy 75 feet of wall-cases; and the collection of specimens preserved in spirits of crustacea, insects, arachnida, myriapoda, cirrhipedes, radiated animals, and mammalia, which occupy 33 feet of wall-cases. Indeed the entire collection, within the last five or six years, has been increased nearly tenfold, and many important collections have been exhibited which were never shown before.

2458. What is the method adopted in the Museum upon the increase of any one division of the department of Natural History?—Immediately on the opening of the new rooms, we arranged all the collections which we had in store for public exhibition; and it has been our custom to put every specimen, as soon as received, into its genus or order in the systematic distribution of the specimens.

2459. Does this give the students generally a facility in consulting the collection?—It gives them all the facility of a classed catalogue, with the advantage of being always perfect as far as it goes. Almost every specimen we have is arranged in its class, order, and genus, in the system followed in the collection, so that if anybody comes to examine or look for a species or an individual specimen, he knows at once where to look for it, if he has any knowledge of zoology, or if he will take the trouble to consult the Synopsis, which gives an account of the manner in which the collections are arranged.

2460. It has been stated that several of the specimens are not named, and that others are named in pencil; will you explain to the Committee what is the fact, and what is the reason of such fact?—Many of the specimens are not named, because when received they are put immediately into their place in the systematic arrangement, without waiting to determine their names. This saves much time, and is a great advantage, as the only way in which a collection can be satisfactorily named is by the officer taking up an order or a genus, and at once working it out. By this means he is enabled to make the necessary comparisons, and to determine, in a much shorter time and with greater certainty, the characters of the species,

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than if he studied them one by one as they arrived or occurred to his hand. One part of the collection must consequently remain unnamed while the other is being named, unless the number of officers is very considerably increased. A few names may be written in pencil; for instance, if a shell or other specimen has been removed from a dirty board to a clean one, in order to preserve the name of the species, the locality, or the name of the donor, these have been written temporarily in pencil, with the intention of writing them in ink at a future time. Or if I am told by a visitor that any particular species has a name given to it in any work, I may perhaps write that name on the front of the board in pencil, until I have an opportunity of consulting the book, because to put it in ink at once would be to give the sanction of the officer of the Museum for a name which he had not verified. I believe, however, that there are very few instances of pencil names in the collection.

2461. In fact you put the specimen into its place in the collection as soon as you receive it, reserving for subsequent consideration the propriety of the nomenclature which you should apply to it?—We do, and then take up some large group (a class, an order, or a family), and work it out in monographs, which is the only way in which the nomenclature can be determined with satisfaction or certainty.

2462. In this way you exhibit at the moment the specimen to the public?—Yes; and it becomes of use not only to the public, but to the student. If we adopted a different plan, (which I am aware is followed in some Continental museums,) only those specimens could be exhibited which the officer had found time to name, and a great part of the collection would be kept from the eye of the student and the public.

2463. Do you attribute that increase in the collections in the British Museum, to an increased taste in England for science, or to the increased facilities arising from additional space for the reception and exhibition of the zoological collection within the last few years?—To both; but I think that the increased space was granted on account of the taste for zoology having greatly increased in the country. When I first began to study zoology, there were but a few Linnæan zoologists in London. I hardly knew more than two or three (Mr. Stephens and Mr. Bennett, for instance), who studied the modern system of zoology, which had superseded the Linnæan on the Continent of Europe. There was no taste for modern zoology in this country before the peace of 1814, up to which time the people generally, and even the scientific men of the day, seem to have been satisfied with comparatively small collections. Dr. Leach, who had been a pupil of Cuvier, was the first to make the English acquainted, by his works and by his improved manner of arranging the collections of the Museum, with the progress that had been made in natural science on the Continent. Thus a new impetus was given to zoology, which has gradually improved into a popular taste, and I believe that as soon as a public taste was manifested for zoology, a large increase took place in the collections of the Museum; and this increase has been going on in an enlarging ratio until the present time, when the collections of the Museum bear a fair comparison with any of the museums in Europe.

2464. Since the increase of space has permitted a better disposition and exhibition of specimens, has there been a considerable increase of donations to the Museum?—Yes. I may mention particularly the extensive donations of the late General Hardwicke, and those of the Messrs. Reeves, from China.

2465. Do you attribute such donations to the increased facilities of reception and exhibition?—Yes, to a certain extent; and also to an impression that they would be made good use of. As soon as space was obtained, we had a considerable quantity of presents made to us. Indeed a great part of the increase of the zoological collections has arisen from donations.

2466. What is the system of nomenclature adopted in the different departments?—We arrange each department according to the best and most generally received published system of the objects of that department; as, for instance, that of Cuvier for quadrupeds and fish, Temminck for birds, &c.; and we name the species (which are arranged in the genera of these authors) according to the oldest author who has described them, such as Linnæus, Latham, &c. &c.

2467. Is the locality always mentioned upon the specimen when you ascertain it?—Always, and the name of the donor also; but we only give the locality when we have a positive knowledge of it, as much confusion in the geographical distribution of animals has arisen from the want of attention of older naturalists to this particular.

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2468. Is the nomenclature adopted in the Museum the same as that adopted in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris?—Precisely the same; in proof of which I need only refer to Cuvier's "Règne Animal," in which the names given to the birds, for instance, are the same as those on the specimens in the museum of the Garden of Plants. I will open at the first quadruped in the "Règne Animal," volume 1, page 87. The first quadruped which I there find is simia satyrus.

2469. Is that the name applied in the British Museum to the corresponding specimen?—It is.

2470. Mr. *Hawes.*] And it is the term which naturalists of the present day would apply to it?—Undoubtedly. Mr. Owen uses it in his paper in the Transactions of the Zoological Society for 1835, on the osteology of this animal, and it is used by Fischer in his "Synopsis Mammalium," the last published Species of quadrupeds. The second animal in Cuvier's work is "le chimpansé," simia troglodytes. By using these, the oldest names, the students of all the different systems of zoology (both Linnæan and the more modern ones), are enabled to ascertain what animal is intended; as every subsequent author refers, as a synonym or otherwise, to the name given to the animal by its original describer. This system also possesses the advantage of indicating the length of time that the animal has been scientifically known.

2471. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is there any work of new nomenclature of birds?—None that I have ever seen, containing anything like an entire Species; there are works on certain genera or orders, or on the birds of certain countries, but no complete work that I have seen in which the new nomenclature is applied to the entire class; so that if what would be called the new nomenclature were to be applied to birds, a very large proportion of the names would be names of the keeper's own formation, and consequently unintelligible except to those who knew as much of the science as himself.

2472. Is there any such work on the reptiles?—There is no complete work. The only works of the kind that are at all approaching to completeness are those formed upon the collection of the British Museum by myself. In the Appendix to Griffiths' Translation of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I gave a table of reptiles, and in that table are described all the species of chelonian and saurian reptiles which I had seen. References are there made to the Museum collection for those specimens which I described from it, and since that I have begun a separate work, being a synopsis of the species of reptiles, in which it is my intention to describe all the species that I have seen. A similar work has since been commenced by the officers of this department in the French Museum, which is also now in progress.

2473. Respecting shells, is there any work of new nomenclature?—There is no work on the entire subject except that of Lamarck, which does not contain a very large proportion of the shells that exist in English collections. The whole work is in seven volumes, octavo; there are probably but very few copies of it in this country, and it has never been translated; but by using his genera (which part of the work has been translated), and the Linnæan names for the species, which are given on that system in several English works, we accommodate the arrangement both to the amateur and the student.

2474. The Linnæan nomenclature is that adopted in the collection of shells in the British Museum?—The Lamarckian arrangement with the nomenclature of Linnæus; so that you have the two together, the best arrangement and the most generally received nomenclature.

2475. Mr. *Hawes.*] The names of simia satyrus and simia troglodytes stand quite alone in the Museum; they do not appear as synonymes?—No, they appear as the generic and specific name to the animals, in the same way as on the tickets in the Garden of Plants.

2476. Has not Cuvier in his work placed them under a particular genus?—Yes, under the genus simia of Linnæus, and the sub-genus simia of Erxleben, refering to pithecus of Geoffroy as a synonym of the sub-generic name.

2477. He has not placed them under the genus pithecus?—No, he has no genus pithecus in the "Règne Animal." According to his arrangement he considers them as species of Erxleben's genus simia, and regards Geoffroy's genus pithecus as a synonym of the latter.

2478. Cuvier gives you the more extended nomenclature?—He mentions both names, but properly gives simia of Erxleben the priority; it was published in 1777, and pithecus of Geoffroy in 1812. The latter, too, does not comprehend the simia troglodytes which forms the genus troglodytes (troglodytes niger) Geoffroy.

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2479. What is the proper name of the simia satyrus in Cuvier?—Simia satyrus; and he regards it as a species of the sub-genus simia of Erxleben.

2480. Will you refer to the passage in Cuvier, and read the proper name?—"L'orang outang (simia satyrus, *L.*);" he places it as a species of the sub-genus simia of Erxleben, and merely refers to pithecus as a synonym of this sub-genus.

2481. Whereas in the British Museum it stands as the generic name?—The name simia stands as the generic name.

2482. There is nothing upon the label but the words "simia satyrus"?—Yes; "The ourang outan; simia satyrus, *Linn.*: Borneo, *Sir Hans Sloane*;" these are the words on our ticket.

2483. And there is something more than that in Cuvier's work?—No, there is no other name to the species except the French name; he describes it as simia satyrus, *Linn.* In speaking of the genus, he calls it simia of Erxleben, and refers to another synonym, the pithecus of Geoffroy.

2484. In the Museum is not it the generic name?—No, it is the generic and specific name.

2485. What is the generic name in the Museum?—It is simia.

2486. What do you consider the proper generic name?—Simia, of Erxleben; for it is the custom to use the oldest generic name, and this animal is considered as the type of the simiæ, or apes.

2487. You prefer keeping the oldest name by itself to putting modern synonymes, even though upon the authority of Geoffroy?—It is not a matter of choice, but one of duty to the earlier author to adopt the oldest name which has been given to the genus, and if you use any more modern name, to quote it as a synonym. If you refer to the works in which the canons of nomenclature in natural history are best propounded, you will find this to be the universal rule. Any naturalist, as well as Cuvier, who was satisfied that pithecus of Geoffroy was the same as simia of Erxleben, would use the latter on account of its priority.

2488. Are there any canons of natural history?—Yes; there have been several works on this subject: the best is the "Philosophia Botanica" of Linnæus. De Candolle's "Theorie Elémentaire," and Fabricius's "Philosophia Entomologica," also contain good expositions of the received opinions upon the subject of nomenclature. Those books give you the rules by which naturalists of all countries are governed. The manner in which specimens should be named in public museums is, however, a question which is a great deal agitated among zoologists; and, after the most mature consideration, I believe the one we have adopted in the Museum to be that which is most generally useful to all classes. It might, perhaps, be an improvement to place the modern generic name on the top line of the ticket, or even to place the name adopted by the officers on the ticket, as well as the English name and that of the first describer.

2489. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] You mean that the names which you have attached to the specimens in the Museum are so well known, that by reference to any of the current works of zoology, any person anxious to obtain information would experience no difficulty in identifying the specimen so named?—Undoubtedly he would at once find it; whereas if we used more modern and less known names, as pithecus satyrus, for instance, none but those who had been pupils of M. Geoffroy, or had studied his works, would recognise the animal. Cuvier's book is written in French, and therefore he gives the synonym of a French author, M. Geoffroy, who lectured in the French Museum. The same motive does not exist here, and were we to add such synonymes, they would only confuse the student and the public, instead of giving them what is really useful.

2490. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you object to giving them information in the same way that it is given in the work from which you quote as authority?—If we added the synonymes of foreign authors, it would not be honest towards an English author, if we did not make similar additions from his work also.

2491. Is there any objection to introducing English synonymes?—No; we give a well-known English name; more than that would be always better explained in a catalogue than in the ticket upon the specimen.

2492. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do not you introduce English synonymes?—We give the English name of the species, and the oldest Latin scientific name.

2493. Mr. *Hawes.*] When there is no catalogue, is not it more important to put the name upon the specimen?—It is unnecessary, because we are arranging the specimens with the intention of continuing the catalogues.

2494. If there be no catalogue to the collection of Natural History, is it or is it not

not important to give the greatest possible information on the label?—Undoubtedly. We have various catalogues of the Natural History collections; it is always desirable to give information, but in attempting to give the greatest possible information, you might make the Museum nothing but tickets, which would conceal the animals themselves; upon this very animal, the simia satyrus, it would occupy at least three pages to give the synonymes of reference alone; they actually occupy nearly that space in Erxleben's "Systema," published in 1777, and a vast number of additional references to later works would now be required.

2495. Therefore you think it better to give less than Cuvier does?—Cuvier himself gives no synonyme to this particular species.

2496. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you any catalogue of the divisions of the Natural History department in the British Museum?—Dr. Leach commenced the formation of a series of catalogues in large quarto books, and made considerable progress with the insects, which he principally studied; he also made some little progress with the birds and mammalia. Those catalogues were continued on to a certain extent, until the general collection was removed. Mr. Children made a catalogue of all the species of shells in our collection in 1825; he had a list of shells made out, and marked those we had in the Museum. We have a catalogue of the Cracherode collection of shells, which we received along with that collection, and several others. Since the collection has been removed into the new rooms, we have commenced a new series of catalogues; and all the time that could fairly be devoted to it, after arranging the collection and putting the specimens in order, has been given to it. As soon as the species of any group have been named and arranged, a catalogue has been made of them. Perhaps, however, I should scarcely call them catalogues in their present state; they are rather systematic inventories, which can be at any time readily converted into catalogues. From the mode of their construction they can be easily arranged in any system which it may be thought desirable to adopt, every species being written upon a separate leaf. The reason why Dr. Leach's catalogues were discontinued was that he had entered two or sometimes three species upon one page; and as both sides of the leaf were written on, they could not be arranged in any form that might be desired. I have brought the catalogues of those portions of the mammalia and reptiles containing the bats, lizards and snakes. The catalogue contains a short account of every individual specimen. Each species is marked with a number, which agrees with that on the page of the catalogue which contains the name and synonyme; and every individual specimen of the species is marked with a letter, in addition, which refers to its particular habitat, and any other facts connected with it.

[*The Witness delivered in the Catalogue.*]

No. of Species.	NAME AND SYNONYMY.	Mark of Individuals.	Habitat.	History, Donor, &c.
41	Macroglossus minimus, F. Cuv.	*a*	Java, Horsf.	The Hon. India Company.
	Pteropus minimus, Geoff., Ann Mus xv. 97; Fischer, Mam. 83. Pteropus rostratus, Horsf. Java, iii. t.(*a*) Macróglossa Kiodotes, Lesson. Macroglossa Horsfieldii, Lesson. Kiodote, F. Cuv. Mam. Lithog. Lowo assu, of the Javanese.	*b*	Java.	Gen. Thomas Hardwicke.
13	Gecko fimbriatus, Daud. Thecadactylus fimbriatus, Gray. Uroplates fimbriatus.	*a*	Madagascar	John E. Gray.
4	Clotho arietans.	*a*	Cape Good Hope.	Purchased, 1835
	Echidna arietans, Merr. Coluber Bitis, Bonat.	*b*	Cape Good Hope.	Purchased, 1835.
	Vipera inflata, Burchell, Trav. Vipera brachyura, Cuv. Reg. Anim.	*c*	Cape Good Hope.	W. Shuckard, esq.; dry skin of young, without any head.

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2497. Is such catalogue for the exclusive use of the officers of the Museum, or is it available for the purposes of science by any man of science who may desire to consult it?—It is open to anybody who wishes to consult it for the purpose of ascertaining the history of any particular specimen; but most persons who are desirous of information with regard to the collection, apply either to Mr. Children or myself, and we are commonly able to answer them without referring to the catalogue. When I see any person who appears desirous of making use of the collection for any particular purpose, I usually ask, "Is there anything I can show you?" or if he were to make an inquiry that I could not answer personally, I should refer to the catalogue; or if he were to ask to see it, I should show it to him.

2498. And such facility arises not from any personal acquaintance on your part with the individual or from your knowledge of him, but simply from the desire to make available the stores of the Museum to such persons as may desire to consult them?—Yes; believing it to be the wish of the Trustees that the utmost possible use should be made of the collection. Anybody who makes known to an attendant his wish to see any particular specimen, is brought to me without any kind of introduction, or an application from a stranger made directly to myself, is equally attended to. I may observe that the catalogues are kept for the sake of reference in my own room, because a naturalist cannot examine specimens, for any scientific purpose, contained in glass cases, without having the cases opened, and it would not be safe to open them without the presence of an officer; the catalogue would consequently be of little use to a naturalist, unless when he could have the specimens to examine more particularly than can be done while they remain in the cases.

2499. Mr. *Hawes.*] When was that catalogue commenced?—The new series of catalogues was commenced about two years ago; there was a catalogue of the mammalia previously existing. There is the new catalogue of the reptiles.

2500. When was that commenced?—About two years ago. As soon as the collection was in such a state that the public could make use of it, we commenced that new series, having always felt the importance of having written catalogues of the collection. To show that we have been always anxious respecting the formation of catalogues, I have here a plan for forming catalogues which I drew out in 1825, and submitted to Mr. Children for his approval; it was adopted by him, and upon this plan we continued the old catalogue; but from the necessity of attending to the naming of the collection, much progress was not made in it. This plan was fastened in the first volume of the catalogue of mammalia, in order to explain to any person who used it the mode of its formation, and how it might be continued; it runs thus: "The rules to be observed in forming this catalogue: 1. Every species to have a separate leaf devoted to it, so that at any future time the leaves may be separated and bound in any other form. 2. Every species to have a number attached to it, and every individual specimen of that species to be designated with a letter as well as the number, so that the history, country, &c., of each individual may be recorded in the catalogue. 3. Each part to have a full alphabetical index of synonyma, and a classical index of genera, with a reference to the numbers of the species. 4. The names and references to be arranged in the following order: 1. The older names used before the introduction of the Linnæan nomenclature. 2. The names according to the Linnæan nomenclature. 3. The idiomatic or common names by which the animals are called by the common people of the various parts of the world. 4. Reference to all the figures which can with certainty be referred to each species or variety, with remarks when they are original or from whence copied. 5. Under the head anatomy, a reference to the works which treat or give plates of the anatomy (either myological or osteological) of each species, with a reference to any specimens which may be preserved in the Museum. The catalogue will consequently present three arrangements of the species contained in the Museum, viz.: 1. Historical according to the time of their receipt. 2. Classical, according to the genera. 3. Alphabetical, according to the index."

2501. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Though the catalogue, of which you have exhibited three volumes, be in manuscript, do you wish the Committee to understand that it is practically open to the inspection of any man of science, known as such, whether he be personally acquainted with you or not?—Yes; not only to every man of science, but to every individual that makes inquiry concerning the specimens, and asks to see the catalogue.

2502. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it a catalogue made by direction of the Trustees?—Ever since I have been at the Museum I have understood that it was part of the duty expected

expected from me. The Trustees have expressed a great desire to have a catalogue of every department.

2503. Have the Trustees ordered that catalogue to be made for the use of the public?—I always understood that the Trustees wished for a catalogue. I cannot say that the Trustees have ever given me personally any order on the subject, because I do not receive orders immediately from the Trustees; but it is known that the officers are expected to make catalogues of the various collections.

2504. Have you ever received an order from your superior to form a catalogue for the use of the public?—I do not recollect ever to have received any order from Mr. Children on the subject; but I have often talked with him about a catalogue, and he has perfectly agreed with me in the great advantage of it, and in the necessity of its being made.

2505. Have you ever received a direction from your superior in the Museum to frame a catalogue for the use of the public?—If I understand the effect of the question, I should say no. Mr. Children has not said, "I desire you to make a catalogue;" but when I have spoken to him about the formation of catalogues, he has agreed in the expediency of their being made.

2506. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] And such catalogue, so made, is for the use of the public, whether it be kept in manuscript or whether it be printed?—Undoubtedly.

2507. And it is not at all considered your own private property, the use of which you may refuse to a student in zoology, if he make an application to you for it?—Certainly not; I never considered the catalogues as my own private property; they belong to the Museum. The catalogues (both old and new) remain in my room, and those that I am working upon often lay on my table; any person that comes into the room may take them down or look at them.

2508. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you mean to say that you, as an officer of the Museum, are bound to produce the catalogue?—I have never refused to do so.

2509. Is it a rule or not?—I do not know that there exists any rule to that effect.

2510. Is it not, more or less, a matter of obligation that you accommodate any person that asks you?—I do not consider it so. I should consider it my duty to show it to any person really desirous of obtaining information.

2511. Has any person that requests the use of the catalogue any reason to suppose that he is not asking a favour?—If he were to say, "Am I asking a favour?" I should say "No," but I should not encourage those, (of whom there are too many), who come often on the most trivial occasions, and occupy the time of the officers with frivolous questions.

2512. Is there any rule by which the public know that they have access to the catalogue of the specimens of natural history?—I cannot refer to any regulation existing, nor do I think it desirable; something must be left to the discretion of the officer, or his time would be entirely occupied by triflers and idlers. The Trustees will determine whether this discretion is rightly exercised.

2513. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Practically, do men of science in England, who come to the Museum, know that there is such a catalogue, and knowing it, have they the means of consulting it?—They have; it is placed in my room. Some of the volumes are conspicuously lettered.

2514. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you mean to say that all men of science know that there is a catalogue?—I cannot answer for what all men of science may know, but if a man of science or any other person desirous of information comes to me and says, "Is there a catalogue?" I tell him that there is. Very commonly, however, I can give the information wanted without referring to a catalogue.

2515. Are you aware that several of the witnesses before this Committee, who have the reputation of being men of science, have said that they were not aware that there was such a catalogue?—They never asked for one, or I should have shown it to them. I suppose that they never felt the necessity of consulting a catalogue.

2516. They cannot ask you for that of which they do not know the existence?—One would suppose that if they wanted a catalogue, they would come and ask for it.

2517. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know any collection on the Continent in which there is a perfect catalogue?—I do not, of any general Zoological collection. I know that the officers of the Berlin collection proposed to print a catalogue, or rather list of the species in the Museum, about 20 years ago, but it has not yet been published. Here is the catalogue, or rather systematic list, of the reptiles in the

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museum at Vienna; but it is not published by the museum itself; it is published by the officer who has the charge of that department, who printed a new system of reptiles, at the end of which he has given a list of the species in the collection.

2518. Mr. *Hawes.*] But it is printed and published?—Yes.

2519. And is to be bought?—I cannot say; he sent it to me as a present.

2520. Is there a bookseller's name to it?—There is.

2521. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state whether this be a catalogue of an actual collection or a classed catalogue?—It is a catalogue of the species in the collection; or rather it is a mere list, for the purpose of illustrating the new system of the author.

2522. Do you know the catalogue of the collection of the College of Surgeons?—Yes, I know it very well.

2523. Will you state what proportion a catalogue of the collections in the British Museum, completed upon that plan, would bear to the catalogue so far as already printed, of the collection in the College of Surgeons?—There are 870 individual specimens described in the part of the catalogue of the College of Surgeons which relates to systematic natural history; and we have of reptiles 600 species and about 1,300 individuals; of mammalia 400 species and 700 individuals; of shells 4,000 species and 20,000 or 30,000 specimens; of radiata 750 species and more than 2,000 specimens; and of insects probably more than 20,000 species and 60,000 or 70,000 individuals. A catalogue, continued upon the same plan and style as that, would certainly occupy 50 or 60 large printed quarto volumes.

2524. It has been stated by Mr. South, in answer to questions 757 and 758, that he believes it is not generally known to scientific men that there are accurate catalogues in manuscript, and that he has not himself referred to such a catalogue nor heard of it. Can you state to the Committee what opportunities Mr. South may or may not have had of consulting such catalogue or of forming such an opinion?—Mr. South frequently comes to the Museum, and sometimes asks me to point out to him such specimens as he is desirous of having figured; but he never asked me for a catalogue. He has been in my room, and if he had looked at the case directly opposite to the door, he might have seen the catalogues there: they are all in the case conspicuously lettered "General Zoological Catalogue."

2525. Mr. Richard Owen stated that he was not acquainted with the existence of a catalogue of any division of the Zoological department in the British Museum. Has Mr. Owen any particular opportunities of coming to this conclusion?—When Mr. Owen was forming his catalogue of the College of Surgeons, he brought specimens of which he was desirous to ascertain the names (the names not having been given when Dr. Shaw formed a catalogue of the Zoological collection in the College of Surgeons), but he never asked for a catalogue.

2526. Did you keep back from Mr. Owen, or from Mr. South, or from Dr. Grant, the knowledge of the fact that you had such a catalogue?—Never; when Dr. Grant said, "Have you a catalogue?" I showed him the catalogues immediately.

2527. Has Dr. Grant consulted any specimens in the Museum?—I do not recollect his having ever consulted more than one. He came to look at the animal of Spirula, and wished to take it home to examine. I told him that it was against the rules of the Museum; that he could have every facility for its examination in the Museum; but I could not allow it to go out. He went away without examining it further, because, as he stated, he could make no use of it there; he could only work in his own room.

2528. Did you take it from its position in the Museum and place it in your own room, for the purpose of being examined by Dr. Grant?—I did, and offered him every facility, such as glasses, needles, &c. I do not know that he has ever consulted any other specimen until he came to the Museum to prepare himself to give evidence before this Committee; since that time I have seen him often in the Museum, two or three hours a day each public day, for several weeks together.

2529. Mr. *Hawes.*] You stated that you thought scientific men generally knew that there was a catalogue?—I mean systematic zoologists; Mr. South, Dr. Grant, and Mr. Owen are comparative anatomists, and therefore they would not need a catalogue of that kind; whereas Mr. Bell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Yarrell, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Gould and all practical zoologists, I believe, are aware of it, because they must have seen me use it.

2530. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Referring again to the catalogue which you exhibited, by Fitzinger, under the date of Vienna, 1826, will you state whether it be a complete

complete catalogue of an existing collection of a particular div sion in natural history, or a specimen of a classification of that division?—The title is "Neue Classification der Reptilien," and the object of the author was, I believe, to publish a new arrangement of reptiles. Having charge of a museum, he has given a list of all the specimens in that collection, which formed his materials for the book, to show in what genera they ought to be placed according to his system.

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Martis, 26° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. B. Baring.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Marshall.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. Thorneley.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Horsfield, M.D. called in; and Examined.

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2531. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU are a Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the Linnean Society?—Yes.

2532. Have you the charge of the collections of natural history at the East India House?—I am at present employed in the museum of the East India Company.

2533. You are also the author of "Zoological Researches in Java," &c. &c. and of a systematic catalogue of the Lepidoptera in the museum of the company?—Yes; the former relates almost exclusively to Java.

2534. When you were in Java, you formed a very considerable collection of natural history?—Yes; of nearly 17 years which I passed in Java, a large portion was devoted to researches and collections in natural history.

2535. How long have you known the natural history collections in the British Museum?—I have known them from my first arrival in this country, in the year 1819. When I came from Java I was introduced to Dr. Leach, who was then the zoologist; having attended to the various departments of natural history, I engaged his assistance in several divisions of zoology. My first essay was a general systematic catalogue of the birds collected in Java, which was published in the Linnean Society's Transactions; it was in a great measure prepared in the Museum, under the immediate eye of Dr. Leach: and I may say that from him I received many of those general views in science, which I have found of great advantage in prosecuting my researches subsequently.

2536. Will you state what was the condition of the British Museum, in the department of natural history, at the time when you first became acquainted with it, as compared with its present state?—As far as I recollect, the only important part of zoology at that time was the series of British birds; to these considerable attention had been paid. As far as regards the mammalia, and birds of other countries, the collection in the Museum was at that time extremely defective; so much so that I paid very little attention to it, as it did not afford me any information.

2537. Has that deficiency been supplied since the period to which you have referred; and can you state, if so, whether such increase has been in proportion to the increased space allotted to the exhibition of the natural history collections?—Perhaps I am not prepared to state accurately the history of the collections; as far as I recollect, they were stationary for some years after my arrival: but within the last six or eight years, I have observed a steady and regular increase in them; and I think this increase has not only been in proportion to the space previously existing, but that an attempt has been made to employ the space which the building successively afforded to every possible advantage.

2538. Are you acquainted with any Continental museums?—I have seen the museum in Leyden.

2539. Will you state to the Committee what is your estimate of the relative

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rank of the Zoological department of the British Museum, as compared with the corresponding department in the museum at Leyden?—That I must confess is rather a difficult question; I can only compare with any Zoological department in Leyden, the mammalia of the British Museum. When I was in Leyden, the collection of birds, which is very extensive, was not exposed to public view; but in regard to mammalia, I can say, generally, that the collection in Leyden was much more extensive than that in the British Museum; but the relative proportion of its extent I cannot state.

2540. In what year did you see the collection in Leyden?—In 1831.

2541. Has there been a considerable increase in the collections of natural history in the British Museum since 1831?—I think there has been a very remarkable increase in the collections since that year; if I recollect right the effort to which I have alluded was in full progress at that period.

2542. Are you aware whether about that period the new buildings were opened for the exhibition of objects?—Yes, they were opened.

2543. Then the increase in the collection has been in proportion to the space allotted to the exhibition?—That is my impression. It is perhaps a point upon which I am not prepared to answer precisely. I should request permission to state, that the answers I give are necessarily very general. I have not had the opportunity to consider the subject in such a way as to give perfectly accurate answers to these questions.

2544. The Committee do not wish you to give a numerical statement of the increase, but your general impression, as a man of science, from the pretty frequent examination which it is assumed you have made of the collections in the British Museum, and the examinations you have occasionally had of the museum at Leyden?—My general impression is as above stated.

2545. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will you favour the Committee with the result of that comparison of the British Museum with Leyden?—The result of that comparison is, that the collection in Leyden is much more extensive than the collection in the British Museum.

2546. Can you speak also as to its value in a scientific point of view?—The value of a collection is in some measure connected with its extent. I should observe that the government of the museum in Leyden is, as far as I know, probably as perfect as that of any other public institution of a similar nature. There is on the part of the government in Holland a very remarkable interest displayed; the King himself is competent to judge of what ought to be done: and Holland, for a country of so small an extent, has devoted resources which, in comparison with the resources supplied in this country to similar objects, are really astonishing.

2547. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you able to state what is the amount allotted by the government of Holland to the museum at Leyden?—No; I only judge from the establishment, and from the assistance afforded by the collectors in different countries. When I was in Leyden there were various travelling naturalists in all the colonies of the Dutch.

2548. Were those travelling naturalists employed by the state?—By the state.

2549. When you speak of the establishment at Leyden being very large, are you prepared to state what is the force of that establishment, or is it a general impression derived from the number which you saw?—It was rather derived from a general impression of what I saw; I must confess I am not prepared with minute details to enable me to give a satisfactory statement upon that subject.

2550. When you spoke of the extent of the collection in Leyden, were you speaking of the mammalia alone?—I was speaking of the mammalia alone.

2551. Can you state to the Committee whether the collection at Leyden be or be not local, in the sense of its riches being principally derived from the colonies, with which the Dutch have almost exclusively intercourse, or is it a general collection containing specimens from all quarters of the globe, without special reference to any one country more than to another?—The nucleus of the collection in Leyden, I believe, is derived principally from the colonies of the Dutch; but there is carried on in Leyden, a general system of exchange of duplicates with all the continental museums. The director travels, with the view to increase the public collections, and has during the last three or four years visited almost every country in Europe. He has been to this country, provided with duplicates for exchange; he has visited Berlin, and I believe Vienna. He is perfectly acquainted with every museum of any extent on the continent; from each of these different museums he has

has obtained objects which were required in Leyden to complete the collections. The general view, and I believe the only, which the director of the museum in Leyden possesses, is to form a collection complete of its kind; no naturalist with general views, is satisfied with anything short of a complete series. Every individual species is important in a collection, and ought to form part of it; and I believe it is the object of the director of the Leyden museum to complete his collection.

2552. Mr. *Hawes.*] Has he made any exchanges with the British Museum?—That I do not know.

2553. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state what is the condition with respect to preservation, and with respect to arrangement of the collections in the British Museum. Is it such as you, looking at them as a man of science, would desire to see?—From the examination which I have made, I am prepared to say that the state of preservation generally, of the specimens in the Brisish Museum, is excellent. There may be some exceptions; but the principal collection, namely, that which is deposited or secured in cases, I believe to be in a very entire state of preservation; I have not observed any material defect.

2554. With respect to the classification, what is your opinion?—The classification is very simple; the specimens are arranged, as far as possible, according to the system of Cuvier; there are necessarily some interruptions in the series, but I believe it is sufficiently perfect to afford effectual assistance in study.

2555. Looking at the limited space still allotted to particular divisions, and looking to the buildings now in progress, do you consider that any defects in the arrangement, or any hiatus in the collection may be attributed to the want of adequate space, or if not, to what other cause?—If I look at the collection as it now stands, I do not see the means of extending it in its present locality. If the Committee wish me to state what alteration ought to be made in any new building, I am not prepared to state it; the present deficiency is, in my opinion, chiefly attributable to the want of space.

2556. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will you state what provision in your opinion you think it is requisite to make in the new building, for the collection such as you now see it, and such as it may become in the course of years?—That question is somewhat difficult. If I were to give my opinion it is this, that the duty of the general direction of the Museum is to supply a complete collection. It might require some calculation to determine what space that would require; it would be a very considerable space; a very large room, and a well lighted room. I am not prepared to state what the extent of the room would be, but it would be very considerable for the collection.

2557. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the answer which you have just given, you used the word "collection;" to what do you refer under that term?—The collection of mammalia; whatever I have said applies to the mammalia alone. I wish particularly to say, that except the idea be acted upon of affording a complete collection and of supplying a complete series of natural objects; except that idea be acted on, any attempt does not reach the object which I thought should be kept in view.

2558. As an author, known by the publication of various works of science, have you experienced such facilities as you desired to find in consulting the collections in the British Museum?—In reply to that question, I can state, that as far as regards myself, I have experienced every possible facility. It may, perhaps, in some measure arise from the habits of friendly intercourse in which I am generally engaged in other societies, with the officers of the Museum.

2559. When you refer to yourself, and to the habits of personal intercourse which subsist between you and the officers of the Museum, did such personal intercourse exist when you first entered the Museum as a visitor;—were you personally acquainted with Dr. Leach for instance, when you first entered the Museum?—I was introduced to Dr. Leach, immediately upon my arrival; I formed an acquaintance, very nearly at the same time, with the superintendent of the department of Natural History. I subsequently became personally known to every officer, I believe, of the Museum, in this department.

2560. Have you reason to think that men of science, coming as strangers to the Museum, have or have not facilities for prosecuting their studies and researches there?—As far as I have observed, I believe there is on the part of the officers of the Museum every possible disposition to facilitate scientific inquiries, examinations, and comparisons of natural objects, to the fullest extent that the nature of the Museum allows.

2561. Have you experienced such facilities in England as you have experienced

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at Leyden, for instance?—I think I can state with truth, that the facilities are the same; and in saying that I can only state that my visit to Leyden was occasioned by an invitation from one of the professors, and of course every readiness was shown to make my visit pleasant; whenever I have had occasion to consult the British Museum, I have observed the same disposition.

2562. As a man of science, in consulting the collections of the British Museum, have you reason to desire anything which you do not find?—Not so far as the disposition of the officers is concerned; in that point of view I am perfectly satisfied.

2563. Will you explain whether, by that expression, you desire the Committee to understand your answer as limiting the facilities which you have enjoyed to the personal conduct of the officers, as contradistinguished from any regulations in the establishment; as if the officers had contravened the regulations of the establishment in affording you any facilities?—My answer does not mean to intimate anything of the kind; it is merely relative to the nature of the collection.

2564. Then if the collection were larger you would, under the same system, receive greater facilities in consulting the collections in the prosecution of your works of science?—That is my view.

2565. Are you prepared to state to the Committee any observations with respect to the extent, condition and arrangement, of any other division of the Natural Hit ory department of the British Museum, other than the mammalia, to which your previous examination has been chiefly confined?—I am perfectly prepared to state, that as far as I have observed, very particular attention has been paid to ornithology; and although I have not examined the British Museum with a view to give a perfect analysis of it, yet as far as I have observed latterly, I think the collection of birds is, in a zoological point of view, perhaps the most perfect part of the collection; the whole of that collection has been formed within the period first mentioned by me, the last six or eight years.

2566. Mr. *Colborne.*] When you spoke of the great superiority of the collection at Leyden, did you refer to the collection generally, or only to a certain department of it; for instance, specimens from Japan, and those countries which they are particularly conversant with?—The remark related to the mammalia generally from all countries; I believe that by the means of exchange which the Dutch have had from the accumulation of materials from their colonies, the collection is nearly equally rich in objects from every part of the globe.

2567. Would you say, as applied generally to specimens from other parts, that the Leyden collection is greatly superior to that of the British Museum?—The Leyden collection of mammalia is, I may say, greatly superior.

2568. Upon ornithology?—Upon ornithology, I have stated that the collection was not exposed. It is well known to naturalists, that the ornithological collection of M. Temminck, which was purchased by Government, was considered as the largest in existence; but that was not exposed to view.

2569. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are the Committee to understand that that collection is not exhibited to the public?—It was not exhibited when I visited Leyden, no room had been provided for it, and it was provisionally deposited in boxes.

2570. Then, when you speak of the extent of the collection of Leyden, do you or do you not include the part not exhibited, as well as the part exhibited?—In what I state I wish to limit my remarks exclusively to mammalia.

2571. With respect to the entomological division of the British Museum, can you state what rank it holds in your judgment, as a man of science, compared with any other collection which you know?—When I arrived in this country the entomological collection was very deficient, exclusive of the British collection, which at that time was perhaps nearly as extensive as it is now; but within the period alluded to, within the last six or eight years, very considerable additions have been made to the foreign entomological collection; but I am sorry to say that it is still very inconsiderable. The foreign collection consists of about 10,000 species, which, for an entomological collection, is by no means considerable.

2572. Is there any other division of the Natural History department respecting which you can give an opinion to the Committee?—No; I have limited my researches latterly exclusively to mammalia, to birds, and to insects.

2573. You would not consider that the Zoological department of the British Museum is "miserable in funds, miserable in science, and miserable in materials?" —No, I have not that impression; in fact, there is a mixture of ideas there which I confess, in my mind, is not logically correct; I mean the expression "miserable in funds." With regard to the idea of its being miserable in the other points, I

must

must confess that that is not my impression. I think the collection of mammalia in the British Museum is, upon the whole, respectable. I think the collection of birds is very instructive and very well arranged. With regard to the provision of funds, that is a subject upon which I do not wish here to offer an opinion.

2574. With respect to the nomenclature: what is your opinion of the system adopted in the British Museum, and of the extent to which that system has been carried, by naming, or leaving unnamed, the general collections. Do you approve of the system of nomenclature adopted in the Museum with respect to the mammalia?—It is always desirable to make a public collection as instructive as possible; and therefore if a system of nomenclature is adopted which is generally understood by scientific men, I think it is highly proper. And from the observations which I have recently made, without pretending to be able to give a critical statement, I should suppose that the nomenclature is sufficient for the object, though I have no doubt that improvements might be made. In fact, nomenclature is a progressive subject; it is not stationary; and it is the duty of the officers to accommodate it to the gradual increase of science.

2575. Mr. *Hawes*.] Is it so accommodated in the British Museum?—To render the collection instructive, it is desirable to adopt the nomenclature which is generally known; and, as far as I have observed, I think that has been the object of the officers.

2576. Is it accommodated to the present state of science?—Yes; it is the nomenclature of the Règne Animal of Cuvier. It is not for me to state to the Committee what are my particular views of nomenclature, because that is a scientific question not connected with this examination; my own views are in some measure different; but for a public collection I do not think a better system of nomenclature could be adopted in regard to the mammalia.

2577. And it is perfect according to the system?—Upon the whole I think it is. Perfect is a strong expression, and I would rather modify it by saying that it is correct; to say that it is perfect is more than I can do.

2578. You have stated that the system of Cuvier is adopted?—I think it is generally. The assistants in the Zoological department have informed me that in the arrangement of the mammalia they had followed, as far as the localities allowed, the system of Cuvier; and I believe, taking that as the basis of the arrangement, it may be stated, with perfect truth, that the nomenclature is tolerably correct.

2579. But you are now speaking from the information of the Officers?—And my personal inspection.

2580. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Will you state to what extent you find objects of natural history without names; that is to say, how far the nomenclature adopted is applied to the collection generally?—I am scarcely prepared to answer that question; I believe that there is a progressive operation going on at the Museum to supply the names, and that a very large proportion is named, but what part remains unnamed I have not ascertained by examination.

2581. If it were said that the collection in the British Museum is for the most part without either classification or nomenclature,—is that a description that you would apply to the collection?—By no means; I believe that at the present period there is every disposition in the assistants in the Zoological departments, to give every information by means of the collection that it is capable of.

2582. Mr. *Hawes*.] Have you been in the habit of frequenting the Museum much?—Not latterly; my pursuits at present relate to entomology. I have been there occasionally during the last year, to make some comparisons.

2583. You have the care of the entomological collection at the India House?—I have.

2584. When did you first take charge of that?—Upon my arrival in this country, in the year 1819.

2585. Immediately upon taking charge of that, did you proceed to make an accurate catalogue of the contents of the collection?—The first object was to arrange it; and subsequently I commenced a catalogue, which is still in progress. One of the works which I have undertaken, is a systematic catalogue of one department of the insects.

2586. The catalogue is not complete?—It is still progressive. In fact, my attention has been devoted latterly to other duties both in the Museum and library, and I have therefore not completed it.

2587. You are acquainted with Mr. Vigors?—I am.

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2588. Would you consider him high authority upon ornithological subjects?—I would. Indeed I have had the honour to be associated with him in the preparation of a paper published in the Linnean Society's Transactions, on the birds of New Holland, and which, although my name is associated with his, the larger proportion of the paper was written by himself.

2589. Two answers of his will be read to you, and your opinion will be requested upon them in opposition to the answers you have already given to Sir Robert Inglis. He was asked, "In the Zoological collection is there any one department more deficient than another?" His reply is, "I think the mammalia are the most deficient." The next question is, "With regard to the collection of birds?" His reply is, "The collection of birds is rather poor compared with others. It does not contain, I suppose, the one-third it might contain, had it adequate funds, by purchase and judicious exchange. I dare say in the course of six months the British Museum might treble the numbers of the species of birds it has at the present moment." Will you now favour the Committee with your opinion upon that latter answer?—I beg the Committee to keep in view that I wish to speak only of the mammalia, the birds and the insects. I have not looked at the other departments, and therefore there is some difficulty in this case. I think the collection of mammalia consists of 400 species; I have given my opinion upon that generally. Now I consider that the collection of mammalia should embrace at least three times that number; the collection of birds, I am informed, consists of 2,000 species; if I take that comparatively with the number of birds known, in that point of view it is richer than the collection of mammalia. May I be allowed to repeat what I have said, and to add in explanation, if the British Museum contain 400 mammalia, this, comparatively with the species known, is a small number. If the collections contain 2,000 species of birds, this, proportionally with the species distinctly known and described, is greater. If the statement be correct, the Museum is proportionally richer in birds than in mammalia; this is the only answer I can give to this question. Therefore I do not agree with Mr. Vigors, in my comparative estimate of the mammalia and birds contained in the British Museum; but I beg it may not be considered that I have expressed a decided different opinion from Mr. Vigors. With respect to nomenclature, I entirely agree with Mr. Vigors—I have adopted his nomenclature; and I hope the time will arrive when the British Museum will adopt it, because, in my opinion, it is much more perfect than that now in use. If it were in my power, I would direct the arrangement of the collection of birds according to Mr. Vigors's system.

2590. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] How many species of ornithology are known?—I am not prepared to give a precise answer; I should suppose about 4,000 are accurately described; some collections may perhaps contain more; but my idea is, that comparatively the ornithological collection is richer than the collection of mammalia, because if there are 2,000 species of birds in the Museum, it possesses nearly one-half of the species known in science, while it only possesses one-third of the species of mammalia.

2591. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] According to your answer, it is impossible that the British Museum could, in six months, treble the number of its collection of birds?—That is a subject upon which I am not prepared to answer. If my views were required upon that subject, I would endeavour to give them.

2592. Mr. *Hawes.*] Then, if Mr. Vigors has informed the Committee that in respect to the Zoological collection "it is generally deficient in all the departments; in some of the higher departments it is particularly deficient; it is deficient, for instance, in the mammalia; it is also very deficient in the birds;" you differ from Mr. Vigors in your opinion of the collection of the British Museum?—That is another view again; with reference to views of science, I believe I agree with Mr. Vigors. I have expressed, in a former part of the evidence, that the design of the government or management of a collection ought to be to make it complete, and that no collection is really valuable till it is complete; by which I mean, that it has not reached that point of excellence, which should be the aim of its direction or governing body.

2593. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] If the number of species of birds known be 4,000, and the number of species existing in the British Museum be 2,000, and a witness should state that in the course of any given period the British Museum might treble the number of the species of birds, such opinion in your judgment would, of course, by the very terms of it, be incorrect?—It is perhaps not quite correct; but it is difficult, in the position in which we are placed, to avoid giving answers in

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which there may not appear some absurdity. My views, I must confess, are very large; my views are, that there should be an attempt by the management of the British Museum to afford a complete collection of natural history. Something has been said of expense; in my mind the cost is no consideration. It is the duty of the Government to supply such sums as will afford a collection, whether it be 500 *l.* a year, or 1,000 *l.* a year, or 2,000 *l.*; whatever is necessary to complete the collection should be afforded by the Government, if it possess those resources which this country does possess.

2594. Mr. *Hawes.*] How do you know that there are 2,000 species of birds in the Museum?—Partly from the information of the assistants in the Museum, and partly from actual inspection; from the general view I have taken, there is a very respectable gallery. It is possible, I conceive, that in that gallery 2,000 species may be contained; but it is a precise question as to number which can be easily ascertained.

2595. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you say that a collection is not valuable till it is complete, do you wish the Committee to understand that in your judgment any collection of natural history is ever likely to be complete, whatever may be the political power and pecuniary resources of the country to which such collection may belong?—Perhaps the expression was not quite correct. My general idea is, that if the directors of any public institution appear to be disposed to rest satisfied with the extent of their collection, I ask, "have you everything which can be obtained?" and till that is the case, I say it is not what it is desirable it should be.

2596. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] When you speak of 2,000 species of birds in the British Museum, and 4,000 being in existence, you only mean that these numbers approximate to the fact?—Yes.

2597. Does any year ever pass without a great number of new species being discovered?—The discovery is progressive. There are at present hundreds of naturalists employed in every part of the world. It is an object interesting to governments as well as to individuals. Many persons pursue natural history for lucrative purposes; others pursue it for amusement; others have a higher object—indeed the highest object possible, namely, that of becoming acquainted with the design of the Creator in the formation of the animal kingdom.

2598. Then a collection can never be complete?—No, it is like all human things, there is nothing complete; there is a progression in all our efforts; and my idea is that we should never suppose a collection to be complete from its extent. A public collection of natural history should always be in a state of progression.

Mr. *John Edward Gray*, called in; and further Examined.

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2599. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] IT has been stated, in answer 361, that the witness (Thomas Bell, esq.) had received an impression that Dr. Leach's names had been either removed entirely or altered; will you state to the Committee how far that answer corresponds with your view of the fact?—I will speak first of the shells; when the British collection of shells was purchased of Colonel Montagu, Dr. Leach was engaged upon a work on the shells of the British islands, in which he proposed to introduce a new arrangement, he consequently formed a great number of new genera, and described many new species; his arrangement was not, however, made public, and consequently was not understood by scientific men, and the names attached to those shells were therefore names applied in Dr. Leach's own manuscript; for this reason all such names have been dropped, and the names used by Montagu and other writers substituted in their place. The case is nearly the same as regards the British birds, and especially the foreign shells. I believe those were the only three collections which Dr. Leach had named (exclusive of insects and crustacea). Presuming, however, that Dr. Leach's names might at some future time become valuable by the publication of his manuscripts, they have in almost every instance been written on the back of the board, for future reference; and we have been particularly careful where the species which he had named was new, and had not been before described. Regarding myself as a pupil of Dr. Leach, I have naturally felt anxious to do everything for his credit that could possibly be done.

2600. Whatever then be the value, in a scientific point of view, of the nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach, that value is not lost to the collections of the British Museum at the present time?—Certainly not.

2601. Do you deem it important that the scientific name together with the foreign

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foreign name, that is to say the trivial name of the object in a foreign language, should be attached to the specimens in the British collection?—I do not think it necessary to add the foreign name; and I think it would be perfectly useless with regard to foreigners, because every scientific foreigner is acquainted with the Latin name.

2602. In the Continental museums with which you are acquainted, are the specimens exhibited marked with the trivial name in the language of the respective country as well as with the scientific name?—Generally; but I never knew an instance of any museum having the name in any other modern language except that of the country in which the museum was situated.

2603. In the Continental museums the specimens have attached to them the scientific name and the trivial name of the country in which the museum is situated?—Yes.

2604. And not of any other language than that of the country to which it belongs?—In no other language: they have it in Dutch at Leyden, and in French at Paris; but I do not recollect any other instance of a name of the kind.

2605. Is it the custom in the Museum, and, if so, do you consider it to be a correct system, to name specimens by groups according to the genera?—We always name them by groups; if I am engaged on reptiles, for instance, I take up the group of tortoises or the group of lizards; this is the only way in which collections can be correctly named, because you have then the power of going through an entire group, comparing one species with another, and making out what are the best characters for their distinction; and much time is thus saved, and a greater facility in determining the species acquired.

2606. With respect to the nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach, have you reason to believe that he subsequently made any alterations in it after he himself left the Museum?—After he had left the Museum he returned and went through the collection of shells, and having in the interval made (or proposed to make) numerous alterations in his manuscript, he scratched out a great many names, and put other names in their place; he frequently changed the names, which he thought he had a right to do, as his manuscript was not yet published. I have not seen the manuscript, and therefore I cannot say which names he retained there.

2607. You know the catalogue of the collection of the College of Surgeons?—I do.

2608. Would you describe that as a catalogue of individual *specimens*, while a catalogue of a zoological collection generally would be a catalogue of *species*?—There is certainly a marked distinction between a catalogue of individual specimens of comparative anatomy and a catalogue of a zoological collection. In the one you need only give the name by which the species is known, that single name which conveys to all scientific men a knowledge of the object to which you refer; whereas if you describe an object of comparative anatomy (unless it be something extremely common), it is necessary to give a full description in order to show both what it is, and what it is intended to illustrate. In fact, in the catalogue of a zoological collection it would only be necessary to give the names of the species. I have here examples of what I mean; here is a catalogue of the shells of M. Menke —[*producing the same*]—and containing merely a list of the scientific names. Here is also the catalogue of the Tankerville shells, formed upon the same plan, and containing all that is necessary to inform the man of science as to the contents of the collection.

2609. In the catalogue of the Menke collection, is there any description of the species?—No, except of a few new species which had not previously been described.

2610. In your judgment, would a corresponding catalogue in reference to the specimens in the British Museum be likely to be a popular and saleable work?—By no means.

2611. On the other hand, if you made a detailed catalogue, including a description of the specimens, can you state to the Committee what time, and what extent of work, in the form of printing, would be required to produce such a descriptive catalogue?—A very considerable time, judging by what I recollect Mr. Owen to have said upon the subject; I think the kind of partial description which he recommended would, as regards the insects alone (supposing them to amount to 25,000), take 18 years for an individual to accomplish.

2612. Mr. *Hawes.*] Supposing six individuals were employed?—Then of course it would take three years, reckoning about 250 working days in the year.

2613. Sir

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2613. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state to the Committee what time Mr. Owen was employed in cataloguing the specimens, 870 in number, contained in the volume of the collection of the College of Surgeons, which is upon the table?—I think he stated it to have occupied much of his time for three years; and it is to be observed that 614 specimens belonged to the collection made by John Hunter, in naming which he had the advantage of a catalogue made by Dr. Shaw, who was employed by the College of Surgeons to make out a catalogue of all the specimens of natural history in the Museum, soon after it came into their possession.

2614. Did Dr. Leach print a catalogue of the British birds?—In 1816, soon after the collection of British birds was arranged, Dr. Leach printed a catalogue of it in quarto, and a list of desiderata at the end; but so little notice has been taken of this catalogue, that I have been using the utmost exertions among my friends to obtain a copy of it, and I cannot find that any one of them has kept it.

2615. In your judgment, such a catalogue would not be a popular and saleable work?—By no means; it may be useful to the few working men, in order to show them what we have, but they would quite as soon find out whether we had any particular object by looking at the specimens, as by looking through such a catalogue. It could be of no use to any other persons.

2616. Supposing there were in the Museum an unlimited command of men of science to make a catalogue of the existing collection, would you, in the existing state of the Museum, consider such an object desirable?—I should say, certainly not, in the existing state, nor until the collection is removed to the place where it is likely to remain permanently.

2617. In other words, regarding the collections in the Museum as at this moment in a transition state, you would not think it desirable to publish, or even to form, a regular catalogue till the whole can be arranged in the new localities?—Certainly not.

2618. Are you aware of any perfect systematic catalogue of any one large class in any other museum?—I am not.

2619. If such a catalogue were formed of any one large class, would it in your judgment be perfect unless it also recorded the desiderata?—It is very difficult to determine what are desiderata in a catalogue of that kind, because to do this, you should compare specimens with those of all other museums, the same species being often described under several different names; and unless you can make such comparisons, you cannot say either that such are really desiderata, or that they are the only desiderata you require; to execute such a work properly in any one department, would require the exertions of an individual for years, and in the end it must be comparatively an imperfect work. Such a work, however, ought not to be regarded as the work of the Museum, it should of course be regarded as the work of the person who had taken so much trouble in its completion, and who would deserve to have the recompense of standing forward as the author of his own work. There have been various attempts at such works, which are the best kind of catalogues, a systematic arrangement, namely, of one entire class. Here is, for instance, a systematic arrangement of the mammalia; but although this work was published only in 1829, there are already a great number of additions that might be made to it. I speak of Fischer's Synopsis Mammalium, published at Stutgard, which is a catalogue compiled from all the descriptions of the mammalia of every collection with which he was acquainted.

2620. That catalogue appears to have been published in the year 1829?—Yes.

2621. Did it represent fairly the state of knowledge of the science at that time, and can it be said fairly to represent the state of knowledge now?—The author, Dr. Fischer, was not a practical zoologist, and his work is chiefly a compilation, but carefully executed. It represents all that he could then get together, but we have now descriptions in this country of at least a hundred species, which are not contained in his catalogue.

2622. Then such a catalogue must be perpetually in progress?—Yes; we have at least 50 species of quadrupeds in the Museum, which are not noticed in it; and probably 12 or 14 genera of which he knew nothing.

2623. Has there been formed and published any catalogue of the collection in the natural history department in St. Petersburgh?—If there is any I have never seen it.

2624. Has there been any one formed in Berlin?—I have never seen any. In the

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the little synopsis of the museum at Berlin, published in 1818, it was proposed to publish a catalogue of the collection, but it has not yet appeared.

2625. Has there been published in Europe any general systematic catalogue of birds?—None that I am aware of. The only synopsis which can be called a general catalogue of birds, is the work of Latham, which was published about the year 1790; he has since published a general history, but of this the synopsis is still in MS.

2626. Has there been any general systematic catalogue of reptiles?—The latest work of the kind that I am aware of, is a work of Merrem, published in 1820, but that is like Fischer's work, a mere compilation (and not so well done), and it is not in conformity with modern views of arrangement, it is arranged according to a system that has long been exploded.

2627. Has there been any general systematic catalogue of fish since the time of Bloch's *Systema*, published by Schneider in 1791?—None. Cuvier was writing in conjunction with M. Valenciennes, a history of fishes; and promised, when that work came to an end, to give a synopsis, but since his death little progress has been made even in the general work.

2628. Do you conceive that the absence throughout Europe of general systematic catalogues of the different departments of natural history, has arisen from a feeling that the state of science does not admit of any effort of the kind approaching to the abstract idea of perfection entertained by the men of science in charge of the respective collections?—It arises from the enormous amount of labour which would be required for such a work; nobody could undertake to make a general catalogue of the kind. All that any man could fairly attempt would be to make a catalogue of one class, and then he might perhaps go on to another; but it would be ridiculous for any individual now to attempt to make a general catalogue of the whole animal kingdom.

2629. If a catalogue were formed without being published, do you, or do you not, consider that it would be desirable to have it exposed to public view?—I do not know that it would be of any use, because the catalogue would teach nothing that the specimens themselves would not teach, if properly arranged and exhibited. I may observe, having omitted to notice it before when questioned on the subject of catalogues, that an officer may frequently note in his catalogue certain observations which are the result of his own researches. I do not mean to say that observations so entered are his own private property; but they are, in point of fact, his own work, which he may make use of for himself, or which he may give away.

2630. Mr. *Colborne.*] If you took the best catalogue you could find, and marked off what specimens you had at the British Museum, would not you get a tolerable list of the desiderata?—We do so. We make out, for instance, a catalogue of the mammalia in the Museum, and then in a copy of the work of Fischer, to which I have before referred, we mark in the margin the number of each species that is entered in our catalogue; and this work, so marked, answers as a scientific index to our catalogue, and at the same time as a list of our desiderata.

2631. *Chairman.*] You have stated that since the publication of this edition of Fischer, there have been about 100 species that are not included in this work; have those all been discoveries made since that time, or were any of them omissions by Dr. Fischer when he published that work?—A great majority are discoveries since made. You will find, at the end of the work, a large supplementary list of species, almost all of which were taken from English books, which were not in his possession when he composed the work: but when I speak of 100 additional species, I mean beyond what are in the supplement also.

2632. Those in the supplement were discovered before 1829, but omitted in the body of his work?—He published the supplement in 1830.

2633. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have got in your hand Dr. Leach's printed catalogue, of which you spoke?—Yes; Sir Henry Ellis, of whom I had some time ago made inquiries concerning the book, has just put a copy into my hands.

2634. Do you consider it an useless publication?—No; but I must say that very little use has been made of it. Here is also a similar catalogue of the British vertebrata, published by Mr. Jenyns, of which, I believe, very few have been sold; but I beg to say that I believe catalogues in general to be extremely useful.

2635. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] It has been stated that all kinds of specimens, from the class of mammalia to the corals, are placed in one and the same room in the British Museum; assuming that the collection in the Museum is in a transition state

state now, can you state to the Committee whether you have observed in other museums, foreign and British, any similar intermixture of objects of natural history?—Premising that, as far as the British Museum is concerned, there is no intermixture of subjects for which the reasons are not obvious, I may state that animals of various classes are to be found similarly mixed together (that is to say, placed in the same room) in every collection that I have seen.

2636. Is it so in Paris?—In Paris, the same gallery that contains the birds contains, in its middle table, cases occupied by the shells, corals, radiated animals, crustacea, and insects; they are all in one room.

2637. Is it the case in Leyden?—In Leyden, the continuation of the gallery of mammalia is a square room, the walls of which are covered with mammalia, while the centre is occupied with shells.

2638. Whatever may be the objection to such intermixture in point of science, you find that practically, for the sake of economy of space, every museum within your range of observation has adopted the same plan?—I never saw an exception to it.

2639. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact, you see the same absence of plan in all museums?—No; it does not depend on absence of plan in our museum. It is that different classes, although placed in the same room, are arranged in different series. We arrange the objects which occupy the wall in as good a series as we can, and we also arrange those which fill the table-cases on as good a series as circumstances admit; but as mammalia and birds could not be exhibited in table-cases, or shells and radiated animals shown to advantage in upright cases occupying the walls, we should lose the centre of the room if we devoted it to one class, and the walls if we devoted it to another; we should consequently want more than double our space for an imaginary advantage.

2640. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the lower rooms of the Mnseum of the College of Edinburgh there are, miscellaneously placed together, several distinct classes of objects?—It is the most miscellaneous arrangement that I ever saw. There are stuffed mammalia, skeletons, fishes, reptiles, ancient armour, Egyptian antiquities, basaltic columns, and corals, all in one room, and almost without order; it is, in fact, a museum fitted up for show, more like Mr. Bullock's, or the Leverian, than any museum I have ever seen, except perhaps a room in the museum at Bonn.

2641. In the upper room of the Edinburgh Museum are they equally mixed?—On the walls round the room there are birds, and in the table-cases in the centre, minerals. The middle case is occupied by shells. In the gallery there are birds on each side, and mammalia at each end. The remainder of the shells and mammalia are placed in a separate room on the same floor.

2642. You attribute this principally to the want of adequate space?—Yes; and also to the professor being without assistance.

2643. But you find the same intermixture in every museum with which you are acquainted?—Hardly to such an extent as in that of Edinburgh, because they have there only two large rooms and a few small ones, and their collection is of a very miscellaneous character.

2644. In the case of the British Museum, do you attribute such intermixture, where it may exist, to economy of space, arising from the want of sufficient room, or to any want of science in the arrangement itself?—It is the usual plan, and I cannot myself see any real objection to it. If a person wishes to see the reptiles, it can make no difference to him whether he find them in the collection placed after the fishes or before them.

2645. Are the various classes in the British Museum always arranged in distinct cases?—Always.

2646. The insects, the crustacea, the radiated animals, the corals and the shells are all arranged in distinct table-cases?—They are arranged in distinct series, as they would follow in Cuvier's animal kingdom. You begin with the crustacea, then follow the insects, and the radiated animals and corals.

2647. The last questions have related to the dry objects; will you state what is the system adopted with respect to the objects in spirits?—They are arranged on the same plan. You must, however, in some degree, adapt your collections to the size of the rooms; that is to say, you must, if possible, take a room sufficiently capacious to accommodate an entire collection of a particular class; and the fishes, requiring the largest space, we place them in the largest room. This necessitates the displacement of the reptiles and amphibia, which commence the series in the following

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following room; then follow the crustacea, the insects, the mollusca and the radiated animals, in a regular series.

2648. Then the Committee are to understand, that whatever intermixture of subjects there may be in one and the same room, that there is no intermixture of subjects in the separate cases contained in the same room?—I believe there is none.

2649. But that a student, desirous of consulting the radiata, for example, would know at once to what room and to what cases he would have to refer?—Undoubtedly.

2650. Mr. *Hawes.*] And no confusion is likely to arise, you think, in consulting collections so intermixed?—I do not think it possible; they are kept decidedly distinct.

2651. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are the British birds and shells kept separate, for the use of collectors of British birds and shells?—They are kept distinct for that purpose.

2652. It being considered that in the British Museum such separation is consonant to the general objects of the institution?—Yes; and this results the more strongly from the peculiar taste of this country. From our insular position, many of our countrymen have been induced to pay more attention to our own birds and natural productions than to those of any other country. There are many among us who confine their study of natural history to English productions; and for their express use these collections have been kept separate. As a proof that our local fauna has been very much studied, I may refer to the great number of books that have been published upon the subject, a number, I believe, quite unparalleled in any other country.

2653. Are there many collectors of birds and shells peculiarly British in England?—I believe that four-fifths of those who make collections make special collections of English productions.

2654. Does not Cuvier, in the Règne Animal, particularly direct the attention of French zoologists to the species found in France?—His Règne Animal carefully indicates and describes the vertebrated animals of France; and he always gives, where it is possible, as the types of his genera, the species found in France.

2655. Are the Museum collections of British birds and British shells considered as of authority among all the collectors in England; and if so, upon what ground are they considered as of such authority?—They are so considered. We have constantly people coming from the country, who beg to be allowed to take out a bird to compare it with one that they have obtained, in order to make sure that it is the bird described by Montagu. Even Manchester weavers come to consult the collection in this way. Mr. Jenyns, to whose book on the British Vertebrata frequent reference has been made, while preparing that work for the press, described many of our birds, these birds being the type specimens. Indeed, almost every one who writes upon any particular branch of the British fauna consults our collection, as having been that described by Colonel Montagu, whose books still continue of high authority amongst British ornithologists and conchologists.

2656. It has been stated, in answer 1,511, by Dr. Grant, that Mr. Samouelle had arranged the collections of entomology, and that spaces are left for the insertion of specimens, which are desiderata at present in the Museum; but which may hereafter be found. Will you state to the Committee what would be the result, if the plan pursued with respect to insects, all which are contained in the cases in one room, were extended to the objects of natural history in the other divisions?—We should want, at least, three or four times the space we at present possess. And practically speaking, having formerly pursued that plan in some of my own private collections, I may state that I frequently found many more objects that I had not left spaces for, (that is to say new species) than I acquired of those that I had left spaces for. I found many new species long before I found the species for which spaces had been left; part of my cabinets thus became crowded, while other parts remained unoccupied, or occupied only with labels. If you put the names of all the known species in your cabinet, your collection will frequently look like a series of blank tickets. I am not aware of this plan having been adopted in a general way, in any collection of Europe, or in any one department of any collection. Indeed, to do it with certainty, it would require that the officer should have all the knowledge necessary for the formation of a perfect synopsis of the class; otherwise he would constantly be placing names as blanks, which are really only synonyms of species already in the collection.

2657. With respect to the best plan of arranging the collection, will you state whether,

whether, in your judgment, such arrangement should be according to the system of any foreign authority, or according to any system which might be arranged in the Museum itself?—In the present state of science in this country, it is well to arrange many parts of the collection according to a foreign authority; but I think that with a view to the progress of science, the officers of the Museum should not be bound so to do. It would tend to prevent any progress being made, if they were to be bound down by any one particular author or set of authors. We should, of course, be very much shackled if were obliged to follow a French arrangement, or a German arrangement, when the naturalists of those countries are left free to adopt such arrangements as may seem most desirable, and have gained their place in science by that very freedom.

2658. Would you allow the officers of the Museum to have full liberty to choose whatever system they might desire to follow?—Undoubtedly, supposing them to be competent persons. If a man is competent to the charge of the collection, he is competent to determine the mode of arrangement.

2659. And you would not consider that he was bound to follow any one particular system?—No.

2660. Would you consider it essential to the most advantageous use of the collections, that, whether correct or not, the nomenclature previously received and accredited should be adopted?—Not adopted if incorrect; but it should always be put upon the ticket: and it was upon this ground that Dr. Leach's tickets were removed, because they did not contain any reference to the works of other naturalists, and consequently were only useful to those who were acquainted with his own unpublished works.

2661. Has that practically been the principle; and is it the rule in respect to the specimens in the British Museum?—It has been the rule ever since I have been there.

2662. And where the nomenclature is changed, is there any indication of the fact of such change?—The fact is indicated by the object being placed in a different genus.

2663. The old name being retained?—Always.

2664. With respect to the nomenclature at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, compared with the nomenclature of the British Museum, do you consider that it is more or less perfect?—We use the same system in our mode of naming; and I believe that our collection is as fully named as that of Paris. Indeed I think I can show that our collection is as fully named.

2665. Have you in this room any materials upon which you could give to the Committee any more detailed information upon this subject?—I have a letter from a friend relative to the shells in the collection of the Jardin des Plantes. This gentleman, who is a very good zoologist, writing from Paris under date of the 15th of February of the present year, says, "You ask me for an account of the species named, but as there are in almost every genus several species without tickets, an imperfect idea would be formed by neglecting these: on the other hand there are many instances where it is difficult to distinguish between varieties and species, which causes some uncertainty as to the actual number of the latter." Again, he observes, "considerable confusion is found in the names, as old ones are often allowed to remain with the new ones added in pencil."

2666. How are specimens of natural history ordinarily offered for sale at the British Museum?—They are usually brought to the officers of the department, except in the case of large collections, which may be offered through the secretary, and the officer lays them before the Trustees, stating whether he thinks them desirable. It is upon this recommendation, I believe, that they are purchased.

2667. Can you state to the Committee the number of species of birds known?—I think there are about 4,200 species described. Deleuze, in his history of the Paris Museum, states that they had in 1823, 2,300 species: in the British Museum we have about the same number. In the Paris Museum they have now a larger number; but no great addition has been recently made to this class.

2668. It has been stated by Dr. Grant, in answer 1472, that the numbers marked on some of the cases had very recently been altered. This evidence was given upon the 24th of March 1836: "The officers have inserted the names of animals in the course of this month, since some of my calculations were made out." Will you state to the Committee whether this alteration and this insertion be attributable to the evidence given by Dr. Grant, or whether it be in the ordinary course and progress of the arrangements by the officers of the Museum?—It was not at all

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influenced by what Dr. Grant had said; the only alteration in the numbers of cases containing quadrupeds, that I am aware of, was that made on the cases containing the bats. I had been paying a good deal of attention to the bats, and during the last summer I inserted a considerable number of specimens which I had recently collected together. I had made out my catalogue and a synopsis of the species, and in order to exhibit the increased number of specimens, it was found necessary to insert additional cases; new numbers were of course required upon these cases in the common progress of the business of the Museum. As regards the insertion of the names, it arose from the circumstance that my brother, (who had been some time absent from illness, and who was occupied in naming the mammalia at the time when he was taken ill) returned to his duty about that time, and continued his suspended occupation of naming the mammalia. He went on inserting the names in the same manner as before his illness.

2669. It is stated in the same answer, that "in cases 28, 29 and 30, there are 46 specimens of bats, of which only three are named;" and "in case 25, containing 31 specimens of bats, two specimens only are named;" will you explain this to the Committee?—That is to say, Dr. Grant meant to say. Instead of named, it would be more proper to say labelled; every bat has got a number attached to it which refers to the catalogue; that catalogue is put into the hands of the person who writes the tickets, and he is writing them out as fast as he can; but as there are many thousands of tickets to write, and as they take on an average 20 minutes each, they cannot all be completed at once.

2670. The distinction which you wish the Committee to draw, is between naming and labelling?—Yes.

2671. But you mean the Committee to understand that every specimen bears a number?—Yes.

2672. And can be identified by the officers of the Museum, and can be identified by the visitor on reference to the catalogue in the possession of the officers?—Yes; these very bats, for instance, have been so identified by Mr. Bell. I left his artist this day drawing some which had been identified by those very numbers. The Committee, I believe, have it in evidence that they had been also so identified by Mr. Bennett. I may add, that most of the specimens have the name and the locality also written on them, or on the stand on which they are fixed.

2673. Mr. *Hawes.*] What means do you take to inform a visitor that there is such a catalogue?—I do not know what means we could take, except to give him the information if asked for. It would be a considerable waste of my time to write detailed labels for the specimens; whereas if I write a common label, or affix a number and reference, the purpose is sufficiently answered until the more formal label can be written and placed on the specimen.

2674. There is but one catalogue in manuscript, is there?—Only one, which is in my room.

2675. Which may by chance be wanted by more than one person at a time?—It is not probable that it would be wanted by more than one person at a time. There would not probably be more than one person, for instance, desirous of consulting that part of it which relates to the bats. The bats are in one volume; the monkeys in another, and so on; and if several persons were consulting the catalogue at the same time, they would probably require different volumes.

2676. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you ever seen any synopsis of any foreign collection?—The only synopsis I have seen of any foreign collection, is that of the museum at Berlin, it is a zoological synopsis, and is stated in the title-page to be by Professor Lichtenstein, the director of the museum.

2677. Comparing it with the Synopsis of the British Museum, do you consider it to be more or less efficient for the objects either of the man of science or of the casual visitor?—It is very little more than a mere catalogue of a part of the species contained in the collection; I believe it has a very small sale, although it is sold at a very low price (eight groschen). This which I have was published in 1818, and I believe there has been none published since. There is a synopsis of the museum of the College of Surgeons "for the use of visitors," published in the same year, which is smaller still; it gives merely the heads of the collection, indicative of its general arrangement, and referring to the numbers marked on the specimens.

2678. That is dated in 1818; has there been any since?—Not to my knowledge; it was given to me at the college only a short time ago. I believe it is not

sold,

sold, but copies are placed on the table of the ante-room, so that each visitor may furnish himself with a copy when he enters the gallery.

2679. It consists of 24 pages?—Yes; it is valuable, as showing the arrangement made by John Hunter himself in the year 1786, which arrangement is nearly the same as that employed by Cuvier in the Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy at Paris.

2680. Is there any synopsis for the aid of the visitors in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris?—None that I am aware of. There was such a book published in the year 1800, entitled "Notice des Principaux Objects d'Histoire Naturelle, &c.," a copy of which is in the British Museum library. It does not at all agree with the present state of the museum.

2681. What is the character and value of the work of Deleuze?—It is in two volumes, octavo, with many plates. One volume is devoted to the history of the museum, and an account of the gardens; and the second is a kind of synoptical view of its contents; but I never saw it used in the manner of a synopsis in the collection. It was translated into English; but the sale has been very small, both of the original and of the translation. The translation was published at a guinea, and I believe it is now to be bought in London for 3*s.* 6*d.* It nearly agrees with the present state of the collection; but great alterations are about to take place in that collection, as new galleries are being built for the library, minerals and dried plants.

2682. Do you recollect what was the date of the publication of the work of Deleuze?—I think about the year 1823; that at least was the date of the translation, which was made immediately after the appearance of the original.

2683. It has been stated to-day in evidence, that the director of the museum at Leyden is in the habit of visiting the different museums on the Continent for the purpose of exchanging the duplicates of his own collection with the directors of other museums; can you state anything with respect to that subject?—I believe that he is in the habit of so doing. He has been to London twice or three times, chiefly, I think, with the view of purchasing. He came, for instance, to the sale of Bullock's museum; and he would probably come to any extensive sale. I understand that he keeps a running account with some collectors in this country, with whom he exchanges specimens.

2684. What is the proportion which the duplicates in the Museum bear to the originals?—We have very few duplicates of zoological specimens; indeed, we have scarcely any that are of any market value.

2685. In respect to those duplicates which you do possess:—are they gifts or purchases?—The greater part of them are gifts.

2686. If gifts, have you received them from their donors upon any and what condition as to their preservation?—We scarcely ever receive duplicates from donors. There are so many institutions possessing museums in this country, such as the United Service Museum and that of the Zoological Society, that when a person brings over a collection, he very commonly says, "Take what you want, and no more, as I have plenty of claims on me for the remainder." In those cases in which we have received presents of duplicates, I have always explained to the donor that their chief value consisted in the power of exchanging them for other specimens; and the general answer which I receive on such occasions is, "My object is to increase the collection of the Museum, and you must do with them what you think is best for the use of the institution."

2687. You see no objection to the disposal of duplicates supposing you possess such, but practically you do not possess them?—I see no objection to their being disposed of; but it is very difficult to determine the best mode of disposing of them to the most advantage. Thus, for instance, although M. Temminck makes such extensive exchanges, I have more than once heard him complain of the extreme difficulty he was under about the matter.

2688. Have they a money value attached to the specimens in the collection at Leyden?—When I was at the Leyden Museum, I purchased for myself, at a money value, certain specimens which I wished very particularly to have. I was told that the price of the specimens was 2*l.* 10*s.*, and that I was to give them anything they wanted of the same class, that I thought was of equal money value. I am told that that is the manner in which they conduct the business of exchanging; what you give is worth so much in money, and what they give in return is worth so much, so that it is an exchange of value for value.

2689. Without mentioning names, have you reason to think, from what you know of the system adopted in the Continental museums, that the exchange of

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specimen for specimen has or has not been satisfactory to the parties concerned?—It is a matter of the utmost difficulty. It is a continual source of complaint among collectors that "Mr. So-and-so did not use me well in the exchanges which he made with me." I not only hear this in conversations, but often have my Continental friends making the same complaints. I believe that these exchanges are a continual source of heart-burning between naturalists, who would otherwise be good friends.

2690. Does the director of the Berlin Museum publish a list of duplicates?—There is a catalogue of the duplicates of that museum which are for sale.

2691. Is it published annually?—No; it was published in 1823. It is very useful, as it contains characters of many new species; and here is a supplement to it, which was published in 1830. That I believe to be one of the best ways of disposing of duplicates; but it requires a particular establishment for the purpose.

2692. Do any of the professors and curators of foreign museums who come to England sell specimens?—They continually come to purchase, and many of them bring specimens to sell. Indeed, I was told by one of the officers of the French Museum, that the salaries of the assistants of the museum were so low, that many of them were obliged to sell objects of natural history to make a living.

2693. What is the system which you would recommend to be adopted in reference to duplicates?—I think the better way would be to sell them by auction or by a priced catalogue. As to making exchanges, it is a thing which no officer would like to undertake. In my own case, I am ready to give and receive, but not to exchange; and I believe the same principle is acted on by the Zoological Society. In my private capacity, I never succeeded in making exchanges to my own satisfaction.

2694. From your experience as a man of science, of the habits of other men of science in respect to the British Museum, can you state whether the collections in the Museum are of use to such men of science:—are they in the habit of coming to consult them for scientific purposes?—I should say there is hardly a practical zoologist in London, who is not in the habit of coming continually to make use of the collections; and that is one of the most important uses of the Museum. The Committee have had before them many of these gentlemen, who have personally expressed their opinion upon the subject.

2695. Does your answer refer to the English scientific zoologists in all departments?—Yes; and not only to those resident in London, but naturalists often come from the country for the purpose of consulting our collections. Dr. Johnston of Berwick, Mr. Thompson of Belfast, zoologists from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and many other places, make frequent use of the collection; these zoologists hardly ever think it requisite to bring a letter of introduction; they come and state their wish to see any particular object, and it is shown to them.

2696. Can you specify the names of any scientific men, who have been in the habit of coming to the British Museum?—Dr. Horsfield, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bell, Mr. Swainson, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Yarrell, Mr. Broderip, Mr. Ogilby, Mr. Owen, Mr. Jenyns, Professor Henslow, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hope, Mr. Westwood, Mr. Walker, Mr. Shuckard, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Lear, Mr. Griffith, Mr. South, and very many others whose names do not occur to me at this moment; a complete list would include the name of every scientific zoologist who has visited London for the purpose of study.

2697. Have those gentlemen, within your own personal knowledge, acknowledged the use which they have made of the collections in the British Museum?—Many of them have referred to it in their works. I beg to read an extract from Mr. Swainson's Preface to his Work on the Birds of North America, published in conjunction with Dr. Richardson. He begins: "Nor has our own National Museum proved an unproductive field for research. Rich in the ornithology of the northern regions, it has furnished much valuable information, and the means of determining several new species; whatever reasons there might have been for censuring the general management of this institution, they have, we believe, long ceased to exist. The magnificence of the new rooms devoted to zoology, the sedulous care bestowed upon every donation, its immediate accessibility, but above all the free and courteous manner in which its treasures are gratuitously opened to the public, and to the man of science, demands the highest praise. Let but the Government second the zeal of its officers, and the public lend their aid by the contribution of specimens, and in a few years the British Museum will reflect

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honour upon a powerful and wealthy nation. To J. G. Children, esq., as the officer more particularly in charge of the zoological subjects, my thanks are especially due, not merely for the courteous discharge of his official duty, but for all those prompt and nameless facilities which a scientific student stands so much in need of."—Mr. Swainson's Preface to the Fauna Boreali Americana, part 2, Birds, page 41, 183. Dr. Richardson, in the same work observes, "Having had access to many of the specimens procured in these voyages, and preserved in the British Museum, I have described them in the present work." In another place he says, "I embrace the opportunity here afforded of again returning my sincere thanks to Charles König, John George Children and John Gray, esquires, of the British Museum, for the great facilities they have invariably afforded me of consulting the Museum under their charge, and the desire they have constantly manifested of furthering my researches, by every means in their power." In his preface to the volume of that work, recently published, on Fish, Dr. Richardson says, "Lastly, I have again to acknowledge the attention of the officers of the British Museum, whenever I have had occasion to consult its library or natural collection, and particularly that of my friend J. E. Gray, esq., upon whose valuable time I have had occasion frequently to draw very largely." Richardson's Fauna Boreali Americana, part 3, introduction, page 14, 1836. Mr. Jenyns, in his work already referred to, says, "To Mr. Gray he desires to make an acknowledgment of the readiness with which he has at all times allowed him to consult the specimens in the British Museum." Jenyns' British Vertebrated Animals, preface 21, 1835. It is needless to multiply instances; but scarcely a volume of zoology issues from the press without similar acknowledgments.

2698. Can you furnish to the Committee any testimonies of a similar character from any foreign zoologists, who have visited the collections in the British Museum for the same general purposes of science?—As a proof of the advantages which they have derived from the British Museum, I beg leave to read one or two quotations of foreign zoologists, who have visited the British Museum within the last few years, for the purpose of describing zoological specimens. I may name at the moment among many others, MM. Cuvier, Valencienne, De Blainville, and Bibron, officers of the Paris Museum; M. Jourdan, professor of natural history, of Lyons; M. Lichtenstein, director of the museum at Berlin; M. Temminck, of that of Leyden; M. Wagler, professor of zoology at Munich, and M. Agassiz, professor at Neufchatel. All of these naturalists, except one, have been here twice, or oftener, for the express purpose of consulting the English collections. M. Agassiz, in his report on the fossil fish found in England says, "A Londres, le Musée Britannique m'a offert plusieurs espèces de poissons fossiles très interessantes provenant pour la plupart d'Œningen, de Glaris, de Lyme Regis, et de Sheppy. Les premières faisaient partie de la collection de feu le Docteur Ammann de Schaffhause; j'y ai retrouvé les originaux des figures que m'avait communiquées Cuvier. M. König m'en ayant facilité l'examen avec la plus grande obligeance, j'ai pu reconnaître que le grand poisson désigné à la page 22 du vol. 1, est un grand exemplaire de mon *Tinca furcata*, et non point le *Leuciscus Œningensis*. Parmi les poissons de Glaris, il y a une magnifique espèce nouvelle du genre *Fistularia*. M. Gray m'a aidé à comparer les espèces des Indes les plus remarquables que possède le Musée et en particulier les dessins de Hamilton Buchanan et du Général Hardwicke, auquel je dois aussi une superbe mâchoire du Rhina Ancylodon figurée dans la Zoologie des Indes. C'est surtout à la complaisance de M. Gray que je dois encore d'avoir pu dissequer un tres beau Lepidoste du Musée Britannique conservé dans l'esprit de vin." Agassiz, Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles, Liv. 4, Rapport, &c. 8vo. p. 7, 1836. M. Cuvier says "Mon dernier voyage à Londres, m'a donné encore de nouvelles preuves de la genérosité des naturalistes Anglais, non moins que de l'ardeur eclairée avec laquelle ils s'occupent des progrès de leur science. M. Gray m'a fait connaitre sans réserve les nouvelles acquisitions du Museum Britannique. Cuvier Hist. Pois. vol. 7. "MM. les conservateurs du Museum Britannique lui ont communiqué les poissons rapportés du nord de l'ocean Pacifique par M. Collie, chirurgien de l'expedition du Capt. Beechey. M. Gray lui a fait connaître de nombreux dessins appartenans au General Hardwicke, et dont plusieurs de la main de feu Hamilton Buchanan representent les espèces décrites dans son ouvrage, mais dont il n'a pas donné de figures." Cuvier Hist. Poissons, vol. 4. General Hardwicke's drawings referred to in these two quotations, are now the property of the Museum. The same remark as to the facility of multiplying quotations, applies equally to foreign authors as to the British.

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2699. The general result of those testimonies to which you have referred would lead you to the conclusion that a witness, who stated that the zoological collections of the British Museum had long been deprived of all practical utility, was not borne out by the facts?—I might refer you to many English books, which have been published of late years; as for example, Wood's Supplement to his Conchology, Griffith's Animal Kingdom, and the works of Sir William Jardine; for all which drawings have been continually taken from our collection. Mr. Jenyns, in his late work on the British Vertebrata, has described many specimens from it. Mr. Yarrell has done the same thing in his British Fishes; and there is scarcely a zoological work of any extent published in England, which is not more or less indebted to the British Museum.

2700. Have you ever been directed by the Trustees to attend parties of strangers visiting the Museum?—Never by the Trustees as a body; an individual Trustee may occasionally have come with a party, and may have said, "Will you accompany my friends over the collection;" but it is by no means customary.

2701. As a personal favour to an individual Trustee?—Yes.

2702. And you consider it quite a private affair among the officers when it is done?—Quite so.

2703. Does one officer occasionally do it for another?—Undoubtedly; if one is engaged, he asks another.

2704. Formerly the collection was shown to parties in succession, and each party was obliged to move at one and the same time from one room to another?—I believe it was the old law that 15 persons only were admitted at one time, and they were compelled to go all together from one room to another, the time of inspection of the whole collection being limited to two hours.

2705. But at present any party or any individual may remain as long as they please in any one room in the Museum?—Yes.

2706. What facilities has he, when in that room, of noticing or getting information about any particular subject?—He may remain there as long as he pleases, and the attendant can generally give such information as he may require; if the attendant is at a loss, he can come and ask an officer. I have been frequently asked by the attendants to explain questions that had been asked of them.

2707. You consider it your duty to give such information?—Yes; unless indeed I were to find a man coming day after day to obtain the most common information, so that it would be a mere waste of time to answer him.

2708. A passage was read to a witness, in question 313, in which passage the following words occur: "But if the salaries of the officers had been made respectable, and their rank a gratifying or enviable one, there would have been always a sufficient number of aspirants after such situations, and we should not have required the assistance of foreigners in that establishment, which ought to be the natural school of our academies in science and art." Will you state to the Committee what foreigners have been employed in the Museum?—In looking over the list, I find only two in the Natural History department, Dr. Solander and Mr. König. Both of these had been librarians to Sir Joseph Banks; both of them were well acquainted with the English language before they were appointed. Dr. Solander was one of the most scientific men, and unquestionably the best naturalist that England possessed in his day; of Mr. König's acquirements it would not be proper in me to speak.

2709. They both were intimately acquainted with the English language?—Intimately; and had been long resident in England before they were appointed.

2710. Can you state to the Committee, from your own knowledge and observation, what the professors in the Jardin des Plantes do with respect to the arrangements generally?—From what I have seen doing there, I believe they generally do little more than superintend it; they do very little in it themselves; it is done by their assistants, and I think I can show that such is the fact. In Mr. Deleuze's work, he observes, (vol. i. p. 71) four places of assistant naturalist were created, for the arrangement and preparation of the objects, under the direction of the professor; and in speaking of M. Valenciennes (vol. ii. p. 590), he says, "Under the direction of the professor of zoology and comparative anatomy, he has been charged, since the enlargement of the cabinet, (which took place in 1815,) with arranging and naming the collection of vertebrated animals." M. Valenciennes was then a very young man, not more than 21. "He was nominated to succeed his father in the museum in 1812," at the age of 18.

2711. Will you state what facilities exist with reference to the collections of the

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Jardin des Plantes, as compared with the facilities to be found in the British Museum?—I should say that the facilities in the British Museum are very far greater. I experienced difficulties in consulting the Museum at Paris, and other of my friends have done the same, which I think no scientific man would find in England. Even Mr. Geoffroy himself, although a professor in the Jardin des Plantes, complains of not having access to certain specimens; one of the present professors, before his appointment, informed me that one of his objects in coming to England was to consult, in the British Museum, specimens which he had been refused permission to consult in the museum at Paris. I was myself at first refused permission to examine the reptiles and molluscous animals of that collection; but I did, after some difficulty, eventually see the reptiles, and at a subsequent visit to Paris, was allowed to examine the mollusca.

2712. Did you ever know a similar difficulty interposed in the British Museum to the examination of any part of its collections, either by natives or by foreigners?—Never in any way. I beg to say with respect to the Jardin des Plantes, that I am not speaking of the officers of that institution individually, with whom I am upon very good and friendly terms; but I am speaking of the results of the mode of government adopted there, that government having been referred to as a model. I have, therefore, thought it well to state some facts, which show that it is not so perfect in its results as it might be inferred from some of the statements that have been made.

2713. How has the management of the institution of the Jardin des Plantes worked for the increase of the collection?—I do not think it has worked so well as it ought to have worked, considering the enormous facilities which they have had for the purpose. They have had the pickings of all the local collections in the provincial towns of France; they had every facility that it was possible for the government to give them; and when Napoleon's conquests gave him possession of the museums of several foreign countries, those museums, or rather the specimens taken from them, were transferred to the collection of the Jardin des Plantes, and only the duplicates of the Paris collection returned when they were reclaimed at the peace; such, at least, was the case in Holland. The French armies have always been accompanied by scientific men, who made collections for the museum. They have also a number of collectors in their service called travelling naturalists, of whom there are no less than eight constantly employed in different parts of the world, for the express purpose of making collections. Indeed there is no facility that the government can give them which is not given.

2714. What facilities has the menagerie for the purchase of the living animals which may be brought to France?—The directors of the menagerie have the power of purchasing at their own price all the animals that may be brought for exhibition to Paris.

2715. Can you produce the authority for that statement?—It is so stated in M. Deleuze's book. M. Deleuze, it should be observed, was an officer of the museum. "At the same time, by a decree of the corporation of Paris, all itinerant menageries were forbidden, and those who gained their livelihood by exhibiting animals, were obliged to send them to the museum."—Deleuze, vol. 2, 557.

2716. When was the Jardin des Plantes established?—I think it was in 1635. It was reorganised into its present plan in 1793, when its government was completely altered.

2717. Considering, therefore, that it has existed two centuries, and considering, also, the favour which it has received from the French government, is it in that condition in which you would have reason to suppose that it should be?—I do not think it is in so good a condition as it would have been if there had been a governing body, who would have supervised the affairs of the institution, and paid greater attention to the preservation and the general wants of the collection.

2718. Are you able, from your own knowledge, to state to the Committee any facts relating to the mode in which new specimens are placed in the collections in France?—When I visited Paris to study the reptiles of the museum, they remained nearly in the same condition in which they had been for many years; and on my inquiring why the new accessions had not been placed with the others, I was told that it was the custom whenever they rearranged the collection, but not till then, to place all the accumulations acquired subsequent to the previous arrangement. It was the same with regard to the fishes, the mass of the collection of fishes was in M. Cuvier's apartments, and he was engaged in describing them, and as they were described, they were brought forward in the collection; the number exhibited

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in the undescribed portion of the class being very small, and consisting only of those which had been arranged some years before.

2719. With what object did Cuvier form his collection of comparative anatomy?—He gives the reason for it in the preface to his Animal Kingdom, as follows: "M'etant voué par le goût dès ma premiere jeunesse à l'étude de l'anatomie comparée, et ayant depuis près de trente ans consacré à cette science tous les momens dont mes devoirs m'ont permis de disposer; j'ai eu pour but constant de mes travaux de la ramener à des règles generales et à des propositions qui en continssent l'expression la plus simple." It was consequently his natural taste for the subject that inclined him to follow it out in its details, and not the mere wish to form a collection for the purpose of illustrating his lectures, which are not alluded to.

Lord Viscount *Cole*, a Member of the House; Examined.

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2720. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] YOU are a Member of the Royal Society and of the Zoological Society?—I am.

2721. You have given some attention to the study of geology?—To fossil osteology.

2722. And you have been a collector for some years?—I have.

2723. Are you acquainted with the collection of fossils in the British Museum?—I am.

2724. Will you inform the Committee what is your opinion of the collection?—The Saurian bones I think unique, of the British lias particularly; they have several unique specimens from the London clay, and from Maëstricht and from Monheim.

2725. What are those specimens?—The geosaurus, which I believe is unique; also the crocodilus priscus of Sömmering.

2726. Are you aware whether that is the specimen which has been figured in various works of geology, and which is the original specimen described by Sömmering?—I believe it is the one from which Cuvier made his drawings.

2727. And consequently, in addition to the intrinsic value of the specimen, it has an adventitious value, as having been the specimen described by Sömmering himself?—Certainly.

2728. Have you visited any collections on the Continent?—A good number.

2729. Will you mention them?—Paris, Leyden, Bonn, Darmstadt, Frankfort, Dresden, Munich, Stutgard, Berne, Zurich and others.

2730. Confining your observations to fossil saurians, is it your opinion that any of those foreign museums possess a collection at all to be compared with the collection in the British Museum?—I have not seen in any foreign museum anything that comes near it, so far as I can recollect.

2731. Are you acquainted with the collection of fossil mammalia in the British Museum?—Yes.

2732. What is your opinion of that collection;—I think it is a very good collection; the fossil elephant and mastodon bones especially there are also very beautiful casts.

2733. What are the casts of?—Casts of the megatherium, casts of the dinotherium, and other pachydermata from Eppelsheim; and casts of pachydermata from the gypsum quarries at Paris, together with several bones from the same locality.

2734. Do you agree with Dr. Grant, who stated that "not a real fragment is seen of any one of those quadrupeds?"—Certainly not.

2735. With regard to the casts of megatherium, are you aware where the originals are?—Yes; they are in the College of Surgeons. The casts are executed by Chantry, and I think they are unequalled for beauty.

2736. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will your lordship have the goodness to look at the specimens named by Dr. Grant, in answer 1513, and state of what specimens there named there are any real remains?—Anoplotherium and palœotherium, I believe.

2737. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Are you acquainted with any other museum which possesses any considerable quantity of bones of the megatherium?—There is a collection at Madrid, and some few at Cambridge.

2738. Are they specimens, the opportunities of acquiring which occur frequently?—Scarcely ever. In this case, Mr. Woodbine Parish brought them over.

2739. You have seen the originals of those casts?—I have.

2740. What is your opinion of the fidelity of the casts as compared with the originals?—I think they are the most beautiful casts that I ever saw. They are done by Chantry. The sharpness with which the grain of the bone and every feature is shown makes them very nearly equal in beauty to the originals.

2741. Then you would conceive that in a case where the original was not to be procured, the British Museum have shown a great desire to exhibit objects which, in a scientific point of view, must rank second to the originals, namely, faithful casts of those originals?—Certainly.

2742. The other casts you have stated to be specimens from Epplesheim, and you stated that you saw them at the museum of Darmstadt; are you aware of any other museum on the Continent which possesses specimens from that locality?—I never saw them, except at the museum at Darmstadt; they are only found in the great duchy of Hesse, and they all go to the museum at Darmstadt.

2743. Do not those remains combine some of the most extraordinary forms of extinct animals with which the geologist is acquainted?—They do.

2744. Are you aware whether those are models, or correct casts of the originals?—Correct casts of the originals.

2745. Then the observations which you have before made with regard to the megatherium, hold good with respect to the Darmstadt casts?—They do. Indeed with respect to Darmstadt I should say, that in many cases, although of course at present the originals must be the most valuable, yet in course of time I should say that the casts will be more so, for the specimens are in such a very rotten state that the casts will last much longer than the specimens themselves.

2746. Are you satisfied with the mode in which those casts are exhibited in the Museum?—I am; I do not think they can be better exhibited.

2746. In short, that they present an assemblage of interesting forms, arranged in a very striking part of the Museum, and likely to prove most interesting to the British public?—I should say so.

2748. The Committee have been informed by Dr. Grant, in answer 1514, that "there is not a single species or specimen of any extinct zoophyte yet exhibited;" are you aware whether any remains of the crinoidea are exhibited?—I think there is a case of crinoidal remains in the room.

2749. Mr. *Hawes.*] Has your Lordship examined all the specimens of saurian remains in the British Museum?—I think I have.

2750. Do you consider them all of equal value?—No.

2751. Will you state which you consider the most valuable, and which the least valuable?—I consider Hawkins's collection of saurians as being the largest and the most unique, and by far the most valuable.

2752. If the keeper of the Natural History department should have stated that "the two largest specimens, especially the principal ichthyosaurus, which, on account of its supposed perfection has been valued at 500 *l.* have turned out to be of much less value, on account of their being made up and all over restored with plaister of Paris, and altogether unfit to be exhibited to the public without derogation to the character of the British Museum," would your Lordship still be disposed to retain the same opinion?—I mean to say that the large specimen, to a certain degree, is made up; the part that is made up is not engraved in Hawkins's book, and I can also state that that specimen never was valued at 500 *l.*

2753. Will your Lordship undertake to state that there is no one specimen which is altogether fabricated?—I will.

2754. Is your Lordship able to state that from personal inspection?—From personal inspection.

2755. Will you be so good as to state whether you have examined the specimen which is now upon the floor of the long room?—I have.

2756. Then if the keeper of the Natural History department has stated that in his opinion it is altogether fabricated, your Lordship doubts that opinion?—I think he is mistaken, and has spoken rather hastily.

2757. Has your Lordship pursued the study as a science or as an amusement?—I have pursued it as a science and as an amusement both.

2758. Has your Lordship published any work?—No.

2759. Or written any paper in any learned society?—No, I have not.

2760. Are you aware of what Dr. Buckland has stated in a letter, addressed to the secretary, "that Mr. Hawkins would have done well had he indicated the amount of his restorations in his published plates"?—I am not aware that Mr. Hawkins has

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has, in the degree which is stated, exaggerated any of the plates. The large specimen had the paddle, which is the great restoration, marked in outline.

2761. You are aware that Dr. Buckland stated, in a letter addressed to the Trustees of the Museum, dated Oxford, the 7th July 1834, that "the specimens offered for sale are all beautifully and most accurately engraved, in a folio volume, just published by Mr. Hawkins, ichthyosauri and plesiosauri, which may be considered as a catalogue of the collection"?—I have not seen the letter.

2762. The letter being shown to your Lordship, will you now state your opinion in reference to the collection itself?—I should say that Mr. Hawkins's book, as far as I have seen it, is correct, because, as I stated, the great restoration is in the large beast, and that I know is marked in it in outline; and the vertebræ of the tail I do not believe are put in at all.

2763. Then your Lordship is disposed to think that it was accurately engraved in the folio plate published by Mr. Hawkins?—As far as I have seen I think it is.

2764. What is your Lordship's opinion as to the practice of fabricating portions of an animal, with a view to make it complete?—I should say, that if we have authority for it in the specimens that have been found, it is no harm, to a small degree, to make the specimens up.

2765. The following is a passage from a letter from Dr. Buckland; he says, "Many of the specimens have, for three or four years past, been under my observation, and I have often remonstrated against a practice which I could not prevent." Do you still continue to think that that practice is not objectionable?—If the thing is not made up in too great a degree. I stated particularly that, if you have authority for so doing, you may, to a small degree, do it; but I do not say that I should do it to the extent that Mr. Hawkins did, by putting in an entire paddle, or by putting in a tail.

2766. If you did fabricate any portions, you would take care to mark out those portions that were artificial from those that were genuine?—I do not know that I should.

2767. You think there is no danger of any injurious deceptions by imitation of the real portions?—If you have full authority from specimens, and only make up in a small degree, I do not think there is much harm.

2768. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Assuming always that you can find some existing specimen of the corresponding part which happens to be missing in your own collection?—Yes, if you have a specimen of the same kind which gives you full authority.

2769. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] For instance, if you have the two extremities of a bone, and there may be an inch wanting in the middle of the bone, you would have no objection to fill up that?—No; that is what I mean.

2770. Mr. *Hawes.*] Would you go to the extent of fabricating the whole tail of an animal and the vertebræ, to the extent that was done in number 168?—I have stated that I would not do it.

2771. Then you did not approve of it in this case to the extent to which it was carried?—No.

2772. The long specimen upon the floor, what value do you attach to that?—I cannot state what value; I know that it was not valued in the collection; I heard Dr. Buckland say so.

2773. Have you examined it minutely?—I have.

2774. To what extent do you think it is artificial?—I can state what is not artificial in it; there are the bodies of nearly 50 vertebræ that are natural; there are fragments of ribs, some of the pelvis and paddle-bones that are the real fossil.

2775. At the same time it has the appearance of being a perfect specimen?—No, anything but a perfect specimen; a very bad fragment.

2776. But does it not appear to be entirely genuine?—To a superficial observer going by; but, if you come to examine it, it is evidently not so.

2777. You think it might be exhibited without derogation from the character of the British Museum?—It was bought in a lot; you could not leave one specimen out. I know there was no value put upon it, and it was merely put in with the other things, as part of the collection; I have heard Mr. Mantell and Dr. Buckland, both distinctly state that there was no value put upon that.

2778. There have been very extensive discoveries of fossil remains generally in England of late years?—There have.

2779. Do you think the British Museum possesses a fair portion of those discoveries?—I do. Lord Viscount *Cole*, M.P.

2780. As compared with any private collection?—I do; the British Museum has, independent of Hawkins's fossils, several beautiful specimens of the British lias. 26 April 1836.

Jovis, 28° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Thorneley.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. B. Baring.
Mr. Compton.	

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

John George Children, Esq., called in; and Examined.

2781. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] IT has been stated by Dr. Grant, in answer 252, that many of the most interesting and rare specimens of the class mammalia are exposed to destruction from dust and insects, are completely excluded from all systematic arrangement, and, wanting their scientific names, are placed in the most confused manner about the lobbies, the staircase, the tops of cases, and in all parts of the house of the British Museum. Will you state to the Committee what explanation or answer you would make to such a description?—In the first place, with regard to many of the most interesting and rare specimens being exposed to destruction from dust and insects, I beg to state that the fact is, that the old giraffes, one of the hippopotami, and Mr. Patterson's giraffe, the Koudou antelope, and the Siberian elk (the three last were brought from the College of Surgeons) are placed uncovered on the staircase of the Museum, and in the saloon there is an American tapir, a great seal, an Ursine seal, and two specimens of the great Armadillo; besides those, I do not recollect any others that are exposed; and with respect to them, the old giraffes and Patterson's giraffe are beyond all possibility of further injury. The Koudou antelope and elk both came, as I have said before, from the College of Surgeons, and they have been exposed for years in the same way in the museum of the College, and are certainly not likely to be further injured in the slightest degree by their present exposure; they are exposed because there is no possibility of covering them. *John G. Children*, Esq. 28 April 1836.

2782. When you use the expression, "beyond all possibility of further injury," do you wish the Committee to understand, that whatever injury the specimens in question have sustained, has been sustained within or without the walls of the establishment in which they are now placed?—Without the walls of the Museum, in the museum of the College of Surgeons; with respect to the hippopotami and the armadillos, no exposure can hurt them; there is nothing about them that is liable to injury.

2783. It has been stated in the same answer by Dr. Grant, that the specimens in the quadruped room, even those contained in cases, are not placed in zoological order; will you explain to the Committee the state of the facts as you regard them?—With respect to their not being in strict zoological order, the answer to that is, that they are as much so as the cases will admit of. I have this day received from Mr. Gould a great many specimens, which he has lately had for stuffing, and I was quite at a loss when I saw them to conceive how they can be got into the cases at all. I left them endeavouring to get them in, and I hope they will succeed; but it is impossible, in the present defective state of those cases, from the want of accommodation, to get them into any regular systematic order.

2784. When you state the defective state of the cases in the saloon to which the answer has referred, do you wish the Committee to understand that such confinement and deficiency of space may be regarded as owing to the transition

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sition state of the Natural History department, or as involving any fundamental neglect of those objects on the part of the governing body of the Museum?—Certainly to the transition state. We have made the best of a bad matter; we have made the best of the space that we had; we have not sufficient space at present to put them in. It is expressly stated in the Synopsis, at page 22, that "the want of more space in the large cases has rendered it necessary to place the smaller species of mammalia for the present in the upright cases between the windows on the north side of the room," and consequently those mammalia are not in the regular series that they would be in were there sufficient space to arrange them.

2785. Are the Committee to understand that the cases were made at a time when the collection was very inferior in extent to the present collection?—The cases were made, as far as I recollect, for the places where they are; the room is not large enough to admit of more cases, and the cases are not large enough to admit of more specimens, or of that regularity of arrangement which more ample accommodation would allow.

2786. At the time when the cases were placed in the rooms in which they now stand, were they such as corresponded with the then existing collection?—More nearly than they do now, because there have been subsequently a great many species added.

2787. In Dr. Grant's answer, 258, he says, "There were found collected together in the same apartment, specimens of all kinds, from the highest to the lowest classes, and that this confusion is repeated throughout different departments." Does the answer which you have given to the preceding question apply equally to the observation made by Dr. Grant in the words now quoted?—Yes.

2788. The Committee are then, from your evidence, to understand that the want of accommodation, and the apparent confusion in particular apartments, may be attributed entirely to the want of adequate space, and that such want of adequate space is, probably, at no distant day to be removed by the transfer of the collections to the new buildings, and that at this moment they are in what may be called a transition state?—Certainly.

2789. With regard to the exhibition and exposure to the light of a certain portion of the collection, namely, the Entomological collection, will you state any observations which occur to you in reference to such subject, having in view the answer given by Dr. Grant, 285: "I am well aware that there is exhibited to the public at present of the whole class of insects, comprehending more than 100,000 species, only one glazed case, containing a few species selected at great distances from each other, throughout the orders and families of that class of animals;" what observation have you to make in reference to that?—I cannot say what number of species there are of insects, but I should think there can be nothing like 100,000 species in the Museum taking it altogether. Dr. Grant cannot mean to say there are only 100,000 species of insects known, when at the Berlin Museum alone, it is said that there are 40,000 species of coleoptera; and there can, I think, be no question that the aggregate of the species of the other orders must amount to a great deal more than 100,000.

2790. Whatever may be the number of species known to exist, the Museum at this moment exhibits only, according to Dr. Grant's answer, one glazed case; will you state the ground upon which this limit is placed?—Those were selected from such duplicates as could be afforded at the time, when it was desired that some insects might be exhibited; and it was almost, I think, a pity that any were ordered to be put out, as they necessarily will be deteriorated and even spoiled by exposure to light. There were not any more duplicates that could be afforded out of the Museum collections for that purpose. I remember Mr. Samoulle being desired to make that exhibition, and those now placed in the ninth room were what he selected, and I am not aware that there were any more that he could put in.

2791. Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1089, that he considers the collection of mammalia in the Jardin des Plantes, as superior to that in the British Museum, in number, in arrangement, in condition, and in value; and being asked what he meant by the term "value," he replied, in the two next answers, that he referred to the scientific value, with reference to the scientific utility of the objects; will you state to the Committee what in your judgment is the comparison between the scientific utility of the collection in the Museum, and the scientific utility of the collection in the Jardin des Plantes?—I do not know much of the number or arrangement,

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arrangement, or of the condition of the mammalia in the Jardin des Plantes, as I only visited it once, and that several years ago, and then I was in very bad health; but with respect to scientific utility, if Dr. Grant meant to confine that term to the use which the specimens are of either to the proficient, or to the student naturalist, or to the artist, I must say that I think Dr. Grant is entirely mistaken, and that greater facilities are afforded to each of those respective classes of people for using the collections of the British Museum, than are afforded at Paris. I think that both with respect to time and opportunity, and facility of access, the argument is entirely against him. I do not know what recent arrangements may have been made, but I do know that the last time I was in Paris, the museum was only open for a very few hours in the day; and if it had not been for the late Baron Cuvier's personal kindness to me, I should not have seen a quarter of it.

2792. From your experience of the visits of men of science to the Museum, yourself a man of science, can you state to the Committee whether in your judgment you regard the collections in the British Museum as almost useless to the public, in the words of Dr. Grant, in his answer 1474?—I think that question has been already most decidedly answered, and Dr. Grant's assertion refuted by a great many most respectable witnesses who have gone before me; but speaking as a gentleman and a man of honour, I must say that that assertion is totally unfounded; that they are as useful as their present state and arrangement can possibly make them, and that, in point of facility of access, I believe that no person can honestly come forward and say that he ever was denied a single application; I have frequently ordered things to be taken out myself, and have frequently attended with my keys to open the cases to persons whom I never knew or saw before, and I would do it again to any one any day; I know that Mr. Gray has done the same continually.

2793. Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1475, that the antiquated names of Linnæus are not suited to the present state of zoology; will you state your judgment as a man of science upon that subject?—I think the specific names of Linnæus ought never to be abandoned; for nine times in ten they are the original names, and therefore entitled to priority. I think even in genera his generic names should be taken, either as the denomination of the family or as that of the principal genus, when, as occurs in many cases, a Linnean genus has been subdivided; and I may add, with respect to such subdivisions, that it has always been my intention to have the names of the modern genera of mammalia placed, on separate stands, at the head of each genus respectively, after the manner of the Jardin des Plantes, and as has been done already in the general collection of birds; but there is great difficulty in doing that in the present state of the collection of mammalia; since, for the reasons I have already given, it is impossible, under existing circumstances, to adopt that distinct arrangement that would admit of the execution of that plan at this time. The generic name Pithecus, for instance, would seem, if so placed, in the present state of things, to apply to almost all the monkeys in the case.

2794. Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1479, that not a single species of the general collection of birds is named by its scientific designation in the synopsis. Will you state what in your judgment is the state of the fact upon the point now at issue?—The Synopsis consists of 240 pages, and the account of the British birds alone occupies 16 of those pages, or one-fifteenth of the whole. Now in the British birds there are both the Latin and the English names; if the same thing had been carried out with respect to the general collection, the Synopsis would have swelled, in that part of it only, into a volume: it was therefore to save unnecessary repetition and expense that it was not thought necessary to add those names.

2795. Are they named on the specimens themselves?—Yes, in general.

2796. Mr. *Hawes.*] In all cases?—I should not say in all cases,

2797. What proportion do those named bear to those unnamed?—That is more than I am prepared to say; I cannot state, unless I were to go and count them, because the names are continually putting on; they are continually being written. It must be obvious to the Committee, that where there is so much different work to do, and where there is a liability to be continually called from one part to another, no one species of work can be completed, without a total neglect of all the rest, and therefore it is necessary to keep sometimes one part going on and sometimes another.

2798. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Would you say that it was correct to assert, as in

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answer 1487, it is asserted, that the visitor looks in vain for the names, sometimes of 50 or 60 specimens together, which have not a single name attached to any one?—No, I certainly think that is not correct.

2799. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you distinctly affirm that it is incorrect?—I cannot say that I have counted every part to see; there may be here and there a good many specimens together without name, but I think I might almost venture to say that it is not correct.

2800. Have you had your attention drawn to that answer of Dr. Grant before to-day?—Merely in reading it. I have read Dr. Grant's evidence.

2801. In consequence of reading that evidence, and more partiularly this answer, did you take any pains to ascertain whether the fact was so or not?—No, I did not.

2802. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Has any large proportion of the names been removed for the purpose of being copied out afresh in more legible characters?—It has been complained that the mammalia are not at all named. With respect to that, I beg leave to state the fact, which was this: At the time when I stated (in my former evidence) that most of them were named, it was strictly the fact. Subsequently to that however, partly from the derangement of the labels by the attendants in cleaning the animals, and partly from the insertion of a great many new species, many of the old labels got out of their places, and Mr. George Gray took them out with the intention of re-writing them. I do not say that it would not have been better to have put the old labels in their places again, and then to have taken them out portion by portion. But, however, Mr. George Gray thought he could soon get the whole done, and so he took nearly the whole out. Before he had made much progress in the work, he was called off to some other business, and, before that was completed, he was taken seriously ill; that has been the reason why there is that apparent contradiction to my statement in my former evidence.

2803. Can you state whether there be a distinction to be made between the *name*, and the *label* containing such name, attachable to particular specimens:—In other words, are the specimens all named, though there be no label affixed to the object itself?—Yes, I believe in most cases the names are written at the bottom of the stands.

2804. Are the Committee to understand that there is a name or a number identifying the specimen, in those instances in which there may not be a label exhibiting that name to the spectator?—With the exception of those very recently put in; there have been some put in to-day.

2805. The principle of the department then is to attach a name or a number to each object, and to exhibit such name in the label so soon as time may permit?—Certainly; I believe Mr. Gray produced a catalogue the other day of a part of the mammalia; the corresponding number and name are entered in the catalogue, which is now in progress.

2806. Therefore the nomenclature is distinguished from the label so completed, though a label may not be attached to every specimen?—Yes.

2807. You would consider it desirable that a label should be attached as soon as possible?—Certainly.

2808. And progress is making in labelling the specimens?—It is; and most undoubtedly it is absolutely necessary that the labels should be attached as soon as they can, because the names which are upon the stands cannot be seen by the public, being at the bottom.

2809. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are the Committee to understand then that every specimen is actually named in the catalogue, though it may not be actually labelled in the collection?—I believe almost every specimen is, with the exception of some that have been recently put in.

2810. But with that exception, is there an accessible catalogue of the whole Zoological collection?—No, I do not say that of the Zoological collection in all its branches, but of the mammalia; I think the catalogue of the mammalia is complete, or nearly so.

2811. Can you say how many specimens there are of the class mammalia exhibited?—No; they have been very much increased within the last two months.

2812. But in your opinion there is an accurate catalogue of them?—I believe there is; Mr. Gray will probably be able to state whether it is so or not; but I believe that it is very nearly or quite complete.

2813. Sir

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2813. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Dr. Grant referred, in the answer to the question, No. 1,506, to a specimen of the vertebral column of a serpent, labelled thus: "Vertebra of an Indian Boa," and he stated that he conceives the question including those words was put "To record the fact that there is that neglect of the specimens in the British Museum, which should have left a label of that absurd character painted in large capitals." Will you explain to the Committee, what, in your judgment, is the right view of the fact quoted in that question?—With respect o the name standing "Vertebra," instead of "Vertebræ," the fact is admitted; but I think Dr. Grant's comment is rather a proof that it is more easy to see the mote in your neighbour's eye than the beam in your own; for in Dr. Grant's work, now in course of publication, his "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy," there is a mistake of just the same kind. For instance, at page 15, part 1, of that work, the following passage occurs: "There are firm superficial longitudinal bands, in most of the ciliograde acalepha," &c. Again, three lines lower "And from *their* swimming habits, it is obvious that the acalepha" &c. A third instance of the same mistake occurs at the fourth line from the bottom of the same page, where it is said, "The porpita, which is another of *these* floating acalepha," &c.

2814. Is the mistake in your judgment a clerical error, or the result of a want of knowledge on the part of those who have the charge of the collection?—It is an error of the painter who painted the label, and it seems that neither Mr. Gray's eyes nor mine, nor anybody's else belonging to the department, had detected this mighty blunder; there is half a letter left out.

2815. Has it been corrected since?—I have given no order for correcting it since, because it would look as if one corrected it to prevent its being noticed; but it will be corrected the first time the painter comes.

2816. Mr. *Hawes.*] How long has it been in that state?—I do not know; for I did not know that it was so; but the same sort of mistake occurs more than once in Dr. Grant's own work, as I have already pointed out. But I do not mean to say that that arises from Dr. Grant's ignorance, though he seems to attribute ignorance to us for having left out half a letter.

2817. You think that the cases are quite parallel?—I do not know anything about the parallelism of the cases; I will not undertake to say why Dr. Grant's book stands in that imperfect state; I only say that I do not accuse him of ignorance on account of that, nor even for the following passage which I find at the next page but one of the same work: "The lateral and dorsal parts of the segments often support fixed or moveable spines, which grow like the plates themselves, by the successive addition of calcareous layers from the thin fleshy secreting membrane which covers every part of the calcareous skeletons of echinoderma;" though most authors would have written echinoder*mata*.

2818. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1507, that "the difference of the classifications of the same animals in the two adjoining rooms, tends much to confuse the student who has studied the general collection." The answer has regard to a question relating to the two collections of birds, that of the British birds and the general collection?—I suppose that Dr. Grant meant with respect to the recent alteration that has been made in adopting Jenyns's classification of the British birds; it was my own doing; I desired it to be done, because I consider that the work of Mr. Jenyns, which relates solely to the British Fauna, will be a standard book, and by far the most useful work that has been hitherto published on the British vertebrata, and I therefore thought it would be much more convenient to the British naturalist to be referred to such a work as that, than to a work that is more general; and I consequently desired the collection to be named according to Mr. Jenyns's, and the specimens to be placed strictly in the same arrangement that he has adopted. With respect to any possibility of confusion arising from that, I cannot conceive how that could be, because Mr. Jenyns invariably quotes Temminck, and he also quotes Mr. Selby's "Illustrations of British Ornithology; and though the synonyms of Mr. Jenyns's work are not very ample, those of Mr. Selby's are extremely so, and Temminck's name is never omitted; I cannot conceive it is possible, therefore, that any confusion can arise to any one who sees the same bird in one collection under Jenyns's name, and in the other collection under Temminck's; because he would only have to refer to Jenyns's work, and the whole must immediately be clear.

2819. It is stated by Dr. Grant, in answer 1516, that "the species in the collection of British Birds have been identified and named by a boy who is employed in the British Museum in the capacity of a copier of labels; that boy has been able,

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able, I understand, to name and label every species of the British collection of birds in the Museum;" will you explain what is the state of the fact, in your judgment, involved in this answer?—The state of the fact with respect to that is simply this; when Mr. White, which is the "boy's" named, came to the British Museum, I found him very intelligent, and I desired him to do that which I have just stated, viz. to make the alterations alluded to, with respect to the British birds; I did not tell him to name a single species, nor was there any necessity that I should do so, for every species was named already; he had only to take the labels which he found upon them, and where they did not exactly correspond with Mr. Jenyns's nomenclature, then to alter the Temminck name which he found upon it, and adopt that of Mr. Jenyns; he had no direction whatever to name any species. He asked me if he should, in cases where he could make them out, put the usual mark, male or female, adult or young, and so forth; I told him, where he could be perfectly certain, it would be advantageous to do so, always with the intention that his work should be afterwards carefully examined to see that there were no mistakes. That is what he did, and whatever he did further was done without any orders at all from me, or, I believe, any one else.

2820. The individual described in the answer of Dr. Grant as a boy, and whom you have named as Mr. White, was lately introduced into the Museum; under what circumstances was he introduced?—Mr. Gray met with him in Edinburgh, and was extremely pleased with him; he found that the lad wished very much for an opportunity of consulting the collections in London, he was very ardent in his desire to improve himself in natural history, and he did not think that he had sufficient opportunities of doing so in Edinburgh, and Mr. Gray very kindly offered him a home in his own house for some months, to enable him to accomplish his object; we wanted an additional assistant, and, on Mr. Gray's suggestion, I saw this boy, and finding Mr. Gray's statement of him was perfectly correct, I recommended him to the Trustees of the Museum. He was very properly told that he must produce testimonials, and he wrote accordingly to the different masters whom he had been under at the College in Edinburgh and at the High School, and received a most admirable character from those persons, whose testimonials I forwarded to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was thereupon pleased to give him the appointment.

2821. Mr. *Hawes.*] Did you consult the head of the department?—No, I did not; certainly it was strictly my duty to have done so, but I have already explained that the department is in that disjointed state, that is to say, Mr. König has so much given up to me the superintendence of the Zoological part, that I have not thought it necessary to recur to him continually; but most certainly strictly I ought to have done it.

2822. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Practically speaking, the recommendation came from the individual who had the more immediate custody and management of the department into which the young man was to be introduced?—Certainly; from myself.

2823. Mr. *Hawes.*] Does not that fact furnish an additional reason for a better division of the departments?—I have stated already my views upon that subject, and if it had not been from feelings of delicacy, which led me to fear that I might be supposed to act from interested motives, I should long ago have urged it; but I beg that it may be understood that it is from no unkindly or disrespectful feelings for Mr. König, for whom I have the highest regard.

2824. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In answer 1523, Dr. Grant has stated, "Our Lama's mouth is of painted plaster, which happily has withstood the ravages of the insects which have so often swarmed upon its hide; and the naked and decayed hide of our coudou antelope, placed in the staircase, gives early warning of the state of our collections within, where our best specimens are disposed along the tops of our cases, alike exposed to dust and insects as those without." In reference to the latter part of that answer you have already made some observations, but with respect to the former part of the quotation, namely, that relating to the lama and the coudou antelope, will you state what is the fact in your view of their condition, and the circumstances under which their condition is such as it is?—The lama is in just as good a state as when it came to us; it was in a very bad state when it came to us; there do appear to have been some insects upon its skin, but all dead, and apparently have long been so; it is, however, just as it came from the College of Surgeons, and it is now in a glass case.

2825. Are the Committee to understand, that, whether it be good or bad, the specimen

specimen in both instances is such as it came from the College of Surgeons to the British Museum?—Certainly.

2826. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it retained because it is good or bad?—It was given; we have not thought it so bad as not to keep it; if it were a good specimen it would be a very valuable one. It was given us lately by the College of Surgeons.

2827. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] It was given to the Museum at the time when the College of Surgeons were making their new arrangements, and confining their collections chiefly to comparative anatomy and osteological collections?—It was when they began their new building.

2828. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it the fact that the lama's mouth is of painted plaster?—I believe it is; it is just as they sent it; it is they that doctored it and not we; it is a very bad specimen.

2829. Then why is it exhibited?—It is better to exhibit a bad specimen than none at all; it can do no harm.

2830. Are there any specimens in store then of a superior description, though of another species?—No, not of that size; there is a fine camel's skin, but it would be very expensive to set that up; I do not know where we could put it. I had proposed to have some of the large animals placed in the centre of the saloon, but on speaking with Sir Henry Ellis on the subject, he begged that I would not think of proposing that, for the saloon is already obliged to be propped in the centre, and he was afraid, and with great reason, if any attractive objects were placed in the middle of the area, the crowd they would draw to that part of the room might occasion the floor to give way, and for that reason I have not had the camel set up and placed there.

2831. Would not the removal of some of the bad specimens make room advantageously for some good specimens?—I think it would be better to let those wait till we get more room, and put them up then; there are not many now; they were overhauled the other day, and those which I alluded to as coming in this morning, formed part of the skins then selected for being set up. I think it is better to let what are exhibited continue as they are at present, and when we get more space we shall leave none in the store chests; there are not many in the store chests now.

2832. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] It has been stated by Mr. South, in answer 1,177, that he is not aware whether the specimen of the kangaroo first brought to England be or be not in the Museum; that if it be, it is extremely valuable, as having been the first of the kind brought to Europe; can you state whether it be or be not in the Museum?—It is; it was also given by the College of Surgeons; that is in one of the glass cases in the saloon.

2833. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it marked as the first specimen brought?—I do not think it is.

2834. Apart from that is it a valuable specimen?—Yes, it is a very good specimen; considering the age of it, remarkably good.

2835. In a scientific point of view is it a valuable specimen?—It is one that was born in the wild state, and is much larger than any other kangaroo I ever saw.

2836. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are the specimens of animals requiring to be stuffed sent ordinarily from the Museum to the stuffer, or does the stuffer ordinarily come to the Museum to work there?—The specimens which are to be stuffed are sent to Mr. Gould; but frequently, if we want any work of minor consequence done, such as new mounting, or taking specimens from one stand and putting them on another, Mr. Gould sends a person to the Museum to do it.

2837. Any work coming under the term specimens, to be adjusted or mended?—Yes. I believe that I stated on my former examination, that we twice tried the experiment of having a stuffer at home, but that it was attended with most signal want of success in both instances, and was a miserable failure in point of expense. I am satisfied it would be found much the most expensive of the two.

2838. Have you, or have you not, reason to be satisfied with the mode in which the work committed to Mr. Gould is done?—The highest reason to be most perfectly satisfied.

2839. In the examination of last year, in answer 3,206, and in the examination this year, in answer 1,154, a passage is quoted, in which you are made to speak of the bronchial sac of fishes; will you explain that to the Committee?—The fact is, that it

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it is a misprint; the term is simply a translation of Cuvier's term "sac des ouies." The *o* is misprinted for an *a*, *bronchial* for *branchial*.

2840. A reference has been made in former examinations, in answer 1,150, to the use of the term swimming bladder by you, and it has been assumed that you referred to Dr. Grew as an authority; did you refer to Dr. Grew as an authority in a physiological point of view, or as an authority merely for the use of the word, considering that Dr. Johnson had quoted, as an authority for the use of the word, the same writer?—I referred to Dr. Grew simply as being an author quoted by Dr. Johnson in proof of the meaning of the word. I never dreamt of Dr. Grew as a physiological authority in these days, but to show that his word swim was synonimous with the swimming bladder. As to the swimming bladder, I can explain a little further with respect to the authority for using it. Mr. South has declared there is no modern authority for its use; in answer to which, I have to say, that in the year 1815 Cuvier, in the "Mémoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle," vol. i. p. 1., published an elaborate paper on the maigre, and in that he particularly describes the *vessie natatoire*, or *swimming bladder*, of that fish, using that term constantly, both in the text and in the description of the plates. In the first edition of the Règne Animal, published in 1817, at page 141, the following expression occurs, "Mais il y a de plus une tres-grande vessie natatoire," &c.; and in the last edition of the same work, published in 1829, he repeats the same words, viz. "Leur vessie natatoire est grande," and so on; besides that, in his last work, which is still going on, (that is, in his great History of Fishes) he uses the same term continually; so that it is clear that he not only adopted that term almost from the first, but that he considered it the best he could employ, since he continued to use it constantly to the day of his death.

2841. Then, so far as Cuvier is an authority in natural history, especially that department to which he dedicated his latest and longest researches, you consider that the use of the term "swimming bladder" in the Synopsis is defensible?—I think it is not only defensible, but that it is the only term that ought to be used; because it does especially convey a meaning which explains the use of the organ, which the mere calling it an air bladder does not.

2842. Dr. Grant, in answer 1521, produces as an example of the confusion of the nomenclature, the description given of the Emu in the collection of the British Museum; will you explain to the Committee your views in reference to this point?—I do not conceive that there is any confusion at all; and the simplest way of making the Committee understand that, will be to state the facts with respect to the nomenclature: Temminck has adopted in his "Analyse," the genus struthio, for the common African ostrich (the Struthio camelus of Linnæus), and the genus rhea of Brisson, both for the American species (called the Nandu by the South American Indians), and also for the New Holland species, (the Casuarius Novæ Hollandiæ, or New Holland Cassowary of Latham), calling the first Rhea Americana, and the second Rhea Novæ Hollandiæ. On this Rhea Novæ Hollandiæ, Vieillot has founded his genus dromaius, and the bird he calls Dromaius ater, not dromiceius, as Dr. Grant has called it; though that name was formerly used at the Zoological Gardens, but I understand that it is now altered to the correct name as proposed by Vieillot: but we have not adopted Vieillot's name, because we do not adopt his system but Temminck's. I do not agree, therefore, with Dr. Grant that we ought to use the term dromaius.

2843. Mr. *Hawes*.] The nomenclature of how many authors have you adopted in reference to this one specimen?—Only Temminck's.

2844. Not also Dr. Latham's?—Latham's is the English synonym; we gene rally confine the specific names to Temminck, Linnæus and Latham.

2845. Dr. Grant also states, that "the cassuarius is an Asiatic bird, whilst it is designated in the British Museum as a struthio, which is the name of the African ostrich;" will you explain that?—I have not looked at the specimen lately, but I should rather think that the struthio is put in as the Linnæan name of the family.

2846. Then you are correcting this answer of Dr. Grant's, without having carefully inspected the nomenclature adopted with reference to this specimen?—I have stated what the fact is with respect to the nomenclature, but I am not aware that that stands at present as the struthio of Vieillot; the struthio of Vieillot is the African ostrich.

2847. Are you speaking now from your own personal examination, or from some

some paper put into your hand, giving you the examination of some other party? —From my reference to Temminck.

2848. Did you examine the specimen before you took upon yourself to correct Dr. Grant?—I have not looked at it very lately.

2849. Are you making this correction upon your own personal inspection, or upon the information of some one else?—Not upon the information of any one else, but upon the information of Temminck; I have not taken Temminck and gone to the specimen to see whether struthio is or is not upon the specimen.

2850. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does your original answer upon this subject, require the inspection of the specimen, or an examination of the authorities?—I consider that it required an examination of the authorities, not an inspection of the specimen.

2851. Mr. *Hawes.*] You do not know whether the specimen is actually named as described in the evidence?—I suppose that it is; I considered it entirely matter of reference to authors; I did not go to the specimen.

2852. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The question first put to you upon this subject, assumed a state of facts as represented in the answer No. 1521, of Dr. Grant; assuming that state of facts, is it in your judgment a confusion of nomenclature or otherwise, that the specimen should be so named as there it is alleged to be?—No, I consider not.

2853. Mr. *Hawes.*] With regard to the latter clause of that answer of Dr. Grant's, with respect to the casuarius, do you admit the fact that the rhea is the American ostrich, and the dromiceius is the emu of New Holland?—The dromaius is the Emu of New Holland; I have stated that they are both Rhea of Temminck; the American bird is the Rhea Americana, the other the Rhea Novæ Hollandiæ, according to that author.

2854. And you think that Dr. Grant is not justified in adducing the naming of this specimen as an instance of confused nomenclature?—I think not; because Temminck does not adopt the name dromaius, and that, as I have said before, is the reason why we have not adopted it.

2855. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have been asked whether that paper, which you hold in your hand, was a paper put into your hand by somebody else; will you state whether such paper be or be not in your own hand-writing, made by yourself on consulting the authorities which you have now quoted?—It is made by myself, from consulting Temminck; it did not occur to me to go and examine the specimens. I had seen them not long before, and though I was perfectly aware how the fact was, I consulted Temminck to see whether they corresponded or not with his nomenclature, and I found, according to my recollection of the specimens, that they do.

2856. Dr. Horsfield, in his examination before this Committee, was understood to speak of the great importance of insects, as affording the means of studying and working out the natural system; do you agree with him in that opinion?—Perfectly; though perhaps I am not so sanguine as Dr. Horsfield in my expectations of the natural system ever being perfectly made out.

2857. Towards that object, and generally for the classification of insects, do you think that a series of dissections of insects, showing all the essential parts from which their principal characters are derived, would be desirable?—Most important.

2858. Have you ever suggested the acquisition of such a series to the Trustees?—I have.

2859. How was your suggestion received?—It was readily assented to; Mr. Westwood has already completed a great many dissections at my suggestion; and tables for their reception have been ordered; and I hope it will not be long before they will all be completed; and as soon as they are, and we shall have got the tables to put them in, they will be exhibited to the public.

2860. Has there been any increase in the establishment of the zoological branch of the Natural History department since you were attached to that department?—Yes, considerable.

2861. What has been the increase?—There has been the very important addition of Mr. Gray and his brother, and recently of Mr. Adam White.

2862. Any attendant?—One attendant, Frederick Saunders.

2863. Were you consulted with reference to those arrangements?—They were all made at my own suggestion. When I first came into the department of Natural History I was transferred from the department of Antiquities, at the suggestion of my lamented friend Sir Humphrey Davy, to the department of Natural History,

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History, against my own wish, and almost without being consulted. Sir Humphrey Davy was the representative of science at the Board, and of course his suggestion, for it was entirely his, was listened to by the other Trustees. At that time I did not pretend to be a naturalist; I found myself, in consequence, thrown into a situation in which there was an enormous deal to do, and a great deal to undo, and I necessarily found myself very much embarrassed how to proceed. The first time I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Gray he kindly offered his gratuitous assistance; and for a considerable time Mr. Gray continued most essentially to assist me, without any remuneration. After going on thus for a good while, I found the absolute necessity of more assistance in the department, and then I applied to the Trustees, and recommended Mr. Gray, who was immediately appointed. Subsequently to that, as the business of the department increased, I found it necessary to have still further assistance, and I then recommended Mr. George Gray, and more recently Mr. White; and in all those instances the Trustees readily listened to my application, and, after having given it due deliberation, they in each instance granted my request.

2864. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you wish to alter your evidence of last year at all?—I am not aware of anything that I wish to alter, although it is possible enough that in this chair a person may say what might require correction when he sees it in print.

2865. Are the Committee to understand from the evidence you have given in reference to the catalogue, that there is anything like a good general catalogue in progress of the zoological collection?—In progress, but not complete; it is but lately that it has been undertaken.

2866. How long ago has it been undertaken?—I understand that Mr. Gray began it two years ago.

2867. It has only lately been brought under your notice?—I am aware that it has been going on, but I cannot speak as to the exact time when it began.

2868. Were you consulted as to the mode and the sort of system to be adopted? I wished Mr. Gray to show me a plan; he suggested one, and I highly approved of it. I think it is the best plan for a catalogue of that kind that I have ever seen.

2869. Is it advancing rapidly?—It is advancing as rapidly as the strength we have will allow. There are so many things to be done of different kinds, that progress is made sometimes in one thing and sometimes in another.

2870. You deem a catalogue a work of essential importance connected with a National Museum?—Certainly.

2871. Having recommended assistance for the purpose of arranging the collection, how is it that you have not thought it a part of your duty to recommend assistance for the formation of the catalogue?—I was in hopes that we should be able to do it ourselves without any further assistance; I have stated already in my former evidence, that I have always had reluctance in applying to the Trustees knowing the difficulties they have to encounter, if they suggest anything to the Government that may be attended with any very considerable increase of expense.

2872. Are you of opinion that the mammalia, for instance, are not susceptible of any better arrangement even in the present state of the Museum?—I do not know how they could be got into anything like a good arrangement in the present state; I consider them in transitu, and we are obliged to put things where we can find space; it is like a crowded library, where for want of room one cannot put a book into its proper place according to its subject, but is obliged to place it according to its size.

2873. It has been stated that the mammalia have much increased of late; was there ever a time when there was a trace of anything like a systematic arrangement?—There is a trace now.

2874. Was there ever a stronger trace than there is now?—I do not know that there was a much stronger trace; it has been according to circumstances.

2875. You have been asked a question respecting the comparative superiority of the French collection over the British collection, more particularly of the mammalia; will you give the Committee your opinion more definitely upon that point?—I believe I set out with saying, that I am not well acquainted with the French collection, therefore I do not know how I can give it more definitely.

2876. Then it may be more numerous, it may be in better condition, and it may be more valuable for anything that you know?—I understand that they have a great

a great deal more space than we have, and therefore I conclude that it is in a better state of arrangement.

2877. From the reputation it bears amongst naturalists, can you state whether or not it is not considered highly conducive to the ends of science?—I have never doubted that it is highly conducive.

2878. In that point of view, as compared with the British collection, what should you say?—I state this, that *quoad* its better arrangement in consequence of having greater space, it probably may be, as far as the arrangement goes, more useful; but with respect to the facilities of access and permission to artists, or to students, to consult the collection, as much as they please, and with respect to the length of time during which such facilities are afforded them, I say without hesitation, speaking of my own knowledge of the Paris Museum, which goes back only to one visit, and that several years ago; speaking from what I saw and learned then, I should say that the facilities are incomparably greater at the British Museum than they are at the Jardin des Plantes.

2879. But nevertheless the Paris collection has been more conducive to the ends of science?—No, I do not say that; I say that inasmuch as the accommodations there admit of a more perfect arrangement, it may, *quoad* the arrangement, be more conducive to the ends of science; but in other respects, as to facility of access, &c., I say it is not; at least, I consider so. I conceive that there is greater facility of getting at ours by any person who wants to examine it.

2880. The question does not refer to the accessibility, but to scientific utility?—I think the scientific utility depends entirely upon the facility of access.

2881. You think an easy access to a middling arranged museum would be better than a difficult access to a well arranged museum, with reference to the purposes of science?—Supposing the difficulty of access to the well arranged museum were about proportionate to its superiority in point of arrangement, I should say they would be as nearly as possible equal.

2882. With regard to the new buildings, since your last examination have you ascertained at all the probable accommodation that may be afforded to the natural history collections?—No; I understand that there will be a very considerable increase of space, but I have not seen any details upon that. I understand that there will be a very considerable space.

2883. Have you heard how the larger apartments in the two wings now building will be appropriated?—No; nothing distinctly.

2884. Have you, or has any other officer of the Natural History department, as far as you are aware, had any communication with the architect or the trustees on the subject of the exhibition of the natural history collection in the new buildings?—Not as to details.

2885. In what respect have you had any communication?—I have not had any official communication with the architect about it.

2886. To what extent is the identification of species, and the naming of specimens, left to Mr. White?—Simply with respect to the British birds; simply to find in Jenyns what is the name corresponding to the name of Temminck, which was previously attached, and then to adopt Jenyns's names instead.

2887. Have you carefully gone over that portion of the work since?—I have not since; I have not had time to do it. I have looked here and there occasionally; and as far as I have looked he has done it very correctly.

2888. General Hardwicke left a very magnificent bequest of an entomological collection, as well as other things for the Museum?—Yes; there were insects among them.

2889. Did they remain for any considerable time unexhibited?—They were put by Mr. Samouelle into the cases as soon as he could get them in.

2890. They were not for any considerable time inaccessible to the public?—Not for any considerable time; I had them under my care some little time to look over them.

2891. Were they compared with the catalogue which accompanied them?—I suppose that Mr. Samouelle did so, if there was one; I do not recollect any catalogue of the insects.

2892. During the hours that Mr. Gray is officially employed in the Museum, are you able to state whether he is exclusively working at either the catalogue or the arrangement of the specimens?—His work upon the catalogue and at the arrangement goes on simultaneously; he inserts the species in the catalogue when he makes the arrangement.

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2893. Is there any record kept of his daily attendance, or of the progress of the work entrusted to him?—I am not aware of any record being kept, he is very punctual in his attendance.

2894. The official duty he has undertaken is entirely discharged to your satisfaction, and the whole time required is filled up in the discharge of it?—Yes; with those occasional interruptions which Mr. Gray, like every other officer of the Museum, is subject to. For instance, at the late visit of Dr. Beck to this country to examine the shells, a great deal of Mr. Gray's time was necessarily devoted to him; he could not have gone over the collection without Mr. Gray at his elbow. Those interruptions Mr. Gray is subject to like every one else.

2895. But save and except those occupations he punctually discharges his duty to the Museum, and he has no private work or occupation which interferes with the duty required of him by the Trustees?—I am not aware of any.

2896. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state what is your opinion of the value of Mr. Gray's services to the Museum?—I think the best thing I have ever done for the Museum was recommending Mr. Gray.

2897. *Chairman.*] What is the christian name of the Mr. Gray you are now adverting to?—John Edward. It is but justice to Mr. Gray to say, that ever since he has been in the Museum he has discharged his duties with equal ability and fidelity. If Mr. Hawes's question referred to his work upon the Indian Zoology, I am certain that I never saw Mr. Gray at work upon it when he ought to have been at work upon the business of the Museum. I believe it has been wholly executed at his own home; and all that I have seen of its being in progress has been the artist drawing for him occasionally in his room in the Museum.

Mr. *John Edward Gray*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *John E. Gray.*

2898. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU have heard the last questions and answers to Mr. Children; will you state to the Committee under what circumstances you engaged in the publication of the Indian Zoology?—I undertook to edit the work on condition of General Hardwicke's supplying the money for the publication; he receiving from me copies to the amount, and the remainder becoming my own property. I have not received any pecuniary advantage from it, but am out of pocket to a considerable amount. General Hardwicke's affairs are now before the Court of Chancery, and it is difficult to say when they will be arranged. On undertaking the work I made a distinct arrangement with him that all the materials, whether drawings or specimens, employed in its completion, should eventually become the property of the Museum. From this arrangement arose the Hardwicke Bequest, which has been several times mentioned before this Committee. I may add, that it was with the view of assisting in the publication of this work, and furnishing materials for another in which I was engaged with General Hardwicke, that the large collections of objects of natural history from China, presented to the Museum by the two Messrs. Reeves, were given to the national establishment.

2899. What is the number of the mammalia in the British Museum?—About 405 species, and 750 individuals; all but a very few are exhibited in the cases.

2900. What number are there in any foreign museum?—In Paris, according to Deleuze (the latest authority I can find), there were, in 1823, 500 species, and 1,500 individuals. They occupy six moderately sized rooms, with the larger specimens in the centre.

2901. On what authority do you state these numbers?—With regard to the Paris Museum I take them from Deleuze's "History of the Garden," published in 1823; and the more modern ones, when given, I take from the reports made by the professors to the Minister of Public Instruction at the beginning of 1835. Whenever I refer to the numbers at Leyden, they are from materials furnished me a few days ago by the conservators of that museum. Those respecting Berlin are from the numbers stated in the Guide to that museum, published in 1818. The museum is now being rearranged. In Leyden there are 661 species of mammalia, and 2,016 individuals. They occupy 567 feet of cases, and a raised platform 280 feet long and six feet wide, which is covered with the larger specimens, exposed to the open air. The continental collections chiefly differ from ours in having more of the larger animals and more specimens of the same species.

2902. What number of mammalia are described in the works of authority?—In Fischer's Synopsis there are 1,126, and nearly 200 of these may be considered

as doubtful. We know about 100 which have been described or discovered since that time, so that there are about 1,000 certain species, of which we have two-fifths.

2903. Have you in the Museum any very rare or any unique specimens of mammalia, being type specimens of genera?—We have a considerable number which M. Temminck of Leyden, M. Jourdain of Lyons, and other foreign naturalists, have come to this country on purpose to examine. I will give the names of a few: as helictis, rhizomys, peudomys, heteromys, barbastellus, brachyphylla, monophylla, arctibeus, medateus, and many other genera of bats, &c. We have besides these, many new species of paradoxurus, pteromys, felis and viverra, spermophilus, mus, &c., which, like the genera above-named, have been described from the specimens in our collection; and many of them still remain unique. We are rich in mammalia from India, China, the Straits of Magellan, New Holland, and the Northern regions, many of which, I believe, are almost peculiar to our collection. Indeed, many of them are certainly unique.

2904. What proportion of the mammalia are catalogued?—Certainly three-fourths of the species; I might say four-fifths; all indeed but the pecora, and those that have arrived within the last two or three months.

2905. Is it your custom to exhibit the scull in the collection of mammalia so as to show the character of the groupes?—Yes; but we have no general collection of skulls. The larger skulls and the skeletons which we possess, illustrative of the three great tribes primates, feræ and ungulata, are placed in the cases with the corresponding specimens, or otherwise exhibited when they are too large for the cases. The smaller ones, as of the cheiroptera, insectivora, and glires, are kept in a cabinet for reference.

2906. Would there be any difficulty in adding considerably to the mammalia, if you had more space?—Certainly not. We might add many more species, chiefly of the larger kinds, in which the greatest deficiency exists. A small addition of these larger animals would make our collection look richer, but would require considerable space for their exhibition.

2907. And that deficiency can easily be supplied?—Yes; because it consists chiefly of the species which are often brought to this country in skins, and are most generally to be seen in the menageries, such as lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, bears, antelopes, deer, goats, sheep, &c.

2908. You have stated that the cases are small and insufficient for the specimens which are now accommodated therein, were they, at the time when they were made, sufficient for the collection as it then stood?—In 1832, when those cases were first employed, there was very good space for the specimens, which were regularly arranged in two series. We have since deepened the smaller cases, but the animals are now exceedingly crowded from the great additions which have since been made.

2909. Are any of the species which are exposed liable to be injured by such exposure?—Certainly not; they are almost all of the thick-skinned kind, or such as are destitute of a woolly under coat, as the zebras, camelopards, tapirs, &c., for which reason they are not liable to be attacked by moths. The giraffes we received from Mr. Burchell are as good as when they were first stuffed. In the museum of the Zoological Society there are a considerable number of specimens, including a giraffe, which have been exposed for several years; and they are now in a good state. We have an antelope which originally formed part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, which has been exposed for 60 or 70 years, and is now in as good a state as ever it was.

2910. In the collections on the continent, as at Paris, Frankfort, and Leyden, are such animals equally exposed?—They are. In Leyden they have open platforms railed round, which, together, cover 1,680 square feet of surface, occupied with their larger animals. In Paris the larger animals, such as the deer, dromedaries, elephant, &c., are placed in the centre of each of the rooms without protection from dust.

2911. How many animals are exposed in the British Museum?—The number of mammalia is very small; not more than 15.

2912. Are they "the rarest and most interesting of the specimens?"—No; and if they were, none are put out but those that are of such a nature as not to be liable to injury by exposure; nor do I think that any of them are very rare. Four, a hippopotamus, the koudou, the elk, and one of the giraffes, were exposed

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at the College of Surgeons for years before we received them, and some of them had previously been exposed in the Leverian Museum.

2913. Have those which are so exposed their scientific names attached to them?—They all have the English name of Pennant, whose work is a highly scientific book, and well known to all zoologists. Most of them have both the English and the Latin scientific names.

2914. Mr. *Hawes.*] There are very few of those exposed specimens, and those few are all named?—Yes, all. When I go back to the Museum there will be more exposed than when I left it; because the last thing I did was to order certain of the large animals which had formerly been exposed to be taken out of the cases to make room for others which have been recently stuffed, and were sent home this morning.

2915. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you any mammalia in store?—Very few, indeed. I do not suppose we have more than 30 or 40 skins; those that we have are all large specimens, imperfect skins, or duplicates.

2916. Have you room to show them if they were set up?—Certainly not; and some of them are too bad or imperfect to be stuffed, although still useful for zoological purposes; this is especially the case with some deer skins, which are unique in the collection.

2917. Do you ever stove specimens now?—We have not stoved any specimens for the last seven or eight years. We have not found it necessary; for by using tobacco, spirits of turpentine and camphor, the animals are preserved from moth or from any necessity of stoving. Formerly, when all the few animals we had were exposed, such as are liable to moth were attacked, and it was then necessary to stove them.

2918. What number of Mr. Burchell's specimens have been received into the British Museum, and what proportion have been exhibited?—In Mr. Burchell's list 43 are noted; but we have two specimens which were not in his list, and there are two in the list which I never saw in the Museum; 17 of these have been stuffed, and are now in the cases. Mr. Burchell has himself verified the specimens. Twenty-six are not exhibited.

2919. Mr. *Hawes.*] How many years ago was it when they were presented?—It was in 1817, in Dr. Leach's time, when there was no space for their exhibition. Those that we have in store are quadrupeds. Mr. Burchell's skins, although very rare at the time they were presented, have, many of them since by our increased intercourse with the Cape, become more common.

2920. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have the officers of the Museum abstained from stuffing them in reference to any wish on the part of Mr. Burchell, or in reference merely to the want of space for exhibition?—There was, at the time of their reception, no space for their exhibition; those were afterwards stuffed which would bear exposure, there being no room for glazed cases to contain mammalia; but for some years after their arrival, I understood from Dr. Leach, that it was the wish of Mr. Burchell that they should not be stuffed until a certain time had elapsed in order that he might describe them in his Travels. In confirmation of this I may observe, that I perfectly recollect Major (now Colonel) Hamilton Smith applying to Dr. Leach for permission to draw them, and his being told by Dr. Leach that he could not have that permission for the reason above given; on which Major Smith applied to Mr. Burchell, obtained his permission, and drew them. I assisted him in looking them over, and measuring them; and most of them are figured and described by him, in Mr. Griffiths Animal Kingdom, from the drawings and from the notes then taken.

2921. In other words, you wish the Committee to understand that they were not exhibited in order that Mr. Burchell might himself have the advantage of describing them, which might not have been the case if they had been equally open to every eye?—Dr. Leach several times in conversation told me that that was the case; and the subsequent reason was want of space.

2922. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have not Mr. Burchell's authority for it?—I have only the authority of Dr. Leach in conversation. In speaking to Mr. Burchell upon the subject recently, he recollected Major Smith's application to him, and the object of it.

2923. Was that in the course of last year?—I think it was. Mr. Burchell sent me a catalogue of the specimens which he had printed, and afterwards came to see the present state of the specimens. We had some conversation about them, and

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he perfectly recollected the circumstance of Major Smith calling upon him for the purpose which I mentioned.

2924. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have been present in the room at the time when Mr. Children was examined, upon the subject of the transfer from the College of Surgeons to the Museum of the giraffe, and the lama, and the antelope?—Yes.

2925. Do you concur in stating that they are in the same condition as when they were received?—Certainly; I would also add, that it is a common custom when a skin is without a skull, to make a plaster cast of the head; the same thing has been done with the tapir. Both these animals, as well as the elk, were originally in the Leverian Museum.

2926. Are they in the same state now as when they came to you?—Entirely.

2927. The Museum possesses a fourth specimen of giraffe?—Yes: which was given by Colonel Denham, and brought from the centre of Africa; it is a most beautiful specimen; a young specimen of what is considered as forming a second species.

2928. Dr. Grant has referred, in answer 1,523, to the surprise which an intelligent visitor would experience on finding "the limited space available for exhibition filled with 20 cats placed together, 25 mice, about as many rats, nearly 50 squirrels, 20 specimens of hares and rabbits, placed as if to prevent the public from seeing that there were so many of the same objects in different parts of the collection." Will you explain the fact, and the reason of such fact?—I have looked over our collection, and I find that we have 48 specimens of squirrels, which belong to 29 different species: of these 16 species have only one example, eight species have two, four species have three, and one species has four examples. Of the common European squirrel we have only three specimens, one of which is an Alpine variety; of the so-called rats and mice there are 42 specimens, which belong to 19 species; there are eight species consisting of one specimen each, six of two, one of three, one of four, and three of five specimens each.

2929. Mr. *Hawes.*] There are duplicate specimens of those valuable animals?—Of some species there are five specimens, varieties of age, of size, and of colour, black, white or mottled, and frequently so unlike one another that it is important to keep them; one of the specimens of the common rat has elongated front teeth; of these 19 species of rats there are no fewer than eight which are perfectly new to Europe, and not to be found in any other collection. They were collected in southern India, and presented by Mr. Walter Elliot.

2930. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Therefore the statement to which your attention has just been called gives not only a very inadequate but a totally erroneous view of the character of the collection to which it relates?—If it was intended to convey an idea that all our specimens, or a large proportion of them, belonged to the commonest species of each genus, it certainly does.

2931. Mr. *Hawes.*] With reference to the hares and rabbits, what do you state to be the fact?—Of the hares and rabbits, some species are in the large case and the remainder in the smaller cases; like the squirrels, rats and cats, they belong to many different species, of several of which we have only single specimens. The difference in size and want of space are the only reasons for placing them in different cases. In none of these instances are specimens of the same species placed in different cases.

2932. As to the cats?—Of the cats there are 25 specimens, which belong to 18 species, 12 species of one, five of two, and one of three specimens; and of these cats there are two or three new species peculiar to the collection.

2933. Having stated that that answer gives an erroneous impression of the collection, will you state your opinion of this remark of Dr. Grant, in a part of the answer which has been referred to: "In most other departments of the zoological collection, the British as little stands a comparison with that of the Garden of Plants at Paris?"—In the Garden of Plants at Paris they had, in 1823, 500 species of mammalia, we have 405; our collection may consequently stand a fair comparison with that of Paris, although not equal in extent. There are in the Paris collection a much greater number of specimens of the same species, and of varieties of the domestic animals, such as dogs, sheep, goats, &c. I am certain that the Museum collection is nearly, if not quite, as completely arranged.

2934. Which is richest in the more rare species?—Each has many species peculiar to itself; we are richer in some genera, and the Paris collection in others. In proof of this I may again observe, that M. Jourdain, M. Temminck, and other continental zoologists publishing on mammalia, have thought it neces-

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sary to come and consult our collection, with the view of examining the specimens contained in it, which are not to be found in any other. M. Lichtenstein, director of the museum at Berlin, in a late visit to this country, during which he was several days occupied in examining the collection of mammalia and birds, remarked that he had never seen a collection which had increased so much in so short a space of time. And since that time we have received from various quarters, and from India and China especially, many entirely new objects.

2935. How is the collection with regard to the skeletons of vertebrated animals?—We do not profess to have a collection of skeletons; such objects are rather to be sought in the College of Surgeons. We have only a few skeletons for the purpose of illustrating the osseous structure of the several orders. For example, we have the skeleton of a long-armed ape and a lemur among the primates; a paradoxurus and a petaurus among the feræ, and an elephant as a specimen of an ungulated animal, to assist in explaining what is requisite for the general zoologist, not for the anatomist. In Paris there is no other public establishment in which comparative anatomy is attended to. In London we have the College of Surgeons, the museum of which is in great part public property, and which precludes the necessity of any second public collection in that department of science.

2936. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Dr. Grant's answer quoted, referred to the separation of the specimens of different cases, as if with the intention of preventing the public from seeing that there were so many of the same objects in different parts of the collection; will you explain why that separation, assuming it to exist, has been made?—There were three specimens of hares much larger than the rest placed in the larger cases, because there was not good room for them in the smaller. They did not belong to the same species as those in the smaller case; I believe that they will now be crowded into the latter for the purpose of making room for the larger animals received this morning. The insinuation at the close of the answer just read to me is preposterous.

2937. You have stated that certain of Mr. Burchell's specimens and certain other specimens are unstuffed; are the skins so unstuffed open at all times to the examination of those who want to consult them for scientific purposes?—At all times. Mr. Ogilby, who is engaged on a work upon the antelopes, has frequently examined them, and has had drawings made of some of Mr. Burchell's; and if any person comes to consult the collection with a special object, it is the general rule to show him what we have in store as well as those which we have stuffed and exhibited in the cases.

2938. Mr. *Hawes.* They are to be considered as *bonâ fide* open to the public?—Decidedly.

2939. And known to the public that they are so?—If a person desirous of examining the specimens of a particular group applies to me (and he cannot examine them for any zoological purpose without a closer inspection than the cases admit of), and inquires, "Have you got such a specimen; or, will you show me all the antelopes (for instance) that you have." I should show him all the antelopes, both those in the cases and those in store. If he says "I want such and such a specimen," I go to the place where it is, whether stuffed or in store, and produce it for his examination.

2940. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Dr. Grant, in the same answer, stated that in the Museum "there is neither elephant nor rhinoceros, camel nor dromedary, lion nor tiger, walrus nor dolphin;" with respect to the first, the elephant, will you state what opportunities there have been of procuring; and, above all, what opportunity there is in the present state of the Museum of exhibiting any specimen if procured?—There is not at present any good and available space for exhibiting such a specimen: as to opportunities of procuring, we might frequently procure an elephant's skin; but I do not believe there is a single stuffed specimen of a mature elephant in England. It seems not to have been thought worth while to incur the great expense of stuffing an elephant, as they are so common in our menageries. The fact is, that to stuff an elephant is a matter of extreme difficulty, and I do not think it has ever been done well. If we had a stuffed elephant given to us to-morrow, I should have great difficulty in finding a place for it.

2941. Do you consider it to be more desirable, in such a collection as the British Museum, to exhibit animals which are not known alive in this country than to exhibit animals which are known to every spectator of the common shows of the country?—I should think it much better to exhibit the rarer animals, especially

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cially those which are not brought to this country alive. In stuffing quadrupeds, I may observe, we rarely succeed as we would wish; and it is far better that the rare and uncommon ones should be preserved in the Museum, and especially such smaller ones as are scarcely ever brought alive, than that we should devote our space to animals which may at any time be seen living, and go to a large expense in preserving them.

2942. Has the difficulty of stuffing elephants been experienced in France?—Du Fresne published a work on Taxidermy, which contains a long chapter on the difficulties which were experienced in the Paris Museum in stuffing an elephant; and I have seen, in the laboratories of Paris and Leyden, two large engravings representing the process. They thought the process an affair of so much importance, that they actually had engravings made of the means employed; they formed an entire frame-work of wood, and put the skin on in several pieces.

2943. As an object of science, it does not appear to you to be necessary; and as an object of curiosity, it does not appear to you to be very desirable, considering that the live animal is so commonly seen in this country?—Not so desirable as many other specimens. We have four living specimens in London at the present moment; but this answer would not apply eqnally upon the Continent, where these animals, and even lions and tigers, &c. are extremely rare, as they have not the same facility of procuring live animals that we have here.

2944. Lions and tigers being common in the menageries of professional exhibitors, you do not consider that the exhibition of stuffed specimens of those animals in the British Museum is essential to its character as a national museum?—Certainly not; I consider that there are many other objects far more desirable.

2945. At the same time, if there were adequate space, you would be willing to receive and exhibit such?—Yes; immediately that we obtain sufficient space, I should consider it an object of great importance to collect such animals, and many others; I would exclude none; but I should greatly prefer the rarer animals to the more imposing but better known forms. Until we have sufficient space, however, I think it better to pay attention to those animals that are most important. I have always endeavoured, as far as possible, to complete our series of genera, and would much rather acquire a rare though small species of cat, than so common and well known a species as the lion.

2946. In your first examination you stated that you would supply the Committee with a statement of the number of specimens of birds in the Museum; are you prepared to state that now?—We have 2,400 species, and 4,659 individuals; of these nearly 3,000 have been added within the last four years.

2947. What is the number in the chief foreign museums with which you are acquainted?—In Paris, according to Deleuze, there were, in 1823, 2,300 species, and 6,000 individuals. In the report of last year the professors do not state their number. In Leyden there are none exhibited; but I am informed that there are between ten and twelve thousand individuals, which are about to be exhibited in two rather narrow galleries, each 100 feet long. In the Berlin Museum they had, in 1818, 1,200 species.

2948. What is the number of species described in the most complete works on ornithology?—The largest enumeration that I have seen amounts to about 4,000 species; it will be found in my notes in "Griffith's Animal Kingdom."

2949. In what order do you consider that the British Museum is specially rich?—I think that the collection of birds is nearly equally rich in all the orders; but in the gallinaceous birds we are extremely rich, and we have many very magnificent specimens. This arises from the circumstance that the most splendid gallinaceous birds come from India. Of this order we have many species, and one or two genera even, which are peculiar to our collection; we are also rich in African and Brazilian birds, and in those of the Northern regions. We are most deficient in the smaller and more delicate birds, such as humming-birds, and in the birds of Europe. Most of the latter may readily be procured from the Continental dealers, when we have greater space; but less attention has hitherto been paid to them, because a large proportion is in the British collection.

2950. Were you acquainted with the collection of birds formed by the late Mr. Sowerby?—I knew it very well; it was a collection of British birds.

2951. Are you acquainted with the mode in which birds are stuffed or made up in the Paris Museum?—I should scarcely say "made up." I have been several times in the laboratory (as they call the room in which the animals are stuffed

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in the Paris Museum), and I have noticed that they frequently make their birds look much smoother by taking the feathers out from one part and fixing them in another with gum.

2952. A late witness has described the process in a manner which justifies the application of the phrase "made up," to the specimens there exhibited, for he has stated that the wing of one bird might be transferred to the body of another?—I have not seen that done; I have seen a bird which was said to represent the sociable vulture, but it was not that species, but another artificially made to represent it. I believe, however, that it was purchased by the Museum in that state.

2953. Looking at that practice as a man of science, do you consider it advisable or reprehensible?—It is very wrong. We had formerly in the collection of the Museum a made-up specimen, called the harlequin humming-bird, which I believe was destroyed by Dr. Leach. It was ejected before my time.

2954. Can you state the reason why you have not adopted it in the British Museum?—I never would adopt it, because it would be impossible to depend upon a description made from a bird so stuffed; and if I knew that any bird in the British Museum was in that state, I should recommend its being destroyed. This does not, however, apply to the case of a very rare bird, which may have lost some of its tail feathers in confinement, having those feathers replaced in their situation when stuffed.

2955. You would prefer having a less plausible collection, such as that in the British Museum, to a collection improved in the French style?—Yes. I do not believe that the kind of improvement to which I have referred is peculiar to the Jardin des Plantes. I believe it is the custom in Paris with most of the bird-stuffers, which makes English collectors suspicious of French specimens when offered for sale. I may observe, that almost all the birds of Paradise which come to this country are without legs, and it has long been the practice to supply them when stuffed with false legs; but this is too well known to all zoologists to deceive.

2956. From your observation of the taste of your countrymen, do you consider that the collection of birds may be regarded, generally speaking, as the most attractive part of a museum?—Yes. I have no particular attachment to birds, myself, but I know that in most museums they form the most prominent as well as the most beautiful part of the collection.

2957. And therefore if a large space be allotted to them in a popular exhibition, you do not consider it a misappropriation of space?—By no means; almost the only popular part of the zoological collection at Paris is the gallery of birds; it is three times the size of any other room in the museum. At Frankfort, the largest room is devoted to birds; it occupies at least one-third part of the entire museum.

2958. What is the most numerous class of vertebrated animals?—The birds; they are much more numerous than the quadrupeds or reptiles, and even more numerous than the fishes. There are four times as many birds known as quadrupeds or reptiles.

2959. Viewing it either as an exhibition of science, or as an exhibition of objects of popular interest, do you consider that a collection of birds requires a larger space and more specimens of each species than would be required in any other division of the Natural History department?—Certainly; firstly, on account of their number; secondly, on account of their beauty; thirdly, on account of their occupying a greater space for the due display of their plumage; and lastly, on account of the changes which they undergo in their various stages, and the differences between their sexes, on which account more specimens of the same species are required among them than in any other class of animals. In the Paris collection, says M. Deleuze (vol. 2, p. 335), "We frequently see 10 or 12 individuals of one species presenting the same essential characters, but whose colours are totally different. Besides the diversity of the males and females, the same bird is quite different at one, two, or three years of age; as also, if it has been killed in summer or winter."

2960. Are not the specimens in the British Museum very much crowded?—Very much; some of them are obliged to be put under the shelves behind others, and many of them are necessarily put further back than they ought, to be well seen; but this is done in order to make room for the exhibition of all the species we possess.

2961. Do you attribute the deficiency of objects and the crowded state of those which you possess to the transition state of the Museum, and the consequent deficiency

ciency of space, or to any want of interest in the objects of the collection on the part of the governing body, or the officers in charge of the department?—It is partly owing to want of space, but not at all to a want of interest on the part of the Trustees or officers; the best proof of which is, that almost the whole collection of birds has been formed within the last four or five years; 3,000 specimens have been added in the last four years, and many of the older specimens have been renewed, so that nearly the whole has been done within four years, that is to say, since space was afforded in the new buildings for the exhibition of the collection.

2962. It has been stated by Dr. Grant, in answer 1485, that the general collection of birds is still left useless to the public or to the student. Are you aware of any large number of species of birds which have been figured and described from the specimens in the British Museum?—A very considerable number.

2963. By whom?—By Mr. Griffith, Sir William Jardine, Mr. Lear, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Gould, Mr. Swainson, and indeed almost every naturalist who describes or figures birds. There is a work on British Birds now in course of publication by Mr. Myer, who has figured a considerable number of birds and eggs. Mr. Hawkins has also figured many of the birds. I might name many others; indeed I have already mentioned several in the course of my examination.

2964. Are artists in the habit of coming to the Museum for the purpose of drawing birds?—I left three zoological draughtsmen employed in making drawings when I came away this day; and we have constantly artists so employed, students as well as amateurs. It would be improper to omit the names of Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Withers, and other ladies, who make drawings from the collection, which are highly valued.

2965. Are most of the distinguished ornithologists in the habit of coming to the Museum to describe the species which they may require to describe?—Yes; all who are in the habit of describing birds.

2966. Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1487, that the general visitor "looks in vain for the names sometimes of 50 or 60 specimens together, which have not a single name attached to any one." Distinguishing in your answer to this question between *naming* and *labelling* specimens, will you state what is the fact according to your view of it?—I have never counted the number of specimens, and therefore I cannot say that you may not find 60 specimens without formal labels giving the specific names; but it must be a very rare instance, and it must be amongst the smallest birds. But I doubt the fact. Every bird is arranged under its proper genus, and almost every one is numbered and catalogued. If it has not a formal label attached, it is at least catalogued, and the name of the donor and the habitat of the bird are given both in the catalogue and on the foot of the stand. Most of the birds which are not labelled are so named.

2967. Are all the birds arranged in genera?—Every specimen that we have is arranged in the genera of Temminck's arrangement, except some few that are unstuffed; but even these are arranged in orders, so that any bird, stuffed or unstuffed, may be at once referred to.

2968. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you referred to Dr. Grant's evidence since he gave it, in order to ascertain where it is inaccurate?—I have looked at the evidence, and have made notes on it, which I hold in my hands.

2969. Will you refer to answer 1472, and inform the Committee whether that is an accurate statement or not?—That refers to the mammalia; and I spoke of that in my former examination with respect to the bats.

2970. Is the answer given by Dr. Grant generally correct?—I am quite certain that there is not a single specimen in cases No. 1 to 12, and 21 to 32, that is not named and catalogued. In cases 13 to 20 some are not catalogued, but the greater part of them are; they are all named.

2971. Are they all labelled?—No; I will not take upon myself to say how many are labelled, as we are adding labels almost daily; but I state positively that in the bat cases, from 25 to 32, every individual is named and catalogued.

2972. But the name is only to be found in the catalogue?—Yes, in several instances.

2973. Of which many of the scientific visitors have no knowledge?—I would not say so; because no scientific visitor could make any use of the bats without having the cases opened, and then he would apply to me, and if he asked the names, I should either give them to him or refer to the catalogue; but the names of many of the bats are also marked on their wings.

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2974. Have not Mr. Owen and Mr. South stated that they both visited the Museum without knowing that there were such catalogues?—Mr. Owen, never, to my knowledge, visited the Museum for the purpose of making out the species of mammalia, or any other species of vertebrated animals. If he wanted to know the name of any object, he came and asked me what was the name of the specimen he had brought with him, and I have generally been able to give him the information at once.

2975. Sir *Philip Egerton*] The correct interpretation of the term "scientific visitor" you would state to be not a person of scientific eminence, who walks through the rooms as a superficial spectator, but a person who comes for the purpose of examining scientifically the specimens preserved in the Museum?—Yes; that is what I understand by it; a visitor who comes with a scientific object to consult the collection in a scientific manner.

2976. Mr. *Hawes.*] In question 758, Mr. South was asked, "You have not referred to such a catalogue." His answer is, "No, nor heard of them"?—I am not aware that Mr. South has ever consulted any part of the zoological collection with which I have any concern, except with a view to obtain plates for the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." On such occasions he has generally either brought or sent a list of the objects which he desired, begging me to give the specimens to his artist to be figured, and I have always taken them out for him; so that there was no necessity to refer to the catalogue.

2977. In question 497, Mr. Owen is asked, "And you have not become acquainted with the existence of such catalogues?" His answer is, "I have not; I have obtained my knowledge of individual specimens, or series of specimens about which I visited the Museum, through the gentleman in charge of that collection." Now, is not that a case of a scientific gentleman visiting the collection, and referring to the gentleman in charge of the collection, and never being informed of the existence of a catalogue?—Yes; Mr. Owen's answer perfectly agrees with my former statement. He always got the information he wanted, and there was no necessity for referring to a catalogue. He brought, for instance, some specimens in bottles, generally insects; and said to me, "Do you know what this is; can you tell me the name." He did not ask to make any comparison for himself; his object was to obtain the name of a specimen, not directly in the line of his own studies, in the shortest possible way. I generally knew the name off-hand, and gave it to him; there was no necessity for referring to the catalogue.

2878. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1503, that a small bird, which appears one of the most insignificant specimens in the Museum, and which would not value 1 *s.* amongst ignorant collectors, is said to have cost 80 guineas; are you aware of the fact to which this answer refers?—We have a bird in the British Museum for which 80 guineas were given many years ago by Mr. Donovan; but it was bought by the Museum at his sale I think, for about 18 *l.* or 20 *l.*

2979. What is the bird?—It is the *cursorius isabellinus*, and it is valuable as being the identical specimen upon the authority of which the species has found a place in the English Fauna. It is rare in all parts of Europe, but was then unique as British; and to make our British birds complete, it was purchased at Mr. Donovan's sale. The history of the bird will be found in "Stephens' Continuation of Shaw's General Zoology," and in "Selby's British Birds." It is one of the rarest birds in our British collection.

2980. Continuing the distinction to which your attention has been called, between *names* and *labels*, are the Committee to understand you to say that the *names* are to be found in conjunction with the specimens generally?—Very generally they are written upon the base of the stand; if not, there is a number upon the stand, which refers to the catalogue; but it is not necessary to refer to the catalogue in most cases. The catalogue is also of use in preserving a knowledge of the specimens which we possess.

2981. In answer 1306, Mr. Vigors has stated, that "the collection of birds is rather poor compared with others. It does not contain, I suppose, the one-third it might contain had it adequate funds, by purchase and judicious exchange. I dare say in the course of six months the British Museum might treble the numbers of the species of birds it has at the present moment." Will you state what is the fact, so far as your judgment and observation enables you to state, in reference to the subject matter of that answer?—I should think that Mr. Vigors had not examined the collection since the Hardwicke bequest, which has added so greatly

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to the birds. We have 2,400 species; and scarcely more than 4,000 have been recorded as existing in collections.

2982. It would not, therefore, according to your view of the state of the science, be possible to treble the number of the species of birds in the Museum in six months, or in any other time?—I believe it would be impossible to treble the number of species, if all the collections in Europe were thrown into one.

2983. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you aware that Mr. Vigors stated that he visited the Museum at the latter end of last year, understanding that he should be called upon to give testimony respecting it?—I do not recollect it; but I do recollect that in another part of his evidence he speaks of from 1,500 to 2,000 specimens as the number which might be added. We have already 2,400 species, and 4,600 specimens.

2984. Are not the birds more especially under Mr. Children's care?—All the zoological collections are under his care; he superintends them, as he does all the other parts of the collection, and attends to this more particularly.

2985. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Reference was made in the examination of Mr. Vigors to the expediency of effecting exchanges between the British Museum and other museums in this country; will you state any views which you have upon the practicability or the expediency of such system?—As I said before, I think it would be very difficult to make satisfactory exchanges; and I do not know that there are many collections in London which could spare us much we require; most of the things that we want would not be duplicates to them.

2986. The collections to which you refer do not possess duplicates, and therefore could not effectually exchange with the British Museum?—Not such duplicates as would be wanting in our collection.

2987. Does the British Museum possess many duplicates?—Very few.

2988. Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1523, that "the collection of humming-birds is poor compared with that of Paris. It is poor compared even with those of some private collectors in this neighbourhood; as that of Mr. Loddiges of Hackney, or that of Mr. Leadbeater of this city." Will you explain the fact with respect to that?—Our collection of humming-birds is probably poor compared with that of Paris; we are not rich in humming-birds; but the Paris collection is likewise poor comparing it with the collection of Mr. Loddiges, or of Mr. Leadbeater. It is not likely that we shall ever have so fine a collection as either, because they have bestowed many years of their lives, and spared no expense whatever to perfect their collections in this one particular department. It is a collection which is their peculiar fancy, and has cost each of them many hundred pounds.

2989. Is that a general collection, or a monographic collection?—It is a monographic collection of humming-birds alone.

2990. Dr. Grant has also referred to the Paris collection of humming-birds; can you state anything as to the mode in which that collection was formed, or the object with which it was formed?—I believe that they paid great attention to it on account of the beauty of the birds, which renders them peculiarly attractive to the world at large. It is a fine collection, and has I believe been increased very much to assist M. Lesson in his illustrated monograph of the genus.

2991. Mr. *Hawes.*] Dr. Grant has also stated, that "the collections of hornbills, of strutheous birds, of toucans, and of birds of Paradise, are poor compared with those of Paris?"—Our collection of hornbills and toucans is very respectable; I have no means of determining the relative number at Paris. Of struthious birds we have all the known species, except the nhandu or American rhea. If it is poor compared with that of Paris, it can only be in number of specimens, and not in number of species, because that is the only one that we do not possess. We have two specimens of the common ostrich, young and old; and in Paris they may have a female and a nest of young ones in addition. I think in a conversation I had with Dr. Grant, he stated to me that it was his impression they had such a group.

2992. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Dr. Grant has referred to the cassowary, and to the mode in which its neck has been made up with alternate daubs of red-lead and lamp-black; will you explain this to the Committee?—The two specimens referred to formed part of the Sloane collection; and it was, and indeed still is the common custom where birds have naked coloured parts, to colour the stuffed skins to represent the natural appearance in the living bird. This was done, in the present instance, a great many years ago; but we do not do so now. I believe it to be the only bird in the collection so painted; and I suppose that is the reason why it struck Dr. Grant. I believe in one specimen the colouring has been removed;

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in the other it has been suffered to remain. It certainly is no detriment to the bird, and would deceive nobody. The specimens I may observe, although so old, are in excellent condition.

2993, Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Was it not generally the practice with respect to certain animals, having portions of the body bare, such as vultures and baboons, to colour them by artificial applications?—It was and still is the practice in many museums to colour such parts as lose their natural appearance, with the view of restoring them as nearly as possible to their natural state. We do not do so in the British Museum, on account of the difficulty of making them look natural. I believe the specimen referred to is the only instance in which it has been done in the Museum, and that occurred long before any of the present Trustees or officers had charge of the collection.

2994. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In answer 1,521, Dr. Grant has stated, "the cassuarius is an Asiatic bird, the cassowary, and is designated in the British Museum a 'struthio,' which is the name of the African ostrich; the rhea is the American ostrich." Have you any observation to make upon that statement?—The name given in the Museum is perfectly correct, and strictly according to the system there adopted. The emu of New Holland is the "*casuarius* Novæ Hollandiæ," and the "New Holland cassowary" of Dr. Latham; and was first scientifically described under those names, which are therefore given on the specific tickets; but this bird was afterwards referred by M. Temminck, whose arrangement is followed in the Museum, to the genus "*rhea*," comprehending both it and the American emu; and that name is consequently placed on the generic ticket with the English synonyme of emu, which Dr. Latham uses for the genus "*rhea*." In like manner with the Asiatic cassowary; it was first scientifically named "struthio casuarius" by Linnæus, and that name is consequently adopted for the species; but M. Temminck places it under the genus "*casuarius*," and this name is given on the generic ticket. Dr. Grant has confounded the generic and specific tickets which are quite distinct, and has thus produced an appearance of confusion which does not exist.

2995. What is the number of reptiles in the British Museum?—We have 600 species, and 1,300 individuals.

2996. In Leyden?—In Leyden, my note from the conservator states that there are between 600 and 700 species, so that they have not accurately counted them; they occupy 142 feet of cases, nine feet high.

2997. In Vienna?—Fitzinger's catalogue contains 345 species.

2998. In the Berlin collection?—The Berlin collection in 1818 contained 280 species; but they have lately received some fine specimens from Mexico and Bucharia. When there, I purchased from them their duplicates of those reptiles which we wanted in the Museum.

2999. In Paris?—In 1823 they had 500 species and 1,800 individuals; they are now said to have 1,180 species; M. M. Dumeril and Bibron, who have the charge of this part of the collection, are writing a work upon the subject, and are making every effort to increase the number of species in the collection; but, on referring to that portion of the work which they have published, I find that they consider many specimens as species, which in our collection are regarded only as varieties. For example, the Indian tortoise, which we consider a single species, they reckon as four; so that the estimated number of species does not suffice to show that they are actually richer.

3000. Is the collection in the British Museum rich in rare specimens?—I should say that it is decidedly so. As a proof of it, I may state that among the snakes, out of 15 species of the family of boidæ, we have five new; out of 16 viperidæ, five new; out of 25 crotalidæ, we have 11 new species. In the lizards, of 40 species of geckotidæ, we have 26 new; and of 38 iguanidæ, 13 are new: in the chelonia, of 56 tortoises upwards of 20 have been described from our collection. Indeed so rich has this collection been considered, that M. Bibron, who is engaged, as I have just observed, with M. Dumeril in the publication of a general work on Reptiles, has paid two visits to this country for the express purpose of describing those species which they have not in Paris.

3001. Therefore the Committee are to understand that, both in the extent and in the choice of specimens, the collection of reptiles in the British Museum is of considerable value?—I have thought it of so much value that I some years since commenced publishing a distinct catalogue of that collection, in the form of a "Synopsis Reptilium," at my own cost; and I am now printing a second edition of it.

it. We have many genera from Singapore and Penang, which are not to be found in any other collection. General Hardwicke brought over a very large collection both of snakes and lizards; and we have also some of the original specimens figured by Russell in his work on Indian Serpents.

3002. What would you consider the richest part of the collection of reptiles in the Museum?—The Saurian reptiles.

3003. Then, when Dr. Grant includes the Saurian reptiles in his statement of that division of the zoological collection of the National Museum being an opprobrium to the British nation, you would not consider that such statement was correct?—I can only refer to my previous answer, and to what I have there stated with regard to the number of new species of lizards. Indeed a large proportion of the species we possess are undescribed.

3004. How far are those specimens labelled and named in the collection of the British Museum?—I believe that every species, and almost every specimen of reptiles in spirit, is named and labelled, except those of the genus coluber of Cuvier, which is a very numerous and extensive genus, and one which I have not yet had time and leisure to name.

3005. Are all the reptiles arranged in classes, orders and species?—Every one, both dry and in spirit; and, with the exception of the single genus referred to, they are named according to the most modern nomenclature.

3006. Will you state anything which occurs to you contained in the "Animal Kingdom" of Cuvier, upon the subject of the difficulty of identifying the species of Coluber?—After referring to some European species, he observes, "Les couleuvres presentent peu de variétés de structure interressantes: je n'ai pas cru necessaire d'en rapporter ici le long catalogue; on le trouvera dans les ouvrages de Gmelin, de Daudin, de Shaw, et de Merrem, mais il faut consulter leurs enumerations avec precaution et critique; elles sont pleines de doubles emplois et de transpositions de synonymes." After a list of such, he observes, "Quant au transpositions de synonymes elles sont innombrable." Cuvier Reg. Anim. ii. 85. We have more than 100 species, I believe.

3007. Dr. Grant, in answer 1,502, has stated that some reptiles are designated frequently by the locality, as China, Brazils, and other parts; will you explain to what in your opinion this refers?—I think he refers to the cases which contain the species of the genus coluber, which are all put in groups according to their natural characters; and many of those groups are what more modern writers, such as Wagler and Boiè, have considered as genera. The species of these genera frequently come from the same country; they are groups limited in their geographical range; so that a person unacquainted with the subject, and looking at it superficially, might suppose that they were arranged geographically. But each of those groups of the genus coluber is in fact a genus; and you will find at the end of the generic character, given by both these authors, the common habitat of the species mentioned. I may give the following examples, extracted from "Wagler's Naturliches System," Munchen, 1830, 8vo. Genus 46, *Dasypeltis:* after the character he adds, (Africa); genus 47, *Trochidonotus* (Asia, Europe, America); genus 48, *Spilotes* (America); and so all through the family. The same thing is done in Cuvier: thus, "Règne Animal," ii. p. 82, he says, "*Les hurria* de Daudin, sont des couleuvres des Indes;" and so on.

3008. Are the localities and names of the donors marked upon the snakes, as they are upon the other specimens?—They are on every specimen which has been given to us, or of which we know the exact locality. Those are facts that we mark on them at the moment of receiving them.

3009. So far as you, as an officer of the Museum and a man of science, are entitled to any authority, would you desire the Committee to understand that the following statement, in Dr. Grant's answer 1502: "The saurian and chelonian reptiles, both dried and in spirit, are also for the most part in a confused and nameless state," is or is not borne out by the fact?—It certainly disagrees with all the evidence that I have given, and it is open to the Committee to see the state in which they are.

3010. Mr. *Hawes*.] Are you aware that Mr. South has made the same statement?—He may have made the same statement, but I beg the Committee to understand that I have not touched a single reptile since the evidence was given by these gentlemen. Mr. Bell has stated that they were in a good state of arrangement, and he is the best authority upon that subject in England: he has paid more attention to it than anybody else.

3011. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Whoever states the contrary, you pledge yourself as a man

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a man of science, and as an officer of the Museum, that the fact is not so; and above all, that you have not made any alterations since the 24th of March?—Certainly: in the first place it is not so; and secondly, I am certain that I have not opened the cases of reptiles since that date, to put in any names or labels.

3012. Mr. *Hawes.*] Mr. South has stated, at page 84, that having had his attention recently called to the state of the collection in the Natural History department, that "the reptiles are put away, one can hardly say arranged, they are so closely packed that it is almost impossible to examine them." How can you reconcile that statement with what you have now said?—I should consider that the officer of the Museum in whose charge they are, is likely to know their state more accurately than any stranger.

3013. Do not you think that a man like Mr. South is able to state whether they are closely packed or not?—They are closely packed; but I have no reason to believe that Mr. South has ever studied reptiles.

3014. But these are questions of fact as to the arrangement?—The simplest answer I can give to that will be to refer to the evidence of Mr. Bell.

3015. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is the answer of Mr. Bell's, to which you have referred, the concluding words of answer 331, "I beg to say particularly, that the nomenclature of the reptilia is, generally speaking, admirable"?—My reference was to his evidence generally; I believed him to have stated that they were well arranged. The answer to which I more particularly refer, is answer 369, "With regard to the reptilia, I should say that the spirit preparations are all well named, but the dry preparations are very deficient in that respect." My answer chiefly referred to the spirit preparations; but at the same time I may say that although labels are not attached to the dry preparations, they are almost all named.

3016. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are they labelled?—No.

3017. Then, in the absence of labels and in the absence of a catalogue, how is a person to discover what they are?—They are all (with very few exceptions) catalogued.

3018. Is there any catalogue open to the inspection of the public?—Mr. Bell, who is almost the only person who pays much attention to reptiles, gives that answer; and he has not felt the want of a better arrangement or of a better catalogue.

3019. Was not that because you furnished him with the catalogue?—No, he never asked for it.

3020. Are you of opinion that Mr. South is quite wrong when he states, "the reptiles are put away, one can hardly say arranged"?—I think he had not examined them carefully; they are extremely crowded I own, but that is a matter which we cannot avoid with our present limited space.

3021. Such labels as they have, are they written legibly?—I believe them to be legible.

3022. Can they be read at the distance at which they are placed?—Perhaps not all; but for those which are placed out of reach we have always ladders at hand if wanted; and I believe our cases are not so high as those at Leyden or Paris.

3023. You have referred to Mr. Bell's evidence as a justification of the nomenclature and arrangement that you have adopted; Mr. Bell has stated, in answer 341, "I should not have found considerable fault with it except that, as I before observed, I think in the dry specimens it is sadly deficient." How do you reconcile that with your statement, that Mr. Bell supports your nomenclature?—I quote again from the copy of the evidence just placed in my hands, answer 331, "I beg to say particularly, that the nomenclature of the reptilia is, generally speaking, admirable;" and 369, "I beg to say that the spirit preparations are all well named."

3024. Does not he say that the system adopted is one which you yourself have introduced?—Yes; which was published in the "Annals of Philosophy," and in the Appendix to "Griffith's Animal Kingdom." Some of my genera were adopted by Baron Cuvier, in the second edition of his "Règne Animal," and by most subsequent erpetologists.

3025. Is it published in any work?—It is published in the "Synopsis of the Museum," in "Griffith's Translation of the Animal Kingdom," and in the papers before referred to: and Cuvier has adopted many of the genera in his second edition. I have, both before and since that time, printed several papers in the various Philosophical Journals upon new genera and new species contained in our collection; and

those genera have been taken notice of, and adopted by Wagler, Boié, and other Continental authors, as well as by Mr. Bell in this country.

3026. In fact, the nomenclature of the specimens in spirit is generally completed, but the dried specimens both of the saurian reptiles and the tortoises are scarcely named?—Almost all the dry saurians are named; the species are determined, and they are only waiting for labels to be written for them; most, if not all, the tortoises are named, and many labelled.

3027. Has that been done lately?—No, I believe that not a label has been put on them (except on the new acquisitions) for more than a year; because the labelling which I did, when the second edition of my catalogue was begun printing, was done more than two years ago.

3028. This question is asked upon the authority of Mr. Bell himself, who, in answer to question 334, states "that very little has yet been done in naming the dry specimens, both of the saurian reptiles and of the tortoises." Do you mean to maintain your statement?—My statement went this length; that many of the tortoises are labelled, and have either numbers on them referring to the catalogue, or the names are written on the specimens themselves; but the tortoises are certainly very much crowded together, and the labels and names are not readily seen.

3029. Is it the fact that very little is yet done in naming the dry preparations of the tortoises?—To a person merely going through the room it may appear so, but it is not so in reality. I produced, on my last examination, the proof sheets of a catalogue in which all the specimens are described, and a reference made to the species in the Museum. They were described five years ago in my "Synopsis Reptilium," so that they were named even then.

3030. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] With respect to the collection of *fish* in the British Museum; can you state what is the number?—We have nearly a thousand species.

3031. What is the number in Paris?—In the Paris Museum in 1823, they are stated to have had 2,200 species; now they are said to have 4,700; but when I was in Paris in 1834, nothing like that number were exhibited.

3032. Are there any rare species in the British Museum?—Cuvier when in London took descriptions of many; and afterwards sent M. Valenciennes to describe a number of the specimens in our collection, of several of which he has given figures in his work. Since that period we have received a very considerable number of specimens, from China especially, of fresh-water fishes, which I believe to be almost all of them new, and not to be found in any other collection.

3033. Can you state the comparative value of the collection of Berlin?—The collection of Berlin is not very rich in species; it only contained in 1818, 740 species.

3034. Looking at the number, and looking at the condition of all the objects, do you consider the collection at Berlin superior to that in the British Museum?—Certainly not, as far as my recollection serves. The collection at Berlin is an extremely valuable collection, as containing the original specimens described by Bloch, but it is not so numerous as that in the Museum. As type specimens, that part of its collection is, however, extremely valuable.

3035. You do not consider the collection in the British Museum as decidedly inferior to the collection at Berlin?—I was not at all struck with the appearance of the collection at Berlin when I saw it three years ago; it was very nicely arranged and named, but not superior to our collection in the number or rarity of the species.

3036. Do you remember M. Cuvier's visit to the British Museum?—Perfectly.

3037. What was the object of it?—One of his objects was to examine the fishes in our collection.

3038. His professed and more special object was a desire of perfecting the work which he was then preparing, and which he did not live to complete, upon the subject of ichthyology?—Yes.

3039. Did he find here any specimens or species which were not in the Paris collection?—Several, of which he had drawings made.

3040. Did he ever apply to the Trustees to be allowed the loan of some of those?—Not to my knowledge.

3041. Is it consistent with the rules of the Museum, or would you regard it as expedient that specimens should be sent out of its walls to a foreign country?—By no means, nor taken out of the walls in any way whatever. I think it is a wise and good rule that no specimen should be allowed to go out of the Museum.

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3042. Are the fish arranged in families and genera?—They are all arranged in large families; and the collections of dried fish are arranged in genera with the generic name placed beside the specimens.

3043. How far are they named?—Not very far; there are some which were named originally, and some which I have had occasion to work out. There are also others which we have received from friends, which have had names with them, and those names are attached to the fish.

3044. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have referred to the authority of Mr. Bell as approving of the classification and nomenclature of the reptilia; are you aware what he stated with respect to the crustacea, in answer 346?—I do not recollect it.

3045. He has stated, "The crustacea in the Museum are arranged in three separate parts." He goes on to state, "The collection which is exposed to view contains a great number of very valuable specimens, which are either not named at all, or named only by a nomenclature which is now obsolete; and in the few instances in which the modern generic terms are placed in the cases, they are thrown in in an irregular manner;" is that the fact?—The crustacea in cabinets are under Mr. Samouelle's charge, but those exposed to view in the table-cases were arranged by myself. When we opened the new rooms, I begged from various persons, and from General Hardwicke amongst the rest, the duplicates of their collections to place in a table, and they were arranged according to the system of Latreille, which is the last complete system published; the old names of the species are employed, as quoted by Latreille in the "Animal Kingdom." Mr. Bell would probably prefer to see the crustacea named according to the work of Mr. Milne Edwards, whose system he has himself adopted, but that work is not yet completed. It only contains a certain portion of the genera; and no part of it was published when I arranged those tables.

3046. Mr. Bell says that the collection contains many species which are either not named, or named by a nomenclature that is obsolete?—He probably considers the nomenclature obsolete with reference to that of Mr. Milne Edwards. I have not counted the number that are not named. The object of those tables was to give the general visitor an idea of the general arrangement of the crustacea, which were placed in such a manner as to render it intelligible. The scientific collection is in cabinets, with the insects.

3047. Another witness, in answer 5, has also stated that scientific names are wanting in many instances; and he mentioned the case of bats and common lobster, and also a great number of the birds; are you disposed to impugn that statement?—No; nor do I impugn Mr. Bell's statement with regard to the other point.

3048. Then that is generally correct?—It is correct as far as labelling is concerned. The lobster may not be labelled; it is an enormous specimen sent to us by Mr. Yarrell, which is hung up over the mantlepiece on account of its large size.

3049. But is it numbered if not labelled?—No, I do not say that the lobster is. The crustacea form part of the *annulosa*; and the general collection is in Mr. Samouelle's department; but I am answerable for these cases, and Mr. Samouelle is not at all to blame for any deficiency in them. The only excuse I will offer for it is, that the entire zoological collection has been open only four years; and I believe that not a moment of the time that I have had at the Museum for naming and labelling the specimens has been lost. As regards the making of catalogues, I constantly take them home to my own house to obtain additional time for working on them.

3050. Your attention is requested to another answer of Mr. South's, to question 741; he states, "I do object to new-formed vulgar names; but not to the common names by which animals are generally known, as I have already stated," thereby implying that there are new-formed vulgar names in the British Museum; is that so or not?—I believe there are none. I know to what Mr. South refers; he refers to the fact, that among the shells certain English names have been given. The names which are there used as the English names of the genera, were those used by Humphreys in the "Calonne Catalogue," which is not a mere sale catalogue, but is one of the most extraordinary and curious works in the history of the progress of conchological science. In publishing his work, many years before Lamarck, this scientific dealer indicated many of the genera since published by that author, and gave to each genus a Latin and an English name: those English

English names are used by the more common dealers; and if I wanted to buy a shell of one of them, I should not ask for it as an *oliva*, but as an olive or a butter firkin; and he would know what I meant by a melon, a helmet, or a mulberry, better than by the scientific names. It is therefore with the view of making the collection useful to people in general, that I have added those names to the scientific ones. Mr. *John E. Gray.* 28 April 1836.

3051. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But the scientific name is also attached?—Yes, always; similar French names are applied to the genera in the Paris Museum; thus there are the names of arrosoir (*aspergillum*), corbeille (*corbis*), marteau (*malleus*), peigne (*pecten*), houlette (*pedum*); and indeed many of the shells in the collection at Paris are only marked with the French names.

3052. Can you state whether there be anything in the use of the word "porcelain," particularly interesting to the etymological student?—It is curious that those shells are called pigs on the coast of England, and on the coast of Scotland; and they were also called *porcello* in Italy. Thence comes the word "porcelaine," which is applied in France to the common cowrie; and which has been applied (from its resemblance to the polished surface of the cowrie) to the common china. The name sounding peculiar, when I published a monograph of the cowries, I gave this explanation as a foot-note.

3053. Mr. *Hawes.*] What portion of the crustacea is immediately under the care of Mr. Samouelle?—The general collection of crustacea; as a part of the annulosa, they form part of the entomological collection; they were called insects by Linnæus.

3054. Mr. Bell has stated, in answer 404, that he was not aware under whose care that portion is placed which is exposed to the public?—I arranged it, and I am answerable for it; I do not think Mr. Samouelle has ever touched it.

3055. Is not it remarkable that Mr. Bell, who has been so frequently at the Museum, did not know that there was a catalogue of the reptilia till he was examined here?—He never had occasion for it. As for the catalogue of reptilia, there existed a catalogue of almost all the saurian reptiles in the Museum, as long back as the year 1825.

Martis, 3° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Compton.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Hawes.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. B. Baring.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Edward Gray,* called in; and further Examined.

3056. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] TO continue your examination on the relative strength of the British Museum, and of different Continental collections in the department of Natural History; will you state to the Committee what is the number of *shells* in the British Museum, as compared with the collection in Paris, the collection in Leyden, and that in Berlin?—We have in the general collection of shells in the British Museum, 4,025 species, and more than 15,000 individuals; they occupy 44 table-cases. In my evidence of last year, in answer to the question 3336, I gave the number of the species in our collection, comparing them with such documents as I had then been able to collect with reference to the collections of Paris, Berlin and Leyden. Soon after that evidence was given, I found that I had been mistaken in the numbers of the Paris collection, which I took from a note made in haste from a copy of the report to the Minister, lent to me for a very short time. In that report the entire number of the collection was not given, as in most of the other departments, but the amount of new acquisitions was stated in nearly the same form. As soon as I discovered the error, which was the day after Mr. *John E. Gray.* 3 May 1836.

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after I received the printed copy of the evidence, I mentioned it to the Chairman of the Committee; I now beg leave to correct that answer, as far as regards the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, by the following statement: in the Paris collection (according to an estimate furnished to me by a friend who has sent me a detailed account of the number of species in each genus), there are about 4,000 species; but he says, that, as "In almost every genus of shells there are several species without tickets, an imperfect idea would be formed by neglecting these; on the other hand, there are many instances where it is difficult to distinguish between varieties and species, which causes some uncertainty as to the actual number of the latter; the list must therefore be considered as an approximation to the truth."

3057. Is there any error in the answer 3336, with respect to the Berlin collection, with reference to Professor Lichtenstein?—I believe not.

3058. Is there any error in that answer with respect to the collection at Leyden? Not that I am aware of, as I still have the details of the enumeration; but from information lately received from Dr. De Haan, the conservator of the collection, I learn that there are now in the Leyden Museum 3,700 species, arising probably from the accession of Japanese and other specimens since the period of my visit.

3059. What is the number of shells described in the works of authority upon conchology?—In Lamarck's history and "Fenessae Prodomus," there are about 4,200 species described.

3060. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you state how many species of recent shells there are?—I am not prepared to distinguish the number of recent shells; Lamarck classed the recent and the fossil together.

3061. Sir *Robert Inglis*]. Can you state to the Committee anything with respect to the naming and arranging the fossil shells in the museum at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes? The fossil shells are now separated from the recent shells, and are not exhibited at present, nor have they been for some little time. The recent shells, as the letter to which I have referred informs me, are in many instances unnamed. My friend says, "considerable confusion is found in the names, as the old ones are allowed to remain, with the new names added in pencil."

3062. What is the nomenclature adopted in the British Museum?—We arrange our shells nearly according to the genera of Lamarck, adding in those genera which were not known to him, or have been discovered since his time; and we use the oldest name. If a shell is described by Linneaus it has the Linnean name; and if first described by a more modern author, it has the name given by that author, by which means the collection is rendered useful to those who employ either the Linnean or the Lamarckian nomenclature.

3063. With respect to the collection of shells in the Museum, have you ever heard Mr. Cummins complain that justice was not done to that collection?—Never. Shortly after his return to England, he said to me that he thought it would be well for the Museum to possess a series of the shells which he had brought home; but he never to my knowledge offered any shells to the Trustees for sale. I do not think that he could have had any feeling of the kind alluded to, because when he left England a few months ago, he gave the Museum a collection of dresses, weapons and ornaments, from the South Sea Islands; and also gave it a contingent interest in his shells.

3064. From which you infer that, generally speaking, he was not displeased with the management of the institution?—Yes. I never heard him in any way complain or make any remarks of the kind referred to.

3065. What is the best work on British shells?—Montagu's.

3066. Is that on the Linnean system?—It is. Montagu and Turton are the authors of the two best works, and they are both upon the Linnean system.

3067. Is there any work on British shells with a modern nomenclature?—There are two such works, one by Dr. Fleming, and the other by Capt. T. Brown, but neither of them is strictly on the Lamarckian method, and neither of them has been received, as far as I am aware, by other naturalists; Dr. Fleming's is the best of the two; but I would not recommend its adoption.

3068. Then, in reference to the nomenclature of British shells, would you as a conchologist consider that the Linnean names are old and abolished?—Certainly not, with reference to English collectors generally. If you were to use any other nomenclature, you would in a great degree prevent them from making use of the collection.

3069. Mr. *Hawes.*] Then your opinion is that the Linnean nomenclature should be

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be strictly adhered to, in a modern collection of British shells?—Not in the arrangement of the genera, but in the naming of the species it must be regarded as the basis.

3070. And in a scientific point of view you think it the latest and best system that can be adopted for naming a collection of British shells?—No other, as far as I know, has been applied to the British shells, except Dr. Fleming's and Capt. Brown's; but I have never seen either of these used in any collection.

3071. You have been asked a question with regard to the abolition of the Linnean nomenclature; are you aware whether any witness has recommended the abolition of the Linnæan nomenclature?—I do not recollect any witness having recommended it. The Linnæan names are those which the British conchologist would best understand at the present time.

3072. Is the Committee to infer that the British collection is named according to the latest and most approved system?—The British collection is arranged according to the most improved system; and the names given to the shells are those by which they were first scientifically described.

3073. Are the Committee to understand that the nomenclature adopted in the British Museum is the latest and best that could be adopted?—Generally, I believe it is.

3074. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you make a distinction between the latest and the best?—No, I mean the best in every sense.

3075. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Does it necessarily follow that the latest is the best?—By no means; the work of Capt. Brown, for example, is the latest arrangement of the British shells, and in it you will find many such words as *lutea* employed for generic names, which is against all the received canons of nomenclature; he even places the same shell in three different genera.

3076. Would you consider that the description given in answer 1508, "The shells of the most common British species of muscles and oysters, clams and cockles, whelks and snails, which may be carted up from our fields or our ponds, or our coasts, are widely spread by fifties and by hundreds of duplicates in our fine glazed cases," an accurate description of the state of the conchological division of the Natural History department of the British Museum?—I do not think it is. I suppose the witness refers to the British shells; our plan is to give wherever it is possible, a series in the various stages of growth from the youngest to the oldest, because conchologists have often considered a young shell as a different species from an old one, for want of comparing the gradations between them. Various alterations are also produced by their being found in dry or wet situations, or in rough or smooth water, and for that reason we must frequently enlarge our series. But our series is not generally large; it seldom exceeds 20 or 30 specimens; sometimes we have not more than two or three, and it is not always the most common shells of which we have the largest number. I may add, that it is in consequence of the comparisons deduced from those series, that the nomenclature of shells, and that of British shells in particular, is becoming much more fixed than it was when it was the custom to keep only two or three specimens of each; such a series forming the best illustration of the laws which regulate variations of size, from consistency and colour.

3077. Mr. *Hawes.*] Then it is not the fact that duplicates of the most inferior specimens are so common as stated by Dr. Grant, in answer 1508?—I do not consider any of the specimens in any of our series as duplicates. I believe they are only no more than sufficient to fulfil the intention above referred to, that of showing the various gradations and states of the species to which they belong. There is also another reason why I should not like to turn out any of those specimens, they are the type specimens which Montagu described in his work on British Shells, and which Dr. Leach, who was also engaged on a similar work, has also described; and it is on these specimens that Leach and Montagu worked, and if we had thrown out any of them, we might have destroyed the means of showing the grounds upon which they came to their conclusions.

3078. Dr. Grant has stated that he was anxious to consult the collection of fossil ammonites, of which there are perhaps half a thousand specimens known, and he was informed that there was a fine collection in the Museum, but, upon inquiring of Mr. Gray, he was referred to Mr. König; and upon inquiring of Mr. König, he "was informed that they were packed up in papers and in boxes, and were not accessible, being stored, for want of room, in some store-place in the lower part of the building:" is that the fact?—I know that we have a large collection,

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but I do not know where they now are. I should have thought that there were hardly half or even a quarter of a thousand species of ammonites known; but I know that we have a large number, and that they were in a table-case in one of the lower rooms. Whether they are packed up I cannot say, not having seen them for a long time, as they are in Mr. König's immediate care.

3079. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are they in that state from the general transition state of the Museum, or are they so from any disregard to their scientific value?—I have always understood that they were to be exhibited as soon as possible; and I believe that arrangements will shortly be made for their being shown.

3080. Do you or do you not believe that their present position is owing to the want of room?—Quite so. A few years ago I looked through them with Mr. König, to determine their species, with a view to prepare them for being exhibited, and I know therefore that it is intended to exhibit them.

3081. And you believe that that intention will be carried into effect so soon as adequate space is provided for the arrangement and exhibition of them?—Undoubtedly; but there is another part of the answer referred to about which I should doubt. With respect to fossil ammonites, (even if there be the enormous number of species which is there stated), I know not how they can be regarded as superior in interest to shells, of which we have so many collectors in this country; while of fossil ammonites we have very few.

3082. And you think that the collections of British shells are as valuable to the naturalist in this country as any other division of natural history?—I have no doubt that there are ten times as many students of British shells as there are of fossil ammonites. We cannot put fossil ammonites in the room appropriated to British zoology; the mixture of subjects, of which the witness referred to complains in other parts of his evidence, would then indeed be glaringly absurd.

3083. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it or is it not the fact, that there is an abundance of the most common British specimens of shells, for instance, of muscles and oysters, clams and cockles, whelks and snails, and that there is no single fossil cephalopod, or fossil bivalve, or fossil coral exhibited in the collection?—It is not the fact; there are several fossil cephalopods exhibited in the series of exotic shells. Where we have not (or that is not known), a recent species, we sometimes put a fossil species as the type of the genus; but the general collection of fossil chambered and bivalve shells is not exhibited, because we have not room at the present moment for their exhibition.

3084. If you have found room to exhibit the inferior specimens, why were not the more rare specimens exhibited?—I disagree altogether with the statement that the British shells are inferior to the fossil ammonites, either in scientific value or public interest; many of them are much more rare and difficult of acquisition, and the collection which we possess of them is very nearly complete.

3085. Do you include the species which have been mentioned among the more rare shells?—I would especially refer to our series of each of the numerous species of British snails (*helix*), and of welks (*priccinum*), some of the individuals of the latter are very curious and rare; one of them was sold at a public sale, a short time before we purchased it, for 20 *l.* Our series of the various species of cockles (*cardium*) of *pinnæ*, and of pond muscles (*anodon* and *unio*), are highly valuable, as showing that what have been considered as species are in fact only varieties occasioned by local circumstances.

3086. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you wish the Committee to understand that the fossil shells which may not be exhibited to the ordinary visitor, in consequence of there being no adequate place for such exhibition, are concealed from the eye of the scientific visitor, if he specially desire to consult them, even in the present transition state of the Museum?—I have no doubt that Mr. König would show them, or direct me to show them, to any scientific visitor who desired to consult them for a specific object. I have not the charge of the fossil remains, and therefore cannot speak to all the particulars connected with them.

3087. *Chairman.*] Is it, according to your apprehension, the fact, that those common shells that have been adverted to are spread by fifties and hundreds of duplicates in the Museum?—I have before said that I do not believe there are any duplicates; there may be many specimens of the same species, but they differ in size, or in some peculiarity of growth, form or colour, and cannot therefore be regarded as duplicates. If it be said that wherever there are four or five specimens of the same species of shell in the collection (no matter how greatly they may differ in size or colour), all but one must be regarded as duplicates, then indeed we have

have many duplicates; but if the object is to give a history of the species, they are not duplicates, but necessary for the elucidation of the subject.

3088. Are they spread by fifties and hundreds?—I believe not. I do not recollect an instance of a series of a hundred specimens, and scarcely one of fifty; if there is, it must be of a small or very variable sepcies.

3089. Is it, according to your apprehension, correct that there is no single fossil cephalopod exhibited?—There are certainly several; I can refer at the moment to some genera, such as *scaphites, furrilites, hamites, belemnites*; and there are also two or three species of *ammonites*, placed in the recent collection to illustrate the forms which are wanting to complete the series.

3090. Are there any fossil bivalves?—I believe none of the fossil bivalves are at present exhibited.

3091. Is there any fossil coral exhibited?—There are a few so placed among the recent corals, in the same way as among the shells, to illustrate genera of which we have no recent specimens. The collection of fossil corals is not at present exhibited, because there is no room for its exhibition.

3092. Mr. *Hawes.*] Whereabouts are the fossil cephalopods?—Those to which I have referred are placed in the general collection of shells, together with the recent cephalopods, in the case No. 2, near the door of the mineralogical gallery.

3093. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Were they so exhibited on the 24th March 1836, the date on which the answer recently quoted was given by Dr. Grant?—They were so exhibited in the year 1832, and have been so ever since.

3094. *Chairman.*] It is a fact that there is not room for the exhibition of the different curious fossils to which reference has been made?—The general collection of fossil ammonites and fossil corals is not exhibited for want of space; that I believe to be the reason.

3095. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it or is it not a fact, as the Committee have been informed in answer to question 1501, that the same species of shells in the two adjoining rooms are designated by totally different names?—I do not know to what particular shells the witness referred; but I think it is hardly probable that such is the case. The generic names are the names of Lamarck, and the names of the species are the names by which they were first described: there is no confusion at all. I believe that where the same species occur in both collections it is placed under the same generic name, and has the same specific name attached to it But we have very seldom indeed specimens of the same shell in both collections.

3096. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you prepared to state to the Committee the number of *insects* in the British Museum as compared with the number in the collection of the Jardin des Plantes, the collection at Leyden, and the collection at Berlin?—As to the collection in the British Museum, I have stated before that the insects are only under my charge during Mr. Samouelle's absence; I do not know their precise number. In the Leyden collection there are 25,400 species, viz. 14,000 coleoptera; 800 orthoptera; 400 neuroptera; 2,200 hymenoptera; 1,400 hemiptera; 5,000 lepidoptera, and 1,600 deptera. In Paris, according to Deluze, they had in 1823, 25,000 species of annulosa, of which 20,000 were insects, and 600 crustacea; of cirrhipedes, 70 species have been described; we have 108, and they have in Leyden 82.

3097. What is the latest and best authority upon the subject of insects as to the number of species?—Dr. Burmeister of Berlin, thinks there are 80,000 species; he gives his reasons for it as follows:—The Berlin collection has 28,000 coleoptera, and the coleoptera in collections stand in proportion to all the other insects in the ratio of 2 to 3; this makes 70,000, and he allows 10,000 more to make up the number. Count De Jean's collection at Paris has 21,000 coleoptera.

3098. In answer 1523, Dr. Grant has stated that there is "not a single specimen of a myriapod exhibited with the insects and crustacea in the cases of the British Museum; not a single specimen of the class arachnida." Will you explain to the Committee what is the state of the case according to your view of it?—There are some exhibited in the wall-cases; but those which formed part of the same exhibition with the insects and the crustacea in the table-cases, were not exhibited at that precise time; they had been exhibited but a month or two before, and were then in Mr. Children's room for the purpose of naming the specimens. I believe they will be replaced as soon as completed.

3099. How long was it before the 24th of March that they had been exhibited?—I cannot exactly state; but very shortly.

3100. Had they been exhibited for a considerable time?—Yes.

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3101. For how long?—Two or three years.

3102. Are the Committee to understand that they were removed to another room for the single purpose of being more conveniently named?—Yes, I believe so. When I collected together and arranged the crustacea, I put out the arachnida and myriapoda also. There are also other specimens, as I before observed, in spirit at the end of the cases which are now exhibited; and we have in the Museum a very fine collection of myriapoda formed by Dr. Leach, many of which were described by him in his "Zoological Miscellany." Dr. Leach's arrangement of these animals is the one now adopted on the Continent, and they form one of the most perfect departments of annulose animals in the collection.

3103. Mr. *Hawes.*] How long have they been in the room of Mr. Children in order to be named?—I do not know how long; they were taken out when he was arranging the arachnida.

3104. You do not know how long?—It may be about three or four months; but I do not exactly know.

3105. Are you aware that in the evidence of last year it was stated that Mr. Children was naming the arachnida?—Yes; and I think it was shortly afterwards that those specimens were taken away to be named with the rest. I beg to add, as a proof that they were exhibited until very lately, that they are mentioned in page 31 of the 29th edition of the "Synopsis," where it is said that the table-cases 9 and 10, before the windows, contain an arrangement of spiders (arachnida), so that they were exhibited in 1835.

3106. Mr. *Hawes*] Will you point out the passage in the Synopsis in which they are stated to be exhibited?—Yes; it is in page 31, and runs thus: "Cases 9 and 10, before the windows, contain an arrangement of spiders (*arachnida*). The *myriapoda* were at the end of the spiders."

3107. May not portions which are stated to be exhibited be removed from the general collection after the catalogue is printed?—In such a case they would be left out in the next edition of the Synopsis.

3108. But, pending the sale of the edition, may they not be altered while the Synopsis remains the same?—Yes; but the edition referred to was printed last year, and we endeavour to avoid making alterations of the kind till the Synopsis is about to be reprinted.

3109. May there not be alterations made in the collection pending the sale of an edition of the Synopsis?—Certainly there may be.

3110. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does not the Synopsis prove that at some period these particular species were exhibited?—Yes, it proves that they were exhibited in the year 1835, as they had been for a year or two before.

3111. Mr. *Hawes.*] But it does not prove that they were exhibited during the whole of the sale of that edition of the Synopsis?—No; it proves that they were exhibited last year when the edition was printed.

3112. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] What is the fact, so far as your judgment and observation may enable you to give an opinion, with respect to the exhibition in Paris of the wax models, which it is stated are there exhibited, of certain insects; the question refers to the latter part of the same answer 1523, of the same witness Dr. Grant?—There are some skins of the larvæ of insects filled with wax, exhibited in the Paris Museum, but they are very much bleached and destroyed. I believe we have some similar specimens here, but they are preserved in the cabinets; they are scarcely fit for exhibition, because they became so soon bleached; it is difficult to preserve their colours even when they are kept in the dark.

3113. From your own personal knowledge, are you able to state to the Committee anything with respect to the condition of the insects left by Sir Hans Sloane?—My knowledge of the details of the collection is very limited, the insects not being under my charge except for about a month each year. There are one or two insects in the cabinets which certainly belonged to Sir Hans Sloane's collection, being figured in "Pettiver's Gasophylarium," and there are also a number of square glass-cases containing insects, and two folio volumes, in which are preserved a great many lepidopterous insects placed between sheets of talc, all of which belonged to Sir Hans Sloane's collection. I began zoology by studying insects, and assisted Dr. Leach in arranging some of the insects in the British Museum cabinet.

3114. Can you give to the Committee any comparative view of the value of the collection of *zoophytes* in the British Museum, as compared with a corresponding collection in any foreign museum?—We have in the British

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Museum 747 species and 2,200 individuals; in the Leyden they have about 700 species, 200 of them being of radiated animals and 500 of corals. The specimens of coral in that collection are kept in wall-cases, each coral being supported on a black turned pedestal, and they occupy 120 feet of upright cases. When I was in Paris, there were very few specimens of this class exhibited; they had just purchased Lamarck's private collection from Prince Massena, which was placed in one of the private rooms over the herbaria. These are now about to be exhibited, but I have not seen them. My friend, in his letter before referred to, observed, "the state of the corals is such that it is almost impossible to say the number; few have names, and those named by Lamarck have had them removed." Further, he observes, "the corals and radiata cannot be considered as arranged, for though a great number of specimens are exhibited, they are not placed together even in the same room. The stony corals are in upright cases; the fossil species are with the recent." The Berlin collection, at the time of my visit, was small; but Ehrenberg, who has published a paper on the arrangement of corals, describes 506 species, for many of which he refers to the Berlin collection, to which he has probably added many specimens brought by himself from the Red Sea. M. De Blanville in his book, "Manuel d'Actinologie," which is the last complete work published on radiated animals, gives a list of the known species, amounting in the whole to 979; in several instances, however, the same species occurs twice over in this enumeration.

3115. Dr. Grant has stated, in answer 1514, that "there is not a single species or specimen of any extinct zoophyte yet exhibited, nor even of the most common echinida, in the fossil department of the British Museum." Will you state what is the fact?—There are a few fossil corals placed along with the other corals to illustrate such genera as are found in a fossil state; but the general collection of fossil corals is not exhibited. Before the collections were removed into the new building we had a beautiful and arranged collection of fossil corals, which collection still exists, and only requires space to be again exhibited. I believe, however, that they are arranged so as to be still accessible for scientific purposes.

3116. Are they all named and labelled?—When they were formerly exhibited, they were all named by Mr. König, and a great number of the species were new. I believe he has figured some of them in his "Icones Sectiles."

3117. How are the fossil remains arranged in the Paris Museum; [the question refers to the statement made, in answer 1509, by Dr. Grant:]—Will you state to the Committee, so far as your own observation enables you to state, your view of the case?—The fossil bones in Paris are arranged in a room by themselves; the fossil shells and corals were arranged along with the recent species; but the shells are now mostly, if not all, removed. I think the fossil bones are in the second room on the first floor.

3118. Mr. *Hawes.*] Does it not form one of the most celebrated collections of fossil osteology in Europe?—It may be the most celebrated, as regards the fossil bones of quadrupeds, because Cuvier got together as many fossil specimens as he could as materials for his great work; when he could not get bones he got casts, and a great many of the figures in his work are taken from other engravings or drawings of specimens in other museums; some are from objects in our collection.

3119. Is there any collection that can be compared with it?—I have not the means of making a comparison between the relative numbers of this and other collections. I certainly have seen as fine, or almost as fine a collection at Darmstadt, and perhaps also at Stutgard, where they have large specimens; but certainly taking together the bones and the casts, that of the Paris Museum is a very magnificent collection. You cannot judge, however, from Cuvier's great work of the extent of the collection, because he got many drawings from other countries; and a great part of the value of that book depends on the figures of recent bones and skeletons as well as fossils. I may add that they have a formatore attached to the collection to make casts of the fossil bones, which are distributed to provincial and foreign museums; some of these were sent by Cuvier to the Zoological Society here. We have also occasionally employed a formatore for the same purpose.

3120. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] What observation have you to make on the subject of the collection of fossil crustacea in the British collection, with reference to answer 1512?—We have a considerable collection of fossil crustacea which are exhibited. The "plaster" there referred to, instead of being casts of "such as abound in our strata," are almost all from unique American specimens, and were sent to us by the person who described them, from Philadelphia.

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3121. Mr. *Hawes.*] In the question and answer to which you have referred, it is stated that "In room No. 9, case 8, containing the crustacea below the deacapods, there are 73 specimens, and of these one only is named;" is that the fact or not?—That refers to the table of recent crustacea, which are only arranged in genera according to Latereille's system, with a view of exhibiting the principal forms of the class, as explained in my former examination.

3122. You have gone carefully over the evidence of Dr. Grant?—I have read it, and some of the other evidence at home in the evening, and made a few notes on it as I proceeded.

3123. You have not ascertained whether those facts are so or not?—I did not look at the numbers, for I was not at the Museum when I read the statement. We have been naming the entire collection as rapidly as circumstances would permit; but I have not yet taken up the crustacea with the view of naming the species. I have worked more on the reptiles, shells, corals, &c.; because we had already a well named collection of crustacea in cabinets, which was accessible to all students who might be desirous of consulting it.

3124. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does the collection of extinct quadrupeds consist, as mentioned by Dr. Grant in answer 1513, solely of plaster-work?—We have many beautiful, rare, and even unique fossil bones of mammalia.

3125. In answer 1513, Dr. Grant says, "there is an exhibition consisting solely of plaster-work, representing parts for example of the deinotherium," and so forth, "but not a real fragment is seen of any one of these quadrupeds." Is that the fact, that the collection to which the answer refers consists solely of plaster-work?—There is no exhibition consisting solely of "plaster-work."

3126. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there not an exhibition consisting solely of plaster-work?—No; there are casts, beautifully made, of a series of fossils contained in the museum at Darmstadt, and unique in that museum. There are also a few casts of bones from the Paris Museum, sent I believe by that institution.

3127. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is that exhibition in a case, consisting solely of plaster casts without any exhibition of real bones?—Certainly not. They are placed along with the fossil bones of other quadrupeds.

3128. Have you ever seen the originals, of which the plaster casts are exhibited in the case, to which the last question referred?—Yes, I saw them at Darmstadt the year before last.

3129. Will you state your opinion of the accuracy with which those casts represent the originals?—They are most beautifully made. The specimens from which they are made are unique in the collection of Darmstadt. I have seen other copies of the same casts in various foreign museums.

3130. Are there any other casts from the same bones in England?—I am inclined to think not; I have never seen any in England.

3131. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it the fact, as Dr. Grant states in the answer to which you have been referred, that "More than half of the fragments even of the mastodons, that is 44 out of 74 fragments, are also of the same painted plaster; and although our diluvial cases abound with remains of extinct bears and hyænas, not a fragment is yet to be found in that collection of the remains of those quadrupeds?—It may be so; I have not counted the number. That there are no fossil bones of bears or other carnivorous animals exhibited arises from the circumstance that the fossil collection of that order has not yet been arranged for exhibition. The fossil bones of mammalia exhibited, are labelled "osseous remains of pachydermatous and of edentati animals."

3132. Then you have specimens of bears and hyænas, which are not exhibited?—Certainly. I recollect specimens of them when the collection was otherwise arranged. There were specimens of the bones of bears and other carnivorous quadrupeds exhibited, brought from Kirkdale and other caves.

3133. Where are they now?—I believe Mr. König has them in store.

3134. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state to the Committee at what period zoological lectures are given in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and how far such lectures are coincident in time with the exhibition there?—The only zoological lectures that I have attended there were given when the museum was closed. They were given in the room which contains some of the specimens of fishes.

3135. When you say that, do you wish the Committee to understand that zoological lectures are given at any other time?—I believe not.

3136. Can you state that lectures are not given at any other time?—I believe they

they are not; as far as I am aware they are given when the museum is closed, for they were given in one of the museum rooms, formerly used as the library.

3137. What is your opinion of the expediency or inexpediency of lectures on zoology being delivered in any national institution, supported at the expense of Government?—I do not think it advisable; I gave my reasons for this opinion in my examination of last year, and I am more strongly confirmed in it by all that I have since heard.

3138. Is it a fact, that there is at present no opportunity of acquiring oral instruction in any department of zoology in this country?—I believe there are five gentlemen who give lectures in London, on zoology and comparative anatomy; Mr. Bell at Guy's Hospital, Dr. Farre at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Dr. Roget at the Royal Institution, Dr. Grant at the London University, Mr. Jones at King's College, and in Webb-street School; Mr. Wood, and the two last-named gentlemen, have also lectured in various parts of the country. I do not know what number of pupils these gentlemen may have, but their classes are open to all students, whether medical or not; and I believe the entrance-fee is very small. Speaking from my own personal knowledge of most of them, I am convinced that they are more anxious to get pupils, to whom they may impart information, than to get fees.

3139. From your knowledge of Continental museums, can you state anything with reference to the time of exhibition at the great museums?—The galleries of natural history in the Garden of Plants at Paris, are open to the public at large on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, from three to six o'clock in the summer, and from three to dark in the winter; students and visitors are admitted every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 11 to 2 o'clock; students must have a card, which is delivered at the office of the administration, to those who have had their names registered at the lecture-room in a book kept for that purpose by the assistant naturalist. This card cannot be used by any other but the person whose name it bears. Casual visitors (and it is in that way that English visitors generally get introduced) are admitted by another ticket, distributed by the professors on application, which serves but once, and admits several persons at the same time. The galleries of botany are open only to botanists, and such as wish to ascertain the identity of a plant, its synonime, &c.

3140. Generally speaking, do you wish the Committee to understand that in your judgment the student or the general visitor in Paris has more or less facilities than the corresponding classes of persons have in the British Museum?—I do not think they have so much in any respect, and they certainly have not the same facilities as regards time, the time is not nearly half so much as they have in our Museum. The museum at Brussels is open like our own, three days in the week (Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays), from 10 to 4. Foreigners are admitted on other days on paying a gratuity to the porter. The Brussels Museum is closed during the months of August and September. All the other museums are open much less. The Leyden Museum is open to such as procure tickets of the administrator, four days in the week, from 12 to 3; but it is open on any day but Sunday by application to the porter, who expects a small fee from all visitors, "as he receives a very small salary." The Dresden Museum is open to the public twice a week, only a certain number of persons are admitted at each time. The Frankfort Museum of Natural History is open to the public two hours a day twice a week; it belongs to a private society, but has an allowance of 1,500 florins, about 120 *l.* a year from the town. The Stutgard collection is open at any time by giving notice beforehand to the inspector, who exacts a small fee for his trouble. The Copenhagen Museum is open twice a week, every Thursday and Sunday, from 11 to 2. The three museums of natural history in Vienna, are each open to the public once a week, from 10 to 1; the mineral gallery on Wednesday, the zoological and botanical one on Thursday, and the Brazilian on Saturday. The museum of Turin is open to the public three hours a day twice a week, and shown at other times to strangers on the payment of a small fee. The zoological and zootomical museum of the academy of Petersburg is not open to the public, but students are allowed to visit it by permission of the director.

3141. Are those institutions, so far as you know, all supported at the expense of the respective governments?—I believe all of them except the one at Frankfort which belongs to a private society, but is partly supported by the town, from which it receives about 120 *l.* a year; it was partly built by private subscription. All the rest are government museums.

3142. Mr. *Hawes.*] With regard to the hours of admission, is it your opinion that

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that the rules and regulations of the museums abroad are necessarily to be taken as a guide for the Museum in our own country?—By no means; we are far more liberal as regards admission, than any museum with the regulations of which I am acquainted, and our collections are much more freely used by the public at large; but I have always considered it desirable that the Museum should, if possible, be even more open than it is, that is to say, for an hour or two later in the summer time. I would give every possible facility to all classes of persons to visit it, and one of my reasons for this extension of time is perhaps different from what is usually stated. I have always observed that the more fashionable people find their way to our Museum just previous to the time of closing it; and I believe that for their accommodation, as well as for the accommodation of those who are employed in active occupations in the middle of the day, it would be well that the Museum should be kept open an hour or two hours later; but I do not think it desirable that it should remain open after six or seven o'clock, as I have frequently noticed that very few persons indeed visit exhibitions (such as that at Somerset-house and the Water-colour Gallery) after those hours, although they are kept open later.

3143. Should you apprehend either inconvenience or injury to the collections by opening the Museum during the public holidays?—Not at all. I have never seen reason to complain of the conduct of the visitors on even the most crowded days. I have always thought that it might be advantageous, and I know of no inconvenience that would arise from it; at least if any were apprehended, we might have a greater number of attendants on those days. I should not, however, like to see the same military police and strict surveillance that is employed in the Paris Museum; but we might readily obtain sufficient protection. I see no objection to it, and should like to see it carried into effect, as it would allow many to see the collections who can see them at no other time.

3144. What is your opinion of the supply of books in the Natural History department of the library?—I have in the course of my duties at the Museum, necessarily had occasion to consult the library very much, and I have not generally felt the want of books; on the contrary, I think we have a good supply, especially of the larger and more expensive ones, which are most wanted in a library of reference.

3145. Have you examined the list called Desiderata in the Zoological Department of the National Library of the Museum?—I only saw it for a few minutes, a day or two ago. I see many titles in it of books which we have in the library, and many others of papers in journals and transactions which I should hardly expect in such a list. I mean titles of papers published in transactions which are not distinct books. The first of the two papers of Baër's is in the Museum. Blainville's Paper on the Ornithorhynchus is a Thesis. Bogros on the Structure of Nerves, and two of Breschet's Papers are in the "Annales des Sciences Naturelle." Cloquet on Serpents is in the Transactions, or rather "Mémoires des Museum."

3146. Is the Transaction published separately, and sold as a separate work or not?—I am not aware that these papers are published separately, but some separate copies may have been distributed by their authors. I have received several separate papers, extracted from transactions or journals from M. De Blainville and others; and I believe the authors of most papers have a few copies taken off for their own especial use, which they send to their friends. Looking down the list I find M. Frederic Cuvier's Observations on the Structure of Feathers, which is also a paper in the "Memoirs of the Museum;" Deshaye's Descriptions of the Fossil Shells of the Environs of Paris, a book which we have in the Museum; Dumenil and Bibron, on the Natural History of Reptiles, which we have also, as well as Milne Edwards's History of Crustacea. But I think I can understand how the two last-named works appear in this list. They are part of a series of works, called the completion of Buffon; and are probably inserted in the catalogue, under the title of "Buffon," which is the real title of the whole series; whereas those employed by Mr. Owen are merely secondary titles of the books.

3147. That would appear to show the necessity of something like a classed catalogue?—I dare say, under "Dumenil" and the other names, you would find cross references to these books. The two works of Ehrenberg here named, are both papers in the Berlin transactions. These two works of De Férussac we have in our library. Fichtel and Molls' book, the next book in the list, we have; also Fischer's Anatomy of Makis, and Fischer's Essay on the Pearl; the latter is I believe in the Petersburgh transactions.

3148. It appears to be published at Moscow?—Yes; I now recollect that it is published

published separate, but we have it in the library. Geoffroy's on the Heads of Animals is in the "Annales des Sciences," and his paper on the Sexual Organs of Ornithorhychus, is in the "Mémoires des Museum." Vander, however, upon the Colours of the Chamelion, we have; and Goldfuss's Petrefactions of Germany; Kiener on the Species of Shells in the Museum of Prince Massena, and Leach's Malacostraca Podopthalma Britanniæ, are all in the Museum. Lyonnet's work is in the Museum, both as a separate book, and in the Memoirs of the Museum, Paris; Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, we have.

3149. Those errors would scarcely have happened had there been a good classed catalogue of the collection of books?—The papers in journals and transactions would never appear in a classed catalogue of books only; and if you were to form a classed catalogue containing the papers in journals and transactions, you would require an enormous quantity of hands to do it. Thus, for example, M. F. Cuvier's paper on Feather's, which was published in the "Mémoires des Museum," would not appear in a classed catalogue of books, being merely a single article in a journal.

3150. Is it then the fact with respect to many of those instances of papers of transactions, that they have not been published as separate works?—I believe so. Separate copies may have been presented by the authors to their friends. Mr. Owen, most probably has received some of them, and I have received some myself; just as when one of my papers was printed in the Philosophical Transactions, I had some copies of it printed off separately and distributed them among my friends, especially such as live abroad. But Mr. Owen must have made out this list from some catalogues, for here is a work of M. Deshayes, which I do not think is yet published; and he refers to the new edition of Lamarck as being of eight volumes: only four are yet published; these we have in the Museum. In the same way he refers to two volumes of the Zoological Society's transactions, of which only one is published, and that we have. Tyfe's work is in the library, as the fourth volume of his work on General Anatomy, of which it forms part. Continuing to glance over the list, I find Pfeiffershells Temminck's Natural History of Pigeons and Gallinaceous Birds, and Temminck's Monographs of Mammalia, all of which I have myself often used in the Museum library. I should say that for zoological purposes, I have found the library of the Museum exceedingly good; there may be a few books which I have occasionally wanted; but very few.

3151. Is the general character of this list inaccurate?—I should be sorry to say so; I have not looked at it sufficiently to say so. Most of the books in it, which I do not recollect to have seen in our library, appear to be small pamphlets, which it is not easy to procure out of the place where they are published.

3152. Can you state what proportion of these books is not to be found in the Museum, and what proportion is to be found?—I cannot; I have not looked it over for that purpose. I have merely glanced at it for a few minutes a day or two ago, as I was waiting to be examined, when I made these pencil marks on a copy belonging to one of the members of the Committee, then laying on the table. I have no doubt that had I the time to go carefully over the list, I could have shown that a very large proportion of the titles in it are of books already contained in the Museum, or of papers in journals and transactions, which journals and transactions are themselves in our library, while many of the remainder are inaugural lectures, trifling pamphlets, and academical dissertations, sometimes of little value and always difficult to procure.

3153. Have the Trustees taken any means to obtain copies of those transactions?—All the journals and transactions that I have referred to as containing these papers, are in the Museum.

3154. Is there any communication kept up with foreign societies with a view to obtain the latest transactions?—I believe there is, but I do not know how they are obtained. I have myself scarcely ever found any want of zoological books in the Museum library; or if I have wanted any book I have asked Mr. Baber, and he has generally got it for me. At the end of the year he has generally asked me, "are there any zoological books lately published which you would wish me to purchase;" and if I recommend any they are generally purchased.

Charles König, Esq. called in; and Examined.

Charles König, Esq.

3 May 1836.

3155. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] THE Committee understand you are desirous to be examined in reference to certain observations made upon the department under your charge by two of the witnesses who have recently come before the Committee, Mr. Bowerbank and Dr. Grant; will you state as briefly as you can the observations which you desire to submit to the Committee on the subjects treated by those gentlemen in respect to your department?—I certainly wish to make a few remarks upon what has fallen from those two witnesses, chiefly on the subject of the collections of secondary fossils. Of course I can have no reason to endeavour to make the collections under my care appear richer and better than they actually are; but, at the same time, having taken a great deal of pains with them at different times, I should not like by my silence to sanction what I consider not exactly correct. The Committee will be pleased to bear in mind that one thing is, the present state of the collection of fossil remains, and another the state in which it formerly was before the removal took place. In some respects it is at present richer and better; in other respects it is inferior, because the whole is not exhibited. It was exhibited in the old building, in rooms 9 and 10; and subsequently in two rooms on the other side of the saloon, 5 and 6. Circumstances, over which I had no control obliged me to remove the whole twice; and this, the second time, was done in rather a tumultuary manner. I was obliged to remove the whole collection before preparations had been made to receive any portion of it. To come to particulars, I wish to say that the fossil echini, for instance, were, in the rooms of the old building, in a pretty perfect state of arrangement; they were disposed according to genera and species, and the collection was frequently made use of by geologists: it contained many new species described by me, and of which I have memoranda; of these the witness says, in answer 887, "the collection of fossil eschinites I should say was poor." Now I think he should *not* say so, for he has not seen it; indeed no part of them is exhibited; they are all at present shut up in drawers.

3156. Then you wish the Committee to understand that it is not exhibited merely because there was not room, under the existing arrangement of the building, to exhibit it?—I wish to object in toto to the answer given by the witness. In the same manner, after giving an account of his collection, he goes on to say, No. 884, in answer to the question, "Has the Museum any similar collection"? They have; but I have never seen any collection anything like my own. Six or eight months ago I went for the purpose of seeing again whether any of the shells were out, and I found about the same quantity out that I had seen before;" and further on: "at that time tertiary and secondary were together; I am not aware that there are others than what are exhibited." Now the answer to this is, the collection in question is zoologically arranged; but in his "stratagraphical" zeal, and regarding it as "an absurdity to arrange the objects of one science according to the laws of another, without reference in any degree to the first science," he totally disregards the circumstance that the collection cannot be meant for a geological collection. He might have seen on 14 or 15 large labels, the names of Lamarck's class, and orders of gasteropodous mollusca. This is a small collection, but it consists of about 800 species, nine-tenths of which are named and ticketed by myself. In reply to a further question, No. 848, "Have you any reason to suppose that there is any great number of fossil shells in the Museum not exhibited to the public;" the answer is: "I have reason to suppose the contrary, if I recollect right, from the evidence of one of the officers, which states, that there are no shells to any considerable amount which are not exhibited." Now, in point of fact, he does *not* recollect right, for no one has said a word about fossil shells except myself; and what I say is diametrically opposite. He has entirely overlooked the acephalous mollusca, undisturbed by the improbability that there should not be a single half of a bivalve shell in the collection. In answer to question 903, the same witness says, that the "arrangement of the fossil remains has gone forward to so small an extent that it would be very little trouble to arrange them stratagraphically." But he is certainly not aware of the extent of the difficulties which beset an arrangement such as he proposes; the scantiness of our present knowledge of the fossiliferous formations of various countries; the impossibility of calculating the space to be assigned to any given formation; the endless repetitions and alterations which such an arrangement brings along with it; the impossibility to remove large fixture-specimens at the same time with specimens of easy removal, when

when changes are required to be made, are a few only of the objections to what is vulgarly called a stratagraphical disposition of secondary fossils.

3157. You wish the Committee distinctly to understand that you regard the answers to which you have called their attention, to the effect of oversight on the part of the witnesses that have given them, and are not sustained by the state of things as in your observation they appear?—Yes; and I have a great deal more to say on that subject.

3158. You have referred the Committee to the removal of some of the collections under your charge, which you state you were compelled to effect in "rather a tumultuary manner." It is assumed that you there refer to the same circumstance to which you called the attention of the Committee last year, in answer 2586, and consequently it is expedient to ask you as to the time, when—[as in that answer you stated]—you broke up the entire collection of fossils on Sir Joseph Banks' library being removed to that part of the building where it now is; can you state to the Committee what was the date to which in that answer you referred?—It was in the months of September and October of 1830.

3159. You refer in that answer to an order which you had received from the Trustees upon the subject; what was the date of that order?—The order was dated April 11, 1829; but I did not receive it in writing before October 14, 1830.

3160. Were you aware that the Trustees had ordered that the birds, or the reptiles, or any other division of the Natural History department should be placed in the rooms in which Sir Joseph Banks' library had formerly been placed?—I was, at the time of the first breaking up of the collection, not aware of that circumstance, because I had not received a copy of the resolution.

3161. What interval elapsed between the date of the order and the date at which it was communicated to you, so far as you can now recollect?—It was in 1830, when I returned from the country. I understood that the rooms 9 and 10, in which the fossils were preserved, were set apart for Sir Joseph Banks's library; and I was at the same time given to understand by the clerk of the works, who was my only authority, that the corresponding rooms on the other side of the saloon were to contain the secondary fossils. I accordingly arranged them there; but no sooner had I done so than I was informed it was not the intention of the Trustees that any part of the fossils should remain there, but that they were to be removed to the long gallery.

3162. Had you any reason to suppose that provision would be made in the new buildings for the reception of the fossils?—At any rate I could not expect that the removal should take place before there were cabinets and tables to receive them.

3163. You have stated in your former evidence that you had been obliged to undo and do again the work of years; will you state to what cause you refer as having compelled you to do and undo the work of years?—I should not be able to give the dates without referring to my papers.

3164. Will you supply the dates of any orders which you received directing you to do and undo any of the divisions under your charge?—I will.

3165. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] The Committee have been informed by a witness, in answer 1513, that there is an exhibition consisting solely of plaster-work representing parts of quadrupeds, but that not a real fragment is seen of any one of them; is that the fact?—There is no case that does not contain real osseous remains, together with casts.

3166. The witness alludes to the case in which the plaster casts from Darmstadt, and the Megatherium are exhibited, and also the casts of specimens from the gypsum quarries of Paris; in that case are there any real remains exhibited?—Certainly from the gypsum of Paris.

3167. Mr. *Hawes.*] But still there is an exhibition of bones in stucco?—I do not allow it to be stucco. Stucco implies modelling; the objects in question are casts, which are as good as the originals in every respect. To be sure the Trustees would have preferred the originals if they could have had them; but almost every specimen enumerated by the witness is absolutely unique. He might as well blame the museums of Berlin and of Munich for admitting casts of the Athenian marbles; if they could have obtained the originals, they would no doubt have preferred them.

3168. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] In the following answer, the witness states that there is not a single species or specimen of any extinct zoophyte yet exhibited; is that the fact or not?—The zoophytes are not exhibited yet, because there is no room for them.

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3169. Is there any specimen of extinct cephalopod exhibited?—The cephalopoda are not yet exhibited; they take up much room, and there are no cases for them; some were exhibited in the old building.

3170. Are there any exhibited now?—Not at this moment; there may be a few put among the recent species.

3171. But the series of fossil cephalopods is not exhibited for want of room?—Yes; and for want of assistance.

3172. The same witness has stated, in answer to question 1523, that the fossil radiated classes in the British Museum as compared with those of Paris are generally poor, and for the most part nameless; do you coincide in that opinion?—There are none exhibited.

3173. Did not you say that the echinodermata were all named?—Named, but not exhibited.

3174. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there a catalogue of them?—There are many papers, but they do not, strictly speaking, constitute a catalogue.

3175. They are your own private papers, from which a catalogue may be made?—I consider them Museum papers; many of them are illustrative of specimens named, but not exhibited.

3176. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] With respect to fossil fish, are they exhibited?—Every one we have.

3177. Are they named?—Yes.

3178. What nomenclature is adopted?—That of Dr. Agassiz.

3179. The collection of fossil fish we have been informed is not very extensive; will you inform the Committee whether or not you are in correspondence with Monsieur Agassiz at the present moment, for the purpose of increasing that collection?—Yes; I have just received a letter from M. Agassiz, informing me that he has sent off some valuable specimens from Canton Glaris, that are desiderata in our collection.

3180. Mr. *Hawes.*] There is a specimen, said to be a specimen of saurian remains, now on the floor of the long room in the mineral gallery. Why is that specimen covered over with green baize?—Because I do not know what is to be the fate of that specimen. I am not certain whether or not it will be exhibited; I have not received any instructions relative to it.

3181. Why is it covered over with green baize?—It is covered to prevent the intrusion of the public at large.

3182. Is it to prevent the intrusion merely of curious eyes or of scientific eyes?—At present it is meant as a general preventive.

3183. Why do you wish to prevent its examination as it is placed in the long gallery?—I have reported, and put a specific question as to what the Trustees wished to have done with it; but I have as yet received no answer.

3184. What is the nature of the report that you made to the Trustees respecting this particular specimen?—That it is of no value; and I suppose something to the same effect was mentioned in my evidence of last Session.

3185. Is it a specimen in your opinion entirely made up, without any genuine remains at all?—No; there are bones embedded in plaster, but the authority for placing them in their present position is not evident.

3186. Is there evidence to show that any one of those bones belonged to the same animal?—The evidence may be satisfactory to others.

3187. With regard to the other saurian remains, are you perfectly satisfied that they are all not only genuine, but that the parts are placed together in their natural order?—With regard to most of them there can be no doubt.

3188. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are the Committee to understand that, in your opinion, a large part of the specimen now under the green baize in the long gallery, is not composed of real fossil bones?—There are bones certainly.

3189. Is the larger part composed of genuine fossil bones?—Yes; but without adding in the least to the value of the specimen.

3190. Have you reason to think, from a comparison of that specimen with any other specimen known to exist, that the arrangement of the detached bones, admitting that they were detached, is correct according to the science applicable to the subject?—I have no evidence that it is so.

3191. Have you any evidence to the contrary?—I can say nothing on that head.

3192. Comparing that specimen with any other specimen known to exist, or with any description which you have had an opportunity of consulting, do you wish the Committee

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Committee to understand that in your judgment the adaptation of the parts, assuming it to be an adaptation by Mr. Hawkins, has been made with or without a due knowledge of the subject?—Such comparative anatomists as are acquainted with a species like this, may be able satisfactorily to answer the question proposed; it is impossible for me here to prove that the adaptation of the parts is incorrect; there are bones which apparently have belonged to the same specimen; they are disposed in a particular manner, and restorations in plaster are superadded.

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3193. Sir *Philip Egerton*.] You were asked whether any one specimen of extinct zoophyte was exhibited; your answer was in the negative; will you inform the Committee whether any of the crinoidea are exhibited?—Yes; I have put out most of the crinoidea.

3194. Then you wish to make that exception to your former answer?—Yes, and it is a tolerably good collection.

3195. Mr. *Hawes*.] Is there any part of your evidence of last year which you wish to correct or alter?—I have not read it over again, but I think there is not.

Mr. *Edward Lear*, called in; and Examined.

3196. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] YOU are the author of a Monograph on Parrots?—Yes.

Mr. *Edward Lear*.

3197. Your profession is to delineate objects of natural history?—Yes.

3198. Have you visited the museums on the Continent, in which the chief collections of natural history are found?—Some of them; Leyden, Berlin and Frankfort.

3199. Will you state what facilities of access you experienced in the British Museum, both absolutely and relatively, as compared with any other collection to which you have had access?—I have met with every possible facility here from all the officers with whom I have come into contact.

3200. Do those facilities exist in the personal kindness and courtesy of the officers individually to you, or are they, consistently with the general rules and regulations of the establishment, applicable to other individuals as well as to yourself?—I should say the latter, because I received those attentions before I knew some of the officers personally.

3201. Do you frequently go to the Museum for and on behalf of persons engaged in scientific pursuits, with a view to the delineation of objects of natural history for those pursuits?—Very often.

3202. Are you permitted to take down and examine, in every direction in which you may require it, any object of natural history?—I always ask, and permission is always given. Some of the officers take them down for me, and I am permitted to examine them as fully as I may require.

3203. In point of fact, you possess every facility which, as a man of science working in that particular department, you desire to possess?—Every possible facility.

3204. Are you able to state anything as to the relative value of the particular departments, as compared with corresponding departments in the foreign museums which you have specified?—I do not think I am competent to make any comparison.

3205. Are there many gentlemen engaged in the same professional pursuits as yourself, whom you meet occasionally in the Museum?—I have seen several at different times.

3206. Have you reason to think that they experience corresponding facilities to those which you enjoy?—Exactly so; because they have been drawing in the same room with myself frequently.

3207. Mr. *Hawes*.] Would extending the hours of admission be a convenience to you in your profession?—Very great, I should think, to almost all artists.

3208. You frequent the Museum for your professional purposes; are you able to suggest any improvement or any additional conveniences that might be made for your accommodation?—I do not think I can suggest any, except the lengthening of the hours, which would be desirable.

Martis, 10° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Baring.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Sir Philip Egerton.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Thomas Thorpe*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Thomas Thorpe*.

10 May 1836.

3209. Mr. *Hawes*.] YOU reside in Bedford-street, Covent-garden?—Yes.

3210. You are a large dealer in manuscripts?—Yes.

3211. You have published a catalogue of your collection of manuscripts?—I have.

3212. Can you state the number of manuscripts you have?—I suppose I have between 2,500 and 3,000; my last catalogue contained upwards of 1,400 articles.

3213. You have in your possession a valuable collection of charters, grants and muniments relating to Battle Abbey, the collection of Sir Godfrey Webster?—Yes; 97 volumes folio.

3214. Will you describe the leading features of that collection?—The original cartulary I consider the most valuable article among them, and next to that the Sacrist's Ledger. There are some 2,000 deeds with seals, from the Conqueror downwards, and as many rolls, besides other papers.

3215. Have you fixed any price upon them?—£. 1,200 is the price of them.

3216. Did you communicate that to the Trustees of the British Museum at any time?—No further than by sending a catalogue to the librarian in which the sum is named. There is one distinct catalogue of that collection.

3217. The Committee have been informed that the secretary of the British Museum, Mr. Forshall, has frequently conversed with you as to the purchase of them, and that his attention has been called to these manuscripts perhaps two or three years past, but that he had declined the purchase at the price demanded for them?—I never had any communication with him upon the subject, more than he once said, "I am very sorry we cannot buy them; we ought to have them, but we have not the money." What is more, Mr. Forshall never saw the collections. At the time that he and Sir Frederick Madden came to see them I only possessed a small portion of the deeds, not one-fourth of the collection I now have. Take the cartulary and the ledger away, and I would sell them for 400 *l.* less; I could get 400 *l.* for those two to-morrow.

3218. Has any other officer of the Museum in the manuscript department visited your house with a view to inspect them?—Never.

3219. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] How long have you been in possession of them?—I think four years. I purchased them in three distinct portions; the first I purchased of Mr. Wheatley, and the other two of Sir Godfrey Webster.

3220. Mr. *Hawes*.] Have they not been consulted for legal purposes while they were in your possession?—No; some persons wished to consult the portion that relates to the tithe of Hastings; in fact, one party has threatened to compel me to produce them; the other party offered me 100 *l.* for the loan of one volume, and if they succeeded, 200 *l.*

3221. They were wished for for a tithe cause respecting the liability of Hastings to tithe?—That is the case I am speaking of.

3222. There are some very early documents among them?—There are some of the conquerors; the cartulary contains the foundation deed, and every other deed of his and succeeding kings.

3223. Have you at any time had any transactions with the Museum?—Perhaps I may have sold them 100 *l.* of manuscripts in the last 20 years.

3224. You have a great many manuscripts, relating both to English history and other subjects?—Yes; I think an unrivalled collection.

3225. Have

Mr. *Thomas Thorpe.*

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3225. Have you made any offer to the Trustees to buy manuscripts on commission?—Yes; I offered to Mr. Forshall, to buy for them at 10 per cent. commission.

3226. What advantages did that offer to the Museum?—I think that if they were to employ me for things which I buy, and other persons in the line in which they buy, they would probably save a great deal of money by it.

3227. Is that upon the notion that the officers of the Museum bidding at a sale, being known as purchasers for the National collection, are more likely to be run up?—I think probably a greater value is set upon the things when they bid for them.

3228. Have you known instances of that sort?—Certainly; I should say that their presence would raise a manuscript 25 per cent.

3229. Can you state any remarkable instances of it?—I can state one particular instance in a manuscript which they returned to me as being too dear, which they might have purchased for 35 *l.*; and when that manuscript was sold at Mr. Heber's sale, they purchased it for 50 guineas, three years afterwards; it was the identical manuscript.

3230. What is the title of that?—Higdens Polychronicon.

3231. As a great dealer in manuscripts, what is your opinion as to the discretion which has been exercised by the officers of the Museum in the selection they have made at public sales of late years?—I should say that I would put that of Battle Abbey against any 2,000 *l.* that they have purchased in sales; and if literary men did not give the preference to the 1,200 *l.* against the 2,000 *l.*, I would give them mine for any value they would think fit to place upon them.

3232. Has there been preference shown for early French romances, when there have been valuable historical manuscripts for sale?—There were some romances, which were purchased within the last few years for about 20 *l.* each by me for Mr. Heber, which were run up to 130 *l.* and 140 *l.* in his sale by the Museum officers.

3233. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In giving the preference which in one of the preceding answers you have given to the collection made by yourself, as compared with the collection made by the British Museum in the course of the last few years, do you wish the Committee to understand that you are acquainted with the records yourself, with the literature of the middle ages, or with the early French romances of which you spoke; or do you speak in reference to their value, simply from being yourself a great dealer in manuscripts?—I mean as to their value in the market, purchased publicly.

3234. But you do not wish the Committee to understand that you speak in reference either to the legal value or to the literary value of the articles which the officers of the British Museum happen to have preferred, to those which you would have desired them to select?—I am speaking in reference to the value; but at the same time, of course, the interest constitutes the value of the manuscript in the market, whatever it is. I should say there never was in my time a more important volume for them to purchase than the Bible the other day; and they never bid for it.

3235. Mr. *Baring.*] What did that Bible go for?—I think 1,500 *l.*

3236. What was the original price put upon it?—I do not exactly know whether any price was fixed upon it, but certainly the manuscript is cheap to the country; I should say, at the money it was knocked down at, they have nothing equal to it in the Museum or in the country.

3237. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you speak of that upon your own knowledge of the manuscripts of that age, or upon general reputation and belief?—Of my own knowledge of manuscripts.

3238. Will you state what manuscripts of that age you have had the opportunity of examining, so as to enable you to give that information?—I have never seen a manuscript equal to it. I have seen several manuscripts, one or two in the public library at Cambridge. I do not know that there is another in the country; and certainly there is nowhere a manuscript of the same value. The Bezæ Codex is probably the next in value.

3239. Do you prefer this to the Codex Bezæ?—I should, being a Bible of such age.

3240. You speak, however, principally as a professional dealer in manuscripts?—Yes.

3241. In what does the value of this Bible consist?—Its age.

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3242. Do you regard it as valuable, critically, from any light which it throws upon disputed texts; or do you regard it as a mere historical curiosity, assuming the fact alleged in the catalogue of its sale, namely, that it is the identical copy translated and presented by Alcuin to the Emperor Charlemagne on the day of his coronation, in the year 801?—That it is the manuscript probably presented to him, I think there can be no doubt; but I think probably written by some scribe of the day, not by Alcuin.

3243. Have you read the last page of that manuscript?—No; I examined it in various places.

3244. Did you examine the part in which a distinct reference is alleged to be made to the two parties, Alcuin, under the name of Albinus and Carolus?—There was a little alteration in the word "Carolus;" there appeared to have been some erasure. I presume that is what is alluded to.

3245. Do you conceive that there was any other word in that last page so important to identify the manuscript as the very word "Carolus," which you have already stated appears to have been written upon an erasure?—I cannot say.

3246. You have referred to the manuscript of Cambridge, which you conceive to be of the same age?—No, I do not conceive it to be of the same age.

3247. Will you describe it to the Committee, or refer the Committee to any other manuscript of the same age within your own knowledge and observation?—I know of none.

3248. With what did you compare this manuscript, when you stated its extreme value?—From its age; I consider a manuscript of the Bible of that period certainly a very important article in a British library.

3249. On what evidence do you state it to be of the age to which it is popularly referred?—From the general appearance of the writing.

3250. Have you compared it with the manuscripts of an earlier date?—No.

3251. Then, not having compared it with the manuscripts of an earlier date or of a date alleged to be contemporary, do you still wish the Committee to consider that the opinion you have expressed is one which you regard to be conclusive?—Yes.

3252. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you ever seen the catalogues, such as they are, in the Manuscript department of the British Museum?—I have seen them.

3253. Have you ever had occasion to use them?—No, I have not.

3254. You know that they are printed in folio?—They are.

3255. What is your own opinion as to the expediency of printing catalogues of that description in folio?—I should say that it was a size very fit for the library, but not for the generality of readers.

3256. Less likely to meet with general purchasers than if they were printed in octavo?—Yes, the folio size I conceive is inconvenient.

3257. Have you any doubt that if the classed catalogue of manuscripts in the Museum were printed in octavo, like that of the Battle Abbey catalogue, and published in parts, it would be a saleable work?—I should say it would be the best speculation that any man ever made.

3258. And you think it would pay a bookseller for paper, print, and the risk of publication?—There can be no doubt that he would make a great fortune by it; thousands would buy parts that cannot buy all; and they do not want the whole. I think the same question applies to books as to manuscripts. If a gentleman was consulting printed books, he would wish also to consult the manuscripts upon the same subjects.

3259. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] On what experience do you state to the Committee the opinion, that thousands of purchasers would be found for a classed catalogue of the manuscripts of the British Museum if it were published in octavo?—The only reason I have for mentioning a class catalogue is that it would be impossible to publish it in octavo without making an immense number of volumes; but if a person wanted natural history, or any particular portion, they can purchase it for a small portion of what would purchase the whole.

3260. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it not the habit of every great dealer in books and manuscripts to publish class catalogues?—The French do; and most foreign countries class their catalogues.

3261. Are not the catalogues of all great dealers in books and manuscripts classed?—No; it is much more difficult to find the books; one general alphabet is of much easier reference. A boy in a shop, with one general alphabet, can find anything

anything. If we had a class catalogue it would require a person always upon the spot that knew every book.

3262. Suppose there were a reference in the class catalogue to the books numbered, so as to correspond with the titles in the catalogue, would not that obviate the difficulty?—Yes, if you choose to number the books.

3263. Applying these questions and these opinions to a national library, have you any doubt that in that case a class catalogue is of great importance, and would be a saleable work?—Certainly it would be.

3264. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] On what experience do you found your opinion that thousands of purchasers would be found for a classed catalogue of the manuscripts of the British Museum?—Persons coming and asking for books; for instance, "have you anything on such a subject;" an alphabetical catalogue must be examined all through; whereas, if classed and printed separate, any particular subject, they could buy that class; the thing would be in their own hands.

3265. Can you state to the Committee any instance in which a classed catalogue of the manuscripts in any collection in England, or in any other country, has met with such a number of purchasers as is implied in your preceding answer, namely, thousands of purchasers?—I do not know anything of the kind that is published anywhere.

3266. Then your opinion is an abstract opinion, founded upon what you believe to be desirable, but not upon what you know to have been ever adopted?—No, from persons that have asked. Frequently persons come and ask for a book, under such a class; if the lad is in the shop, he probably says, we have not got anything of the kind; whereas, if we were to print a class catalogue he would give them that part immediately; and it would be the same with the British Museum library, that is so rich in all classes.

3267. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact, it is founded upon your own experience, in reference to those who have required books upon particular subjects in your own business?—Yes; several classes would be very useful to me, but to hunt through the whole mass of the catalogue more time is lost than I could afford.

3268. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But you do not class your own catalogue?—No.

3268*. Do you know any other person in the same line of business does class his catalogue?—Yes, there are several.

3269. In manuscripts?—No; I do not know any one that has published a classed catalogue of manuscripts,

3270. Mr. *Baring.*] You sell manuscripts to foreign collections as well as to British?—Yes.

3271. And therefore it is very much your interest to know what manuscripts there are in those several collections abroad?—I never gave myself the trouble to learn, for there is so much difficulty in getting anything sold to a public library that I despair of doing it again.

3272. Whether abroad or at home?—Yes; I have never had any correspondence with the public libraries abroad. I publish my catalogues, and they are for the public; and I sell all I can in a fair way.

3273. Are you aware whether there are any classed catalogues in any of the foreign libraries abroad?—When I was speaking of foreign classed catalogues, I was speaking of those published for sales abroad. I am not aware of any published by public libraries; I have not been abroad myself.

3274. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you aware that a classed catalogue is forming of the great collection of books and manuscripts at Vienna?—No.

3275. You never heard of it?—No.

3276. Speaking of the alphabetical catalogue to be formed of the books or the manuscripts in the Museum, do you think there would be any difficulty in at the same time forming a classed catalogue?—I cannot conceive what difficulty there can be.

3277. Do you think it would be a work of such great time and expense as not to justify its being undertaken?—I am certain that it would pay for printing; the publisher would sell sufficient to pay for itself.

3278. And it would answer to publish the parts as they were formed, without waiting for the completion of the whole?—I have no doubt of it. If they would not sell them singly, they might just as well keep to folios.

3279. Mr. *Baring.*] Do you know the extent of the collection of manuscripts in the British Museum?—No, I do not.

3280. Supposing there were 23,000 volumes of manuscripts in the British

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Museum, what expense do you think the formation of a classed catalogue would occasion?—It would be impossible for me to tell. Some of those volumes will contain 20 or 30 or 40 manuscripts.

3281. Mr. *Hawes.*] Assuming that some catalogue is necessary, then, do you think there would be any difficulty in forming a classed catalogue?—If any catalogue can be made, a classed catalogue can be made.

3282. If an alphabetical catalogue can be made first, a classed catalogue can be made at the same time; and of course with corresponding economy?—Of course.

3283. Did you ever see a manuscript, called the Cartulary of the Church of Ely?—Not that I am aware of.

3284. Have you seen any cartulary of any large cathedral similar to the Ely manuscript?—It is impossible for me to tell, as I never saw the Ely.

Mr. *Robert Harding Evans,* called in; and Examined.

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3285. Mr *Hawes.*] ARE you well acquainted with manuscripts and printed books?—I have had very considerable experience in them for 37 years.

3286. Have you ever had occasion to turn your attention to the comparative value of alphabetical and of classed catalogues?—Of course it has been frequently under my consideration. Both have their advantages; but I should make a wide distinction between a small library and a public collection.

3287. The question is asked with reference to the collections of printed books and manuscripts, more particularly in the British Museum?—I think there cannot be a question, but that, with respect to the manuscripts, a classed catalogue will be most advantageous; and I draw this inference from the fact, that frequently, when literary and scientific men are writing upon a subject, they would wish to know what information they might derive from the British Museum manuscripts upon those particular subjects. Now if there are only alphabetical catalogues, unless they go through those from the first to the last, they cannot tell whether there are any manuscripts upon the subject preserved in the British Museum. For example, Mr. Southey is writing a History of the Monastic Orders in Portugal; if there were classed together all that related to Portugal, it would save him an infinity of trouble; he would get his information at once, and he would know whether he could derive information for his book, or whether it was in vain to seek for it.

3288. From your general experience in matters of that kind, do you think it impracticable to form such a catalogue of the manuscripts in the British Museum, or do you think the expense will be so large as to justify the Trustees in abstaining from forming such a catalogue?—A great deal has already been done by the printing of the Cotton and Lansdowne manuscripts, and of the Arundel; and I understand the Burney collection is in point of being delivered to the public.

3289. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Of course you include the Harleian?—I mean to state all the printed catalogues.

3290. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you aware there are still a great number of volumes uncatalogued?—A very considerable number; to what extent I do not know. I should conceive that, without any great difficulty, a catalogue might be made, and without any very unreasonable loss of time; but if such a catalogue were undertaken, I hope that it would be a very great object with the Museum to mark from what collections the manuscripts come. For instance, in the case of "Homer's Odyssey," to mark the Harleian collection, and in the "Iliad" the Townley collection; because scholars have referred to them, and they are known throughout Europe by those names. I consider that the manuscripts would be better known by such a reference; and it would be very little trouble to put L. for Lansdowne, and B. for Burney, and so on.

3291. Have you had occasion to consult catalogues in the British Museum?—Occasionally I have looked at them.

3292. Do you think them well adapted for the purpose of research?—They are inconvenient, inasmuch as you are obliged to refer to the Index to know what exists, which is generally the case; and in many manuscripts there will be 20 in a volume, and those of the most distinct nature; for instance, in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library there is a romance bound up with theological tracts.

3293. What is your opinion as to the mode of publication in folio?—I think the

the age of folios has almost passed; the public do not like them; the octavo would be far more portable and far more convenient.

3294. Is it your opinion that many of the catalogues are far too expensively got up?—I should say, far from it; the Cotton Mauuscripts and the Harleian are printed upon too indifferent paper.

3295. Take the Arundel, for instance?—Very well got up; I cannot conceive anything better conducted; I may differ as to the classing, but nothing can be better got up.

3296. Do you think it desirable to publish it so expensively?—I should not consider expense; I should consider the public benefit.

3297. And you think in that case the benefit is equal to the expense?—More than equal.

3298. *Chairman.*] When you say that you should not hesitate on the point of expense, do you refer in that opinion to the probability of extensive sale of the catalogue?—I conceive that those publications are for the public benefit, that literary and scientific men may avail themselves of the information the books and manuscripts contain; others are more for curiosity; but I think a catalogue should be printed, even though it were at a certain loss.

3299. Do you think that the catalogue might be printed in a cheaper form and still be of the same utility, so as to be more attainable by the public, and answer all the purposes, and be a creditable publication for a great institution?—Assuredly; but then you must decide whether you would print it in a small octavo or a royal octavo, because a small octavo would scarcely admit of adequate space for fac-similes.

3300. Consequently you would not recommend a smaller size than a royal octavo?—No, not for manuscripts; but for printed books I would.

3301. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Would you desire that the Harleian Catalogue, for instance, should be printed in octavo?—I certainly would prefer it; it would be also a very great object in doing that, at the same time to compare the articles with the manuscripts, because the knowledge of palæography has greatly increased even within a few years, and errors might be corrected.

3302. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it your opinion that the catalogue of manuscripts should be a classed catalogue?—I would prefer it decidedly for manuscripts, and I think it is more useful for printed books; but I should always presume that there would be a copious alphabetical index annexed.

3303. That is to say, alphabetical index of authors names, and subjects at the end of each volume?—Yes; when the Harleian Catalogue was first published one of the original compilers was a man of great learning; but there is no question that the British Museum was never better officered than at this moment, and that they would be able to make valuable and important corrections in different parts of the catalogue.

3304. With that opinion, do you think the present state of the manuscript catalogue in the Museum is creditable to a national establishment?—I do not think it discreditable; but I think it might be put on a much more creditable footing.

3305. Some are printed, and some in manuscript, and some with, and more without indexes; is it not so?—The Harleian has an index, the Cotton has an index, the Arundel has not; but it was notified that when the Burney collection was completed an index would be given to the two.

3306. Are you extensively acquainted with many instances of classed catalogues of printed books?—Yes; foreigners are more in the habit of classing their catalogues than we are.

3307. Do not you think that a great public library is susceptible of much greater utility when possessing a classed catalogue?—Certainly it is.

3308. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state any instances of classed catalogues of large collections existing in Europe?—I really at the present moment cannot charge my memory.

3309. Is there a classed catalogue at Paris?—I believe not; but neither is there an alphabetical catalogue. Some years ago, I believe, the French published, about the middle of the last century, eight or nine folio volumes of the catalogue of printed books; but the classed catalogue of manuscripts has never proceeded to any extent.

3310. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you acquainted with the catalogue of printed books in the Museum?—I am.

3311. Do you consider it convenient for reference?—I would prefer a classed catalogue;

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catalogue; but I certainly should say, that if that catalogue was to be reprinted, it ought to be gone over by the officers of the Museum, than whom none are more competent, with a view to curtailing certain titles of unimportant books, and extending the titles of some more important books which are little known.

3312. As to the expediency of printing an alphabetical catalogue, or a classed catalogue, what is your opinion?—If I were to give my own opinion, I should say that every great public institution of printed books ought to have two catalogues, one alphabetical and the other classified.

3313. Which would you print?—I would print both; because I think the advantage is so great, and that it cannot be attended with any considerable loss.

3314. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have stated that you recommended that the officers of the Museum should revise the printed catalogue; are you aware that that process is at this moment pursuing by the officers of the Museum?—No, I was not.

3315. Can you state to the Committee what proportion of volumes in octavo would be occupied by the reprinting of the Harleian catalogue of manuscripts, for instance, if it were desirable that it should be reprinted in octavo?—I could not say with exactness; but any printer could state in a few minutes. If there were catalogues of the separate classes of the printed books many would buy what related to their own line of collecting. Some would be very glad to have history; others would buy poetry; and each division would have separate purchasers. And it would be a great advantage to the public if they were to be purchased, not merely as a set but as separate portions.

3316. Can you state any instance in which in any collection the plan which you now suggest has been adopted?—I cannot; but I think the publication of the catalogues of public libraries has been too much neglected throughout Europe. The French began a printed catalogue, but they seemed appalled by the extent of the undertaking.

3317. Then, whatever may be the desirableness of the object, no public institution has ever adopted the plan?—I have never been to St. Petersburgh; but I understand that there is a double catalogue of the imperial library, either printed or preparing, one alphabetical and the other classed; and I have understood that they mean eventually to publish a third, with critical remarks and literary notices.

3318. Mr. *Hawes.*] A catalogue raisonnée?—Yes.

3319. Supposing such a catalogue had never been published by any one institution, would your opinion as to its necessity or utility be altered?—Not the least in the world; on the contrary, it would be increased, because the less we have of those lists of books the more important it would be to obtain one.

3320. Do you prefer printed catalogues, both alphabetical and classed, to what has been called a living catalogue, or the librarian well acquainted with the library?—Without any disrespect, I am not aware of many persons who could be called living catalogues of printed books; I scarcely know a man, except Mr. Van Praet, in Europe; I have had the honour of knowing him the last 40 years, and with respect to the knowledge of books, I never found so much combined in one man.

3321. Notwithstanding that, you would still prefer the solid security of a printed classed catalogue even to his memory?—Certainly; for instance, he is now greatly advanced in years, and the French never will be able to replace him.

3322. Did not Sir Joseph Banks go to some expense in publishing a classed catalogue of his collection of natural history?—In five volumes, made by Dryander; and it is a model of a catalogue.

3323. Would not one effect of a good classed catalogue be this, that by informing the public of the wants of a great public library it would lead to the presentation by individuals of such books, or collections of books, as would be most likely to enrich it?—Certainly, literary men would occasionally suggest books that were wanting. May I state, that even in alphabetical catalogues the makers frequently perceive the inconvenience of their not being classed, and they endeavour to remedy it. It occurs to me at this moment, if I remember right, under the head Aristotle, in the British Museum catalogue, there is about half a page of references to commentators, which shows that they would think it convenient to bring together that knowledge.

3324. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In your answer to the last question, did you contemplate that the classed catalogues should contain not merely the treasures actually in possession of the library but also the desiderata?—No; I intended to state that, if a classed catalogue was published, literary and scientific men on perceiving deficiencies would suggest to the Trustees of the British Museum the

acquisition of such books; whereas nobody could be expected to go through an alphabetical catalogue to suggest deficiencies.

3325. Mr. *Hawes.*] A catalogue comprehending the whole range of literature would be a magnificent work in itself?—It would almost make the publication useless, as it would extend so very far.

3326. Is not that, in point of fact, the object of "Watts's Bibliotheca," and the principle upon which it is constructed?—That is divided into two parts; one contains a list of authors, the other is arranged under subjects by which you may refer to what has been written upon any topic, and find references to the different authors who have treated upon it.

3327. That is a work which does, to a certain extent, point out these desiderata in libraries?—It does; it is a work that I have never looked at without astonishment, though I am aware of its numerous inaccuracies; but it reminds one of the time when, as Gibbon expressed it, men devoured and digested a whole library.

3328. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] With reference to the probable amount of sale of a classed catalogue, if published in octavo, can you state from your experience what would be the probable amount of such sale, looking at it as a mere article of commerce?—I have already stated, that, though I were certain that it would be attended with loss, I should not scruple to have it undertaken. With respect to the sale of a catalogue of the manuscripts, I should doubt whether it would be attended with a remuneration of any considerable extent, because persons who would purchase catalogues of manuscripts would be those that would wish to make use of them, which would be a limited number; but with respect to the catalogue of printed books, I have no hesitation in stating that the public would have the expense repaid, and more than repaid.

3329. By the publication of a classed catalogue as distinguished from an alphabetical?—Yes.

3330. Mr. *Hawes.*] Confining your answer to a catalogue of manuscripts without following it with publication, do not you think it desirable that it should be retained for use in the Museum; for instance, though in manuscript?—I conceive that it should be printed; I do not think that retaining it in the Museum would answer the purpose: for instance, supposing a gentleman living at Newcastle was editing "Bede's Ecclesiastical History," or "Eusebius," he could not avail himself of the knowledge of what was in the Museum without making a journey to town, but if the catalogue were published he would be able to see at once whether there were any manuscripts which would be serviceable to him, and whether it would be worth coming up to town to consult them.

3331. Are you able to give the Committee any information as to the assistance that Watt had in forming his "Bibliotheca?"—I apprehend very little.

3332. It may nearly be considered as the work of one man?—I believe it was nearly done by himself; but after he became ill he was assisted by his son, who completed it after his death.

3333. Do you know whether it is very much used in the Museum?—That I have not the means of knowing. I was asked with respect to the sale of an alphabetical catalogue; when the Museum catalogue was sold, owing to the price put upon it it did not sell. If I recollect right, Mr. Croker put a question in the House of Commons upon it, and it was reduced from nine guineas to four and a half guineas.

3334. *Chairman.*] That was not sold in parts?—No; and it was too dear for public use.

3335. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You referred to Mr. Southey, in his projected History of the Monastic Orders, as likely to feel a considerable advantage from a classed catalogue of the manuscripts of the British Museum; do you consider that Mr. Southey, or any other literary man engaged particularly as Mr. Southey is in works of so general and miscellaneous a character, may not, in the course of his pursuits, have cast his eye over the volumes as they stand now of the catalogues of the manuscripts, so as to know generally what their contents may be, so far at least as to see that they do or do not contain matters relating to his own particular object at the moment?—No, I do not; I think it would be embarking on too great an ocean to examine the catalogues in their present state; and literary men are considerably deterred by it.

3336. Mr. *Hawes.*] And in fact it is imposing so much additional labour upon them?—It is; it would be a great economy of time if they were classed; and the great expense of the alphabetical catalogue of the books which has been published

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is a prohibition to literary men; very few working scholars can afford to purchase it.

3337. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The question last put referred not to the catalogue of printed books, but to the catalogue of manuscripts?—Yes; the inutility of this catalogue cannot be stated more strongly than to say that the Cotton catalogue, for instance, is at this moment positively waste paper; you can buy a copy of it bound for less than the binding cost.

3338. *Chairman.*] Why is that?—Because it is a confused and undigested mass.

3339. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your attention is requested to the following question and answer: "From the rapid increase in the number of works that are published, would a catalogue made this year be very available a few years hence?" The answer is, "No; it is like a law book; it would grow obsolete in a short space of time, it would want constantly reprinting to keep it up as a record of knowledge. Librarians are living catalogues, and can usually be consulted to greater advantage for a continuance." What is your opinion of that answer, and how would you answer that question yourself?—I should say that, supposing it was practicable to complete a catalogue in the course of next year, it would be available for many years, because the British Museum might do what the Bodleian Library does, issue an annual catalogue of their acquisitions.

3340. Which addenda or appendixes would be incorporated in the new editions when they multiplied to a great extent?—Of course.

3341. Have you lately sold the celebrated Charlemagne Bible?—Unfortunately I have not; I put it up for sale.

3342. At what sum was it bought in?—At 1,500*l.*

3343. Did you receive any application from the Trustees, or any officers of the Museum, respecting the value of the Bible, or the purchase of it?—I believe not, prior to the sale; subsequently I had conversation with Mr. Forshall and Sir Frederick Madden.

3344. Did you take the opinion of any eminent men as to its value before the sale?—Not prior to the sale. I have had 37 years' experience; and though I have no pretensions of a literary nature, yet from the time that I left Westminster School I have been very much attached to literary subjects, and have endeavoured to gain information with reference to books and manuscripts. I drew up the catalogue, in which I gave some of the first testimonies in Europe to its intrinsic value; and subsequently to the sale Mr. Forshall called upon me, and he seemed to think it would be of great national importance if the British Museum could acquire it; and he wished me particularly to obtain the opinion of Sir Francis Palgrave upon the subject, and I did so.

3345. Will you state that opinion?—I stated, both to Mr. Forshall and Sir Francis Palgrave, the sum peremptorily fixed on it by the proprietor; and I told them that I had required to have it in writing, that it might be seen that I had never varied from my instructions in asking more than his price. I mentioned to Sir Francis Palgrave, that the sum was 1,500*l.*, and that I wished him to give his opinion, whether it was for or against the purchase.

3346. Will you state the general substance of that opinion?—With the permission of the Committee, I will read Sir Francis Palgrave's opinion. Sir Francis Palgrave said that he had not the slightest objection to give me his opinion, provided he gave it me in writing, so that no misunderstanding might arise, and if I allowed him till the morning to do so; when I received this communication from him: "Alcuin's Bible appears to me to be a manuscript of the greatest importance, not merely as an historical curiosity, but as one of the landmarks in the annals of palæography and of art. One of the chief difficulties which we meet with in palæographical investigations is the paucity of manuscripts to which a definite date and a specific locality can be assigned, for it is only by comparison with such muniments that the æra and origin of other manuscripts can be determined. I cannot speak as to the commercial value of the manuscript; but, considering its unique character, and the circumstance that all similar articles must gradually disappear from the market by the purchases made for public collections, I do not hesitate to say that the Trustees of the British Museum will render a great service to their institution if they acquire it for the sum of 1,500*l.*

(Signed) "*Francis Palgrave*, April 30, 1836."

3347. Did you obtain any other opinion?—Mr. Forshall named the right Hon. Thomas Grenville. I mentioned to Mr. Forshall that I should call upon Mr. Grenville

Grenville, lest I should seem to evade the question; but that I was quite sure the answer Mr. Grenville would make to me would be, "You know that I have been all my life a collector of printed books, and therefore I do not feel myself competent to give an opinion upon the question of a manuscript." Mr. Grenville, after he had looked over it, said, "Were I to look at it, I should say, (divesting it of all the interest as regards the historical circumstance attached to it from being in the first place written by or under the revision of Alcuin, and secondly, presented to Charlemagne), but merely considering it as a manuscript of that date, I should consider it was worth 1,200*l.* What additional sum should be affixed to it as having been written by Alcuin, or under his superintendence, and having been presented to Charlemagne, I am unable to state; but an addition should be made on those accounts." This opinion appeared to me to approximate very much to my valuation of it.

3348. Has any other eminent individual, a Trustee of the Museum, expressed any strong opinion upon the subject?—Certainly; Sir Robert Peel did. He said to me "I consider the acquisition of this manuscript of such importance, that I shall feel it my duty to state that opinion to Mr. Spring Rice."

3349. You consider his opinion upon this subject as entitled to weight, not only from the position he holds in the country, but from his acquirements as a scholar?—Certainly; I attach the highest importance to his opinion.

3350. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is that the catalogue of the sale at which the manuscript in question was put up (*the same being shown to the witness.*)?—It is.

3351. Are you the author of the title-page?—Unquestionably I am.

3352. The title-page states that the Bible in question "is unquestionably the most ancient manuscript of the entire version of the Holy Scriptures, by Saint Jerome." On what ground did you state this?—I need scarcely state that in the period in question, there were two classes of manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures, the one called the Pandect of the Old Version, and the other the Pandect of the New Version; meaning thereby the Version of St. Jerome. In the British Museum I am perfectly aware that there are more ancient manuscripts of portions of the Scriptures; the Four Gospels, for instance.

3353. Do you state that "this is unquestionably the most ancient manuscript of the entire version of the Holy Scriptures by St. Jerome"?—I have stated that in the presence of many persons; prelates, distinguished scholars, and other literary characters. I have not heard one call it in question.

3354. Mr. *Hawes.*] You spake of it as a whole?—Yes, as a complete transcript of the version of St. Jerome, the most ancient now known.

3355. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Did Alcuin present any other transcript to any other person?—In Alcuin's works you will find an answer to a letter from Gisla, the sister of Charlemagne, in which he says, "I send you the Gospel of St. John; I cannot send you the three remaining Gospels till I shall have finished writing a complete Bible for your brother."

3356. Do you know the library at Vienna?—I never was at Vienna.

3357. From general information, do you know whether there be any other manuscript Bible of Alcuin's recension of the version of St. Jerome in that collection?—I am not aware with respect to Vienna; but I have conversed with Dr. Wiseman, from Rome, the celebrated Roman-catholic, who is now preaching in London, and about to return to Rome; he told me there was one at Rome; and to my own knowledge there is one at Paris, executed for Charles the Bald, of that recension.

3358. Of the same age?—Nearly half a century later; and in Alcuin's works there is a letter to his disciple Nathaniel, in which he tells him that, from his advanced age, he shall not be able to go to Rome to present the Bible, which he has finished, to the Emperor Charlemagne; and requesting him to take it in his name. There is also a most interesting letter in Alcuin's works, in which he writes to the Emperor Charlemagne, and tells him he gives the Bible to him, for he is sure that there is no work which would be so acceptable to him; and that while writing it, he seemed as if the Holy Spirit was inspiring him. Now, I do not mean to say whether this Bible may have been written by Alcuin, or under his superintendence, but that it was the one or the other I have no doubt. If it was under his superintendence I should attach much the same importance to it.

3359. Did you ever hear of a copy belonging to the church of St. Mary de Valliscellana Rome?—Certainly.

3360. What is your opinion of the value of that?—From what I have collected from literary persons, I should suppose that it was a transcript of this identical book, because the name of Alcuin's Bible became familiar from his making a careful

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careful revision of it, in the same manner as we should in familiar conversation say Stevens's Shakspeare. In this manuscript there are some verses which are not in the transcripts, and which strongly confirm this being the prototype. Here is the following apostrophe to Our Saviour, in this manuscript:

" Hæc dator æternus cunctorum Christe bonorum
Munera de donis accipe sancta tuis
Que pater Albinus devoto pectore supplex
Nominis ad laudem obtulit ecce tui
Quem tua perpetuis conservet dextra diebus
Ut felix tecum vivat in arce poli."

These words are not in the manuscript at Rome, as I am informed, certainly not in the manuscript of Charles the Bald at Paris. The French have a great national enthusiasm in whatever regards their literature. There are certainly some great names in France, which I would not hesitate to oppose to any that may be here, and they have asserted that this is the manuscript executed for Charlemagne; but in so doing, they degrade into the second class their own manuscripts of Charles the Bald, which they always maintained were the most ancient; and therefore I should call them reluctant witnesses to the fact.

3361. In the catalogue which has been shown to you, in page 4, there is a line quoted from the reverse of the last leaf of the New Testament, in which line these two words occur, " Is Carolus," referring, of course, to the Emperor Charlemagne. Do you remember that when I had the pleasure of examining that manuscript with you, I took my glass, and pointed out an apparent erasure over which the name Carolus had been written; and if so, is it or is it not explainable consistently with your view of the manner in which the identity of the manuscript is made out?—Yes; I recollect that it was pointed out, and I admit that it is a fair matter of investigation. It appears as if there was a tracing over of the letters where the ink had failed. It is an unfortunate circumstance; but I would observe that the person who has altered it with the ink has equally done it with the relative article " quæ," where no other word could by possibility be used; and I should wish particularly to remark, that the words " pater Albinus " are indisputably not altered. I need not mention that he uses " Albinus " for Alcuinus; that those words indisputably mean the same person; there is not the slightest alteration whatever about the " pater Albinus;" all that part is as clear as can be. But I would state another ground. Supposing that leaf was wanting, I would ask, is the knowledge of palæography reduced to this narrow state that without that word we could not fix the date. What became of the monograms; what became of the notarial marks which Sir Francis Palgrave immediately recognised upon his first examination of the manuscripts.

3362. You have stated that you have heard of a copy belonging to the church of St. Mary de Valliscellana at Rome?—Yes; here is a work, published at Paris, giving a minute account of that Bible (*producing the same.*) I have already stated that none of the manuscripts known contain those verses addressed to Our Saviour. Here is a comparative statement of the comparison of the two.

3363. This pamphlet professes to give a description of the identical Bible offered for sale by you last month?—It does.

3364. In page 21 of that volume, reference is made to the particular manuscript forming the subject of the preceding question?—Yes.

3365. Will you see whether the 13th and 14th lines of that inscription have not a direct reference to Carolus, assumed to be the same Charlemagne?—Those words are precisely the same in Charles the Bald's copy at Paris.

3366. Then you do not assume that the " Carolus " of that inscription refers to Charlemagne?—It refers to Alcuin's manuscript, written for Charlemagne, and is a transcript; just as Ben Jonson's verses on the portrait of Shakspeare, in the second, third, and fourth editions, are copied from the first.

3367. Do you conceive that it gives any authority, as the evidence of literary history, to one or to the other of the manuscripts?—The object of this is to show that, on due consideration, the Valliscellana manuscript is of a later period, and is, in fact, a transcript.

3368. Do you know anything of the Bible, prepared under the superintendence of Alcuin, for Gerfridus?—No, I do not.

3369. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is your opinion of the expediency of keeping the collections of books apart and distinct in the library?—I confess I do not attach any importance to that myself, because if there is a good catalogue of reference it will at once refer you to the places where the books are; and for manuscripts it is very difficult to do it.

3370. Then you would not consider it desirable to keep the different collections of books that are in the library distinct in the catalogues?—With respect to classification on the shelves, I think it a very subordinate object. May I be permitted to make one remark upon the verse of Carolus, in page 22, in what I call the original Bible of Alcuin, written for Charlemagne; there is one part of the line which I think it important to point out to the Committee. The verse stands thus, "Is Carolus qui jam scribe jussit eum." Now in those words I should not consider the "jam" as a mere expletive; it denotes, I think, that it was only recently executed, and the others are altered to "Tot Carolus Rex qui scribere jussit eum."

3371. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does not "tot" always refer to "quot?"—I think not; indeed I can cite instances where it is used absolutely in the classics.

3372. At least by implication?—Then it may be considered as implied here. The disputed verse of the Heavenly witnesses in St. John's Epistle is omitted in this manuscript; and there is a curious variation in the 4th chapter of St. Luke, which shows that it has been from St. Jerome's version. In the Greek Testament, when the Devil is tempting Our Saviour, he says, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Now those words are not in this manuscript, and they are not in the printed copies of St. Jerome's version.

John Mee Mathew, Esq. called in; and Examined.

3373. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are a Barrister, and a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society?—I am.

3374. Have you had occasion to visit the British Museum for the purpose of inspecting manuscripts occasionally?—I have not been to the British Museum for two years past; but previously to that period I went there occasionally in search of manuscripts, relating to Staffordshire, being then and at the present time collecting materials for a history of that county.

3375. Did you find great facility from the catalogues you referred to, in putting you in possession of the contents of the Museum?—No; on the contrary a great portion of my time was taken up in going through the catalogues, and the arrangement of which was so bad that I was obliged to desist, as at that period it occupied more of my time than I could afford to give up.

3376. Do you know how many various catalogues you had to consult?—I do not know exactly; there are many volumes, but I did not pay particular attention to the number. To the best of my recollection, there are upwards of 20 folio volumes of them. However they were so numerous, and the labour would have been so great, that I desisted.

3377. Is it your opinion that a classed catalogue would be a very valuable addition to the library, and very useful to the public?—Very useful; had there been a classed catalogue to consult, I could have referred to the head, Staffordshire, immediately, and immediately have found what I wanted.

3378. If such a catalogue were printed in octavo, in parts, do you think it would be likely to meet with extensive sale and general circulation?—I should say so generally, particularly to those persons engaged in professional and engaged in scientific researches. I invariably make a point of always purchasing classed catalogues of public or extensive private libraries.

3379. Are you at all able to state how many volumes of manuscripts there are without indexes?—Not the exact number; but I should say some thousands.

3380. What is your opinion as to there being catalogues in the Reading-room without indexes?—To the best of my recollection there are many volumes without indexes; but I cannot enumerate them particularly.

3381. As to the alphabetical catalogue of printed books, do you think that is convenient for reference?—No, the volumes are so numerous that it would be great labour and great loss of time to go through them. For instance, in an alphabetical catalogue the author's name is first given, and then the work, as Hume (David), History of England, &c.; so that if I wish to consult any work in law or British history, unless I first know the name of the author of that work, I should have to wade through 50 volumes of catalogues (many of them referring to each other), before I could attain my object, and the entire day might be lost; but if the catalogues were classed, I should immediately turn to the head Law, or British History, and at once find the book.

3382. Therefore, in your opinion, a classed catalogue of printed books would be most desirable?—Most desirable; it is the case in foreign libraries that I have visited;

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visited; there is generally a classed catalogue, in manuscript, lying in the room, and you can refer to the book you want immediately.

3383. Do you refer to some of the provincial libraries of France?—Provincial libraries in the different towns which I have visited in the last two or three years.

3384. Will you state whether you saw a good class catalogue of the library at Bordeaux?—Both at Bordeaux and at Tours; I resided in the latter city several months, and was in the habit of frequently going to the library, where a classed and alphabetical catalogue, in manuscript, lies on the table. The library is not very large, but it is conveniently arranged.

3385. What is the extent of the library at Bordeaux?—I should think the library at Bordeaux must contain about 100,000 volumes; it is considered a fine library, and the books are catalogued in classes.

3386. Can you state the number of volumes in the library at Tours?—The library at Tours is much smaller; it comprises, perhaps, 40,000 volumes. In most of the provincial towns of France there are libraries and museums, which are in general very well arranged.

3387. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Were you rightly understood to state that there was an alphabetical printed catalogue of the library at Bordeaux, and a manuscript class catalogue?—No; I never saw a printed catalogue, either classed or alphabetical. The catalogues used are in manuscript, and are corrected by the librarian.

3388. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there not a printed catalogue of the library at Lyons?—I am not aware of it. I never was at Lyons.

3389. Do you know how many of the provincial towns of France have public libraries?—I do not know the exact number; most towns of consequence have libraries, and duplicates are regularly exchanged between them.

3390. Is there not something like a Commission of Inquiry set on foot by the Government, for the purpose of ascertaining duplicates and distributing books?—I believe there is; indeed I may say that I know such to be the fact. Most of the provincial libraries have been inspected for this purpose, under the sanction of Government; and I believe the reports have been laid before the Chamber of Deputies.

3391. You do not know the total number of volumes in the public libraries in the provincial towns of France?—I do not.

3392. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state what is the space occupied by the books in the public library at Bordeaux, as compared with the space occupied by the King's library in the British Museum?—I should think the space occupied by the books would be nearly equal.

3393. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you at all acquainted with the Battle Abbey deeds and manuscripts in the possession of Mr. Thorpe?—Yes, I am; it is a collection which has very much attracted my curiosity.

3394. Have you examined them with much care?—I have, very minutely, having devoted many days to the subject.

3395. Can you enumerate the different deeds, those of the greatest importance?—A great many of them. I consider the Cartulary, and the Register, two of the most interesting and important documents. The early deeds, too, comprise an unrivalled collection of original grants during the reigns of Will. 1 & 2, John and Henry 2 & 3, including several from the monarchs themselves. The whole of them are in the highest state of preservation, very few being stained, and most of the seals entire; and, independently of their national importance, would be valuable as beautiful specimens of the writing of those early ages.

3396. Will you state your opinion generally of them?—I should say that they are the finest and most valuable collection I ever saw relating to one institution, and are worthy of being enrolled amongst our national records.

3397. Illustrative of the manners and customs of the early ages?—Yes, most particularly. The rolls of accounts of the different Bursers of the Abbey contain very curious and descriptive items of expenditure, elucidating both the national and monastic habits of the periods to which they respectively refer.

3398. Can you form any opinion as to their value for a national museum?—I should say that they are invaluable to a national museum, and that a collection of documents connected with an institution which was founded to commemorate the most important epoch in British History, ought not to be left in the hands of any private individual.

3399. Have you heard that any exertions have been made by the Museum to obtain them?—No, I have not; but I think the Trustees ought to purchase them.

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Looking at them as an amateur, and considering the extent of the collection, amounting to 97 folio volumes, I should say that they are exceedingly valuable, and that the price fixed upon them by Mr. Thorpe is very reasonable.

3400. In a legal point of view, do you consider them very valuable?—Certainly, more particularly as regards tithes, and the descent of lands.

3401. Have you frequented the reading-room of the Museum much?—Not much; I have not time to do so.

3402. What would be your opinion as to the extension of the hours of admission to the reading-room?—The hours that the Museum is now open are perfectly unavailable to members of my profession, because the Court seldom rise till four or five o'clock, at which time the Museum is closed. To us the evening would be preferable.

3403. Speaking as a literary man, do you think it would be possible so to arrange the use of the reading-room in the evening, as to ensure the most perfect security?—Certainly; I should think there could be no difficulty in doing that.

3404. In your opinion it would be of great advantage to the profession, more particularly were it open in the evening?—Certainly.

3405. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] To your profession as such, or to the members of your profession in reference to their other pursuits?—In reference to both; many a barrister cannot afford to have an extensive library of his own, and being generally, from his education, a literary character, it would be a great advantage to him to have the resources of the British Museum open to him at those hours, when he could devote to it his leisure, without interfering with his professional pursuits.

3406. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you attach great importance to exhibiting the collections of the Museum to the public generally, in reference to the improvement both of taste and morals?—I should think such an exhibition of the highest importance.

3407. Do not you consider that on great public holidays, the collections at the Museum should be open to the public?—I should say so; for instance, the Louvre at Paris, which is open to the public, is continually crowded; and there are always more people on Sundays than on any other day.

3408. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you recommend that the Museum should be open on Sundays?—I conceive it should. I think it would be one of the very best modes of counteracting the effect of gin palaces.

3409. Mr. *Hawes.*] Allowing the collections to be exhibited on a Sunday would in your opinion be one of the best means of improving the morals of the working classes?—Yes, I decidedly think so.

3410. It would tend to give them a taste for objects of natural history, rather than a taste for gin?—Unquestionably; it would be one of the best modes of improving the morals of the people.

3411. What is your opinion of the importance of forming district libraries in a great metropolis like this?—It is very important; there is one at the London Institution, in which the books are well catalogued.

3412. What kind of catalogue is it?—A classed catalogue.

3413. And that is found of great utility?—Certainly.

3414. Do you know the price of it?—I do not.

3415. One object of the Museum, speaking generally, being to encourage literature and science; do you think that object is generally fulfilled with regard to its constitution or to its administration?—I should say that the British Museum is chiefly frequented by men of science and literature, who have a professed object in view; they frequent it for a purpose, and are probably engaged in the preparation of works, which constitute the express business of their life, and from the sale of which they get their bread. I should say that it is more used by literary and scientific men, than by the public in general; though, of course, the public are admitted.

3416. You think it rather too exclusive in its rules and regulations?—I should say that it is exclusive as to time; the hours, from ten o'clock to four, are too limited for the public generally, and consequently they derive no benefit from so great an institution.

3417. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] To what rules or regulations do you refer as too exclusive?—I mean merely as to hours.

3418. You do not believe that any class of the King's subjects is excluded, either from the benefits of the reading-room or from any of the benefits of the collections,

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lections of natural history?—Certainly not; there is every kindness and attention paid to persons going there, unquestionably; but I should say that the hours are inconvenient.

3419. Have you any reason to believe that any person of decent dress and appearance, and apparently well conducted, would not be admitted to all the benefits of the reading-room, on producing the common testimonials, viz. that he is known to a housekeeper who is known to the librarian?—Certainly not.

3420. Is there any restriction whatever to the admission of any individual to see the collections, supposing always that he is a person in decent attire, and decently conducting himself?—I should say not. I have seen persons there, evidently, from their appearance, engaged in mechanical pursuits.

3421. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you aware that it is open to the public only three days in the week?—I was not aware of that fact.

3422. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The last question assumed a distinction between the public on the one hand, and certain portions of the public on the other. Are you aware of the fact that the British Museum is open in its reading-room for six days in the week to all persons whatever; that it is open in its collections of natural history and of art, to everybody for three days in the week; and that it is open in the same collections of natural history and art, to those who may desire to study therein for two of the remaining days?—I was not aware of the peculiar regulations as to the scientific department of the British Museum; and when I stated that I understood it was open daily, I was alluding to my own knowledge of the regulations in the reading-room.

3423. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is your opinion as to the value of such regulations to admit all persons, if entire classes are really excluded by particular regulations with respect to time; does it not, in point of fact, amount to an exclusion of whole classes?—I should say so. I stated before, that the hours during which the British Museum is now open, can only be available to men who go there for an express object, or to those who have the entire command of their time, and go there for amusement.

3424. If only on three days in the week the public generally is admitted to view the collections, and if on the other three days of the week only privileged persons can have admission, is not that another instance of exclusive regulations on the part of the Museum?—Certainly; I should say the regulations are exclusive, however undesignedly intended to be so, yet in their practical operation they may be considered as such.

3425. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware that the privileged persons referred to in the preceding question, are artists engaged in drawing from the original works in the Elgin Gallery or in the Townley Gallery, or in the other depositories in the Museum on the one hand, or young naturalists, or men of science engaged in the pursuits connected with their own studies, in other parts of the Museum?—They are students, and it is an object to them; that class of people of course go from ten to four, because it is their regular occupation.

3426. Do you think that the artist could pursue his object in the British Museum if every one, not being an artist, were equally with himself admitted to the gallery at the same time?—I should instance the Louvre at Paris, as a practical proof that it may be so; you there see artists so employed, and whilst they are at their easels, perhaps 200 people will be walking about.

3427. In the answer which you have just given, are you speaking from your own observation as an English stranger, admitted by special application as a foreigner, upon the day when you may have happened to have visited the Louvre, or do you wish the Committee to understand it to be the general fact, that artists, and the world in general, are indiscriminately admitted on one and the same day in Paris?—I have seen artists take designs from the marbles, and have seen others copying the pictures in the gallery, on public days. I have witnessed this in the Louvre, many times.

3428. Mr. *Hawes.*] In France the public are admitted on Sundays?—Yes.

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Mr. *John Cochran*, called in; and Examined.

3429. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are an extensive bookseller and dealer in manuscripts, residing in the Strand?—I am. Mr. *J. Cochran.*

3430. You have a large collection of manuscripts?—I have. 10 May 1836.

3431. And of course you are well acquainted with their commercial value?—I have had some experience.

3432. Do you think, generally, that the purchases made by the officers of the British Museum are advantageously made?—They have been made with great shrewdness and propriety in the instances that have come under my observation; but they have not, however, been so extensive as I think in some cases they ought.

3433. And made with great economy?—With great economy.

3434. Do you think no more economical mode could be suggested than that of the officers of the Museum going to bid at public sales?—I think sometimes they might do better in bidding by deputy.

3435. That is to say by employing a general agent rather than bidding themselves, it being known that they were buying for the national collection?—Yes.

3436. Have you heard the evidence that has been given to-day with reference to a classed catalogue of the manuscripts?—I heard Mr. Evans's evidence to that effect.

3437. What is your opinion as to the facility of making a classed catalogue of manuscripts, and the value of it when made?—I think decidedly there ought to be a classed catalogue of the manuscripts; that it would not be difficult to find proper assistants to make it; and that such a catalogue would be of very considerable utility to those engaged in literary researches when made.

3438. If it was published in the octavo size, in parts, according to the subjects, would it be a book likely to sell?—Every literary or scientific man in the country would probably avail himself of that portion of such catalogue as related to his own pursuits.

3439. What would be about the expense of printing an alphabetical catalogue of the printed books in the Museum?—I am not exactly aware to what extent it might run.

3440. Supposing it ran to 20 volumes octavo?—I should suppose it might cost from 350*l.* to 400*l.* a volume, the volume to consist of from 650 to 700 pages, and the number printed 2,000; I speak alone of the paper and printing.

3441. You assume that an alphabetical catalogue must necessarily be formed of such a library?—Assuredly.

3442. And being formed, that is your estimate of the expense of printing it?—Yes; but the expense must depend upon the number of copies printed. Some years ago I published a catalogue making a volume of about 800 pages, the paper and printing of which cost me about 400*l.*, and the number of copies printed was 750.

3443. Do you think a bookseller would be found to undertake the printing and publishing of such a catalogue provided it were formed to his hands?—I think there are booksellers who would run the risk of such a publication.

3444. Have you any catalogue of your own collection of printed books?—I have, as it existed in 1824.

3445. Is it a classed catalogue?—It is.

3446. What advantage do you find in a classed catalogue?—I find it of very great advantage; persons wishing to buy books in any particular class have then the means of referring to them altogether. I deal chiefly in theology; that class alone in my catalogue is sub-divided into others, such as "Fathers of the Church," "Liturgical Works," "Ecclesiastical History," "Polemical and Practical Writers," &c., and in the researches of clergymen and others I have found this classification of very great use.

3447. Is that catalogue bought at all by itself as an useful book?—I believe I may say that it is a book consulted occasionally to this hour, though it is 12 years since I made it.

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3448. In fact it is now considered an useful catalogue of works upon particular subjects?—It is considered a very useful book of reference to this day; and being scarce, it usually sells at a price beyond that at which I published it.

3449. Your own collection of books is chiefly theological?—It is.

3450. Have you any opinion as to the library of the British Museum in this department of literature?—The British Museum contains a very good collection of theological books, at the same time I know that considerable deficiencies exist in that department, which, if a classed catalogue existed, I should be far more able, perhaps, to point out.

3451. Can you at all describe how you would set about forming an alphabetical and a classed catalogue for the Museum, if you were called upon to do it?—I would first catalogue the books in the order in which they are upon the shelves, making two copies of each title; I would then arrange one set of titles alphabetically, and at the same time place the other set in the classes to which they belonged, so that they could go on simultaneously. The only additional expense of classing the catalogue would be the second transcription of the titles.

3452. Can you give the Committee any idea of the expense of forming a catalogue in that way?—I can state what I have given myself for such work, and do pay at present, 2*s.* per hour.

3453. The number of volumes in the Museum is about 220,000; in what period do you think such a collection could be formed?—It would depend upon the number of hands employed; I think that if the country thought such a catalogue desirable, it could be done by having ample assistance certainly within five years.

3454. *Chairman.*] What do you consider to be ample assistance so as to accomplish it in five years?—I am not exactly prepared to state that, but it can be made a matter of exact calculation according to the number of articles that can be done per diem. Some persons will do more than others, and therefore it would depend a good deal upon the talents of the persons employed upon it. Supposing 100 articles were catalogued by one person per day, of course, if 10 persons were employed, 1,000 articles would be done. In naming 100 articles per diem, I speak of printed books; I am aware that it requires longer time to catalogue manuscripts than printed books, because manuscripts often require a minute investigation into their contents before proper titles can be given.

3455. Then, when you state that it might be accomplished in five years, you do not state that upon any previous calculation as to the force and power that would be necessary in order to accomplish it in five years?—Knowing the number of printed works in the Museum, and the number of articles that can by one person be done in a day, such a calculation might be made as would enable the country, by employing an adequate number of assistants, to command the catalogue in five years.

3456. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have referred to the rate of payment at which you have secured assistance in the preparation of your own catalogue; have you procured such assistance as has satisfied you upon that principle and scale of remuneration?—I have paid the sum stated for cataloguing manuscripts; I would not pay in the same proportion for cataloguing books, because I consider that to be a much easier task; but for cataloguing manuscripts I did obtain adequate assistance at that rate. I have recently engaged a person to catalogue some Oriental manuscripts, and I pay him 2*s.* 6*d.* per hour, few persons being qualified to catalogue or describe such manuscripts.

3457. *Chairman.*] You say that you have a classed catalogue yourself?—This is the classed catalogue of my books which I published in the year 1824—[*producing the same*].

3458. What course do you pursue to keep this catalogue in a sufficiently accurate and perfect state to answer the purposes of a classed catalogue of your books?—None in particular, as this catalogue still contains perhaps the best collection of theological books in any recent bookseller's catalogue; it is so full that in most cases it is an index to my stock even now.

3459. Your collection is daily varying?—Undoubtedly.

3460. Then what course do you pursue to keep it up as an accurate classed catalogue of your collection?—By re-supplying myself, as they are sold, with the most important works it contains; still, so far as my stock is concerned, it must in time become obsolete; this observation cannot apply to a public library, the contents of which are of course permanent. I am now preparing another catalogue, which will be a better one than that now produced; when it appears it will supersede

sede the other. Here is a catalogue of manuscripts which I have now in the press —[*producing the same*]; it is classed very minutely.

3461. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you ever purchased any duplicates sold by the British Museum?—Of printed books I have, frequently.

3462. Do you think the books sold as duplicates have been judiciously parted with?—Certainly not formerly.

3463. To what time do you refer?—I should say that, to my own knowledge, within the last eight or ten years they have been much more careful in the sales of duplicates as to what copies and what articles they threw out; but formerly it appeared to have been done without care, and without any proper knowledge almost, because articles of extreme interest, possessing sometimes important manuscript notes, have been sold amongst the duplicates of the Museum, and copies belonging to particular collections, such as the library of James the First, or of Charles the First, interesting from such circumstances, were thrown out, which no officers of the Museum would now think of parting with. I have had some very interesting ones of that kind in my own possession.

3464. Was there not once rather a celebrated book sold, written by Henry the Eighth against Luther, and supposed to have been a presentation copy from that King to Archbishop Cranmer, with Cranmer's manuscript notes in it?—I have bought that book myself by auction three times.

3465. And which was originally in the library of the British Museum?—Undoubtedly, because it had the mark of having been a duplicate, and had been parted with as such. On the book is stamped the date when it was originally sold; and this instance illustrates my observation as to the carelessness with which duplicates were thrown out formerly.

3466. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] As you say that copy has been sold three times, do you wish the Committee to understand that it was not excluded at any recent period from the Museum?—Certainly not; but I would have thought it very desirable for the Museum, at one of these sales, to have secured it again, and to have replaced it in the collection from whence it had been taken.

3467. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you remember Luther's copy of his German translation of the Bible of the date of 1541, being sold?—Yes.

3468. What is the commercial value of that book apart from the autographs in it?—It is hard to say; it is a fancy book; unquestionably it is not the latest edition of Luther's version edited by himself, which was printed in the year 1545; I should suppose, however, it might be worth 10 or 15 guineas, if in fine condition.

3469. Do you remember the sum at which it was sold?—Yes, I do; I was the last bidder for it, except the Museum, it sold for 255 guineas.

3470. Then its chief value was to be found in its containing the autograph of Luther?—Not Luther's alone; it contained several other autographs of Protestant reformers; its chief value arose from the kind of history attached to it, it having, as was said belonged successively to these several reformers. There were the autographs of Luther, Melancthon, Œcolampadius, Bugenhagen, &c.

3471. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The copy of which you are speaking was formerly in the possession of Mr. George Hibbert?—It was, and before that in the possession of the late Mr. Edwards, the bookseller.

3472. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you ever met with a curious Bible with Cranmer's autograph in it, which was sold from the Museum?—I once saw such a book in the house of Messrs. Payne and Foss, but I know nothing as to how or when it was parted with.

3473. Had it the duplicate stamp of the Museum upon it?—I do not remember that, but I remember seeing the autograph of Cranmer upon its title page.

3474. Was there not another copy of the same book you have just mentioned, namely, Luther's German translation of the Bible, 1541, recently sold for a much less sum?—Yes.

3475. What constituted the difference in value?—The autographs in the latter copy were accidentally overlooked in the catalogue when the book was sold, and some of the autographs themselves had been partially erased; it sold for the sum of 1*l.* 7*s.* It was subsequently offered to me for 30 guineas by the party who bought it, and I tendered it at 35 guineas to the gentleman for whom I bid 250 guineas for Mr. Hibbert's copy in the previous year, but he declined it; it was subsequently sold to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, for 50 guineas.

3476. You are aware that the British Museum prints various works?—I am.

3477. What do you think of the expediency of an institution like that turning publishers?—

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publishers?—With regard to the description of particular collections in the Museum such as the Elgin marbles, the Townley collection of antiques, the minerals, insects, coins, prints, &c., I think the Museum might, advantageously to the public, in a cheap form, publish descriptions of these collections; in such a form they would be highly useful to artists engaged in scientific pursuits, and other persons. If such synopsis of the contents of the Museum existed, printed neatly at a very moderate expense, they could but be highly beneficial and advantageous to the country, and make the contents of the Museum more extensively useful.

3478. You know the Gallery of Antiquities in the Museum, which is rather a large and expensive publication?—I do.

3479. Do you think the publication of that work is managed well, being published as it is at long intervals and at great expense?—It is certainly very expensive; but as a work of luxury for the upper classes of society, perhaps it is more desirable to see it in its present form; but with a view to promote generally amongst the people a taste for the fine arts, and also for the benefit of artists, it is less useful than if it were in a cheaper and yet sufficiently handsome form.

3480. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] As a work of art, is it in your judgment superior to any work of the Dilletanti Society, or to any work in any collection, British or Continental, that you know, looking at the style of the engravings?—I should say that it is equal to the publications of the Dilletanti Society, and superior to most foreign works of the kind that I know.

3481. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you not consider it desirable that it should be published at [illegible]lar intervals, with a view to secure even a moderate sale for the work?—No[illegible]bt it would be better that the public should know at what intervals to expec[illegible]e work, it would also tend considerably to promote its sale; I can speak, how[illegible]r, better with reference to the book department in the Museum than with rega[illegible]o the other departments, and I am sure it would be very desirable to every one [illegible]nected with literary pursuits, to have a classed catalogue of the extensive and valuable collection of printed books and manuscripts contained in the British Museum.

3482. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you any general suggestions to make with reference to the management of the library of the Museum?—I have nothing to say as to its management; the officers in the book department, to whom I have had occasion to mention works that were deficient, if they thought them of sufficient consequence to be in the Museum, have generally purchased them, and much more so recently than formerly. I have been told repeatedly by Mr. Baber, some years back, that the fund for purchasing books was very limited, but it has recently been enlarged, and I have always found the greatest readiness on the part of the librarians to listen to any suggestions of desiderata in the library, and as to their being supplied if the funds at the time permitted it.

3483. *Chairman.*] The work that you have now produced, being the commencement of your new catalogue of manuscripts, is not royal octavo?—It is not; it is demy octavo.

3484. Do you consider the demy octavo a sufficient size to use in printing a catalogue of manuscripts?—I do.

3485. Would the expense of an edition of a catalogue printed on royal octavo be considerably more than if it was printed on demy octavo?—It would be more for this reason, that the paper and printing would necessarily cost more; but as more matter would be got into the page, it could be, therefore, but little more expensive if the royal octavo size is thought better for the purpose. Where facsimiles or specimens of particular manuscripts are given, the royal octavo size is sometimes the most desirable.

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Jovis, 12° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Compton.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. R. Colborne.
Mr. Baring.	Mr. Thornely.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Olinthus Gregory, Esq., LL.D., F.R.A.S., called in; and Examined.

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3486. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich?—I am.

3487. And one of the board of visitors of the Royal Observatory?—Yes.

3488. Are you at all acquainted with the constitution and general administration of the British Museum?—Not very intimately. I have attended to it in some measure, especially in consequence of seeing the report of the Committee of the last year.

3489. Are you acquainted with the evidence which was delivered last year before the Committee to inquire into the affairs of the British Museum?—I have read it, but not very attentively, as my own occupations are very heavy; my attention has not been drawn to the subject above two or three weeks; of course I turned to it with very much interest.

3490. From the acquaintance you have had with the Museum, should you consider that it is in such a state as to satisfy scientific men and the wants of the public?—I should think not at all.

3491. With reference to the library, what opinion should you be disposed to give?—I should think the library, if it does not contain more than 220,000 books, must be altogether inadequate to meet the wishes and desires and reasonable expectations of literary men or inquiring men in this metropolis.

3492. Do you think it is possible for the public, or even for the Trustees, to know accurately the contents of the library unless they have catalogues, both alphabetical and classed?—I think it is essential, both to the institution and to the convenience of the public, that there should be well-arranged catalogues, and farther, that a catalogue should be immediately undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining precisely what books there now are. This seems quite necessary in order to prepare the way for such an augmentation of the library as may be deemed expedient.

3493. In order to purchase judiciously you think it is absolutely necessary to have a good classed catalogue of the library?—I think quite so.

3494. And equally so in order to facilitate the researches of learned men and the public in general?—Doubtless.

3495. Are you acquainted with the plan of classification adopted in the library at Petersburgh?—Only from the account, which is a very admirable one, in the last report. I have only read it cursorily, yet so as to say, that though it is perhaps a little too minute, it would furnish very valuable hints.

3496. Have you any opinions which you have matured upon the subject of the classification of the library with which you can furnish the Committee?—I have several hints before me; I think I should not be right in saying they are matured, because I have so recently brought my mind to the subject, but it is possible that the hints may be of some little value, and I shall be happy to make them known to the Committee if it is thought right.

3497. Will you have the goodness to state them?—I would first present simply a kind of outline of the divisions into which I think a library might be very well arranged; but in order to make it of any value, or adequate to the

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demands and reasonable expectations of the public, I should say that the books, instead of being 220,000, as I understand them to be, ought to be at least 600,000. The king's library at Paris contains about 650,000; and I remember being informed that at Munich, with a population not equal to our Birmingham, there is a library of about 250,000 volumes; and therefore to have such a library as would be worthy of a British Museum, and at all meet the wishes either of scientific men in any department of science or any class of literary men, I should say that it must be at least so extensive as to contain 600,000 printed volumes, and in that case I conceive it should be in at least six divisions. I would however say here, that it would be very possible that in the arrangement of a library deviations from a strictly logical plan would occasionally be required on practical considerations, and that even the character of the majority of the books now in the library might tend to modify any arrangement that might be attempted. But I would first present this as a hasty outline. A library in six divisions might be thus constituted:—First, Intellectual Sciences, in six sections; secondly, Natural Sciences, in several sections, 10 or 12 or more; thirdly, the Exact Sciences, pure, mixed, and applied. The fourth I think might be devoted to the Fine Arts, and useful arts and manufactures, in two sections at least; and the fifth I think should be devoted to History, Biography, and Chronology, and there would be several sections which could be easily defined. The sixth to General Literature, languages, bibliography, belles lettres, &c., of course including grammars, lexicons, classics, poetry, &c., voyages and travels, periodical and miscellaneous literature, of various kinds and of different countries; these also could be readily specified for arrangment. Such a division at least as this would, in my judgment, be quite necessary in order to constitute such a library as any man devoted to literature or science, or indeed any well-informed man of inquiry, would expect to find in the British Museum.

3498. Do you think there are any great practical difficulties in the way of accomplishing such a division of the library?—I should think not at all, taking for granted that the pecuniary requisites can be met; no difficulty I mean but what can be readily surmounted, if men of adequate information and practical habits in different departments were employed.

3499. Have you any idea of the pecuniary cost of such a classification?—I have not; my attention has not been directed to that point.

3500. Do you think it likely that it would be so costly a work as to prevent its being accomplished?—I should say not at all.

3501. You think there is nothing to prevent the division of the library according to your plan, nor the publication of a classed catalogue corresponding with such divisions?—I should conceive not at all; I think I should find no difficulty myself in suggesting a plan which would accomplish the whole.

3502. Have you visited the library of the Museum lately?—Not within the last twelvemonth or so; I have never so visited it as to become intimately acquainted with it.

3503. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] The answers which you have given have had reference rather to the volume of evidence printed by order of the House upon this subject last year, than to the results of your own knowledge, observation and experience in the matter?—Yes; the only fact upon which I have grounded all my thoughts upon the subject of the library, has been the simple fact that it contains only 220,000 volumes.

3504. And you conceive that such an amount, admitting for the moment that that is the amount, is inadequate to meet the wants of any one class of the people who may consult it?—I cannot but think altogether.

3505. Do you know the extent of the collections in the British Museum, in any one department?—No; I have merely visited them in a very cursory manner at different times, but never so as to acquaint myself with what is actually there; nor should I regard myself as competent to give a decided opinion in any other way than as to the proper basis of a general arrangement, and what I think the library should contain.

3506. Then, without knowing what may be the contents of the Museum in any one department, you say that the aggregate number of books, assumed to be 220,000, is itself an evidence of the general imperfection which you would desire to see remedied?—Earnestly, with reference to the books.

3507. Mr. *Hawes*.] With regard to the number of volumes, the fact, stated to

to be assumed, you found upon the authority of the officers of the Museum in the last year's Report?—Yes.

3508. Will you have the goodness to look at the Parliamentary return now shown to you, and state what is the number there stated to be in the library?—The number in 1821 was 115,925; that I presume was before the King's library was removed, and then the addition of the other, with some purchases, makes 218,957.

3509. Speaking of a library of that extent, you have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that there are no practical difficulties in the way of classifying and arranging it according to your plan?—I should think none at all.

3510. The addition of 20,000 volumes would not make any alteration in your opinion, would it?—None the slightest.

3511. Do you think that the space in which the present library is accommodated has been economised in the Museum?—I should think not; though perhaps I ought to say that though I have been two or three times in the library, I have spent much more of that time in very interesting conversation with one of the functionaries, than I have in examining the arrangement of the books; but I have had a feeling that it was inadequate to meet even the views that I should have in going there.

3512. Do you think the space which has been employed in accommodating the library has been economised?—No; not at all.

3513. Do you think that the space in which the King's library is placed, and in which there are about 70,000 volumes, has been economised, or do not you think that a much greater number of books might be accommodated in the same space with good arrangement, the size of the room being 370 feet by 40?—I should think that a room of that size might hold more than 200,000 volumes.

3514. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the answer which you have now given, do you refer to any other room in which 200,000 volumes are contained, or do you give that answer upon a general impression that you could contrive to place the number of books which you have stated—in the dimensions of 300 feet by 40?—I attempted an estimate for six divisions, each containing 100,000, and my idea was that with a proper arrangement 100,000 books might be contained, or nearly 100,000 in a library of 100 feet long and 50 wide, with adequate height.

3515. Does that answer imply the filling up of the intermediate space, as in the manner of the Bodleian library, and some old libraries in colleges, or does it merely imply the ordinary arrangement of shelves along the walls?—It does not imply the latter at all; I should avoid as much as possible bringing the books, except perhaps the smallest, into contact with the walls.

3516. Will you state your abstract views of the mode of arranging a library, so as to include 100,000 volumes in a space of 100 feet by 50 broad?—I have prepared a paper, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will deliver in, containing an explanation of my views upon the subject.

[*The same was delivered in and read, as follows:*]

The annexed plan and section will serve to elucidate my notion of the arrangement of library apartments *en suite*, while they will help to render intelligible my suggestions as to the manner of arranging each apartment, for the reception of 100,000 volumes.

Length of each apartment, 100 feet, breadth 50, height 40, height of book-shelf frames 28 feet clear.

The light admitted partly * from sky-lights, L, L, &c., and partly from windows pointed, as W, W, transverse section.

S, S, S, S, in the plan, show the position of the *double* book-shelves, arranged all round each apartment, except at the space for doors, &c. as marked. These shelves, *not* proposed to be in contact with the walls, but at least *five* feet from them. The shelves, moreover, to receive double rows of books, so arranged (backs outwards) that there shall be access to them (*by the attendants only*) both on the side next to the visitors and the side next to the wall. The back and front tiers of books should be separated by a light brass or other metallic net-work; and there should be facilities for occasional ventilations, or the application of such scents as are known to preserve books. The frames for the reception of the books being 28 feet high, light iron galleries, marked g, g, &c. in the transverse section,

* This is not meant to preclude the introduction of other windows lower down in the wall, but to supply the principal light from above, shooting across nearly at an angle of 45°.

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section, should run all round, that the attendants may have the more ready access to the books.

D, D, D, &c. mark the places of desks for visitors . . . A, A, A, &c. accommodations for the attendants.

A′, A′, A′, &c. others for occasional use.

The broken lines — . . . — . . . —, marked, *f*, *f*, *f*, &c., which run round between the visitors' desks and the shelves, indicate a light wire or other fence, with a few light gates, to be open and shut only by the attendants, — for the purpose of preserving the books, and keeping all from access, except such as might receive occasional permission from the Directors.

Octavos require 100 square feet for 800 volumes, and therefore 12,500 feet of surface for 100,000 octavo volumes. The proposed arrangement would yield 12,768 feet of surface.

$$[(82\times4)+(32\times4)]\ 28 = 456\times28 = 12{,}768 \text{ square feet.}^*$$

If in any division of the library, folios and quartos should so preponderate that the average space could not be taken upon octavos; then let compartments 6 feet 9 inches high, and 6 inches deep, be placed in *contact with the walls* for the reception of *duodecimos et inf.*

30 square feet will well receive 360 duodecimos; and therefore shelves 6 feet 9 inches high, all round each apartment, would receive 22,700 duodecimo volumes.

Note.—If the gallery that leads to the several apartments, or divisions, be 12 or 14 feet wide, and 10 feet high, the space above it (30 feet) may either be subdivided into apartments for different minor attendants, or be made into a well-lighted gallery for zoological specimens, works of art, or antiquities.

3517. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know anything of the proportion which the folios and quartos bear to the octavos and duodecimos in the King's library, as to the superficial feet covered by each?—No.

3518. Do you know the proportion which they bear in any other great public library either in England or on the Continent?—No; I have not observed accurately.

3519. On what grounds do you assume the octavo to be the medium size in the collections of any great public library?—I have not observed in any great public library how far there is a preponderance of folios and quartos; and therefore, feeling there might be some doubt about it, I endeavoured to provide for any deficiency of room growing out of a preponderance of folios and quartos, which applies principally to the older, by disposing of 12 mos. and smaller books, as I should in my own library; that is, by putting them in a measure out of sight; and therefore I have, in the plan given in, provided additional compartments for the reception of the duodecimos; and such a measure, I think, would bring back the the average to octavos. But, doubtless, to form any tolerable estimate of what could be done in such a case, it would be necessary, as I have already suggested, to have a correct list prepared of the books now in the library, as well as of their kinds and sizes.

3520. For the purposes of the present inquiry you would desire to have not merely an alphabetical catalogue or a classed catalogue, but a list of the sizes of the volumes in folio, in quarto, in octavo, and in duodecimo?—If I were required to make a correct estimate, I should endeavour to make such estimate, not merely for the purpose of ascertaining what the size of the library should be, but what are the books actually in it, that I might apply the information gained to other purposes at the same time.

3521. Necessarily you would require to know first of all what is the area occupied by the folios, for instance, before you could provide accommodation on the walls for the 600,000 volumes?—Yes, if that were the main object; but if my object were simply to say, I conceive that upon the average 100,000 volumes can be got into a room of such a size, and I felt also that before the precise mode would be determined upon, it would be necessary to know how many books, and of what kinds they were, I should rather propose a plan which should ascertain the two facts at once, before I proceeded beyond a mere average guess as to what would be the case. That average guess has done something, if it be no more than this; that it has led me to think that a room as large as that which now contains the King's library, might, if it were suitably arranged, receive a great many more books.

3522. Mr.

* If the height of the tiers of shelves were only three-fourths of this, then each apartment must be lengthened one-fourth.

3522. Mr. *Hawes.*] Should you think it a good and wise mode of building extensively for the accommodation of a public library without consulting literary men or librarians as to the space to be required, or as to the arrangement to be made?—Certainly not. I should regard that as essential to setting about the inquiries properly.

3523. If, therefore, the architect should not have previously consulted the librarians, do you think it is likely that the best and wisest economy of space can be adopted?—I should think the probabilities were very much against it.

3524. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The last question has assumed as a fact that the architect has not, directly or indirectly, been put in communication with the officers of the respective departments, and particularly with the officers in charge of the printed book department, which forms the subject of the present examination. Have you any information which you can state to the Committee as to whether the fact be, or be not, so?—No; I have no information whatever about it. I simply answer the question as proposed.

3525. You have referred to the volume of evidence printed by the order of the House of Commons upon the subject of the British Museum last year; do you in that volume find any evidence upon this point?—No; I have not found any such evidence, nor have I looked for it, for that point did not come to my mind with interest.

3526. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have seen the zoological collection in the Museum?—Not to examine it with any attention.

3527. Should you conceive it possible that such collection could be well and economically accommodated without the architect coming into close communication with the officers of the Museum, so as to ascertain beforehand what space and what arrangements were necessary for the exhibition?—Unless the architect knew a great deal more of zoology than I do, I am sure such an omission would be highly inexpedient.

3528. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] From the volume to which you have already referred, can you state to the Committee that, directly or indirectly, the architect has not been in communication with the officers in charge of the different divisions of the zoological department?—No; my thoughts have not been drawn at all to the question.

3529. Mr. *Hawes.*] In the evidence given before the Committee last year, when the question was put whether Mr. Children, who is one of the officers in the zoological department, had received any written communication from the secretary, or had seen the plans by Sir Robert Smirke before they were adopted, his answer was, that he had seen the plans of Sir Robert Smirke in the Secretary's hands, but was not consulted by the trustees nor by the architect as to any suggestions for the arrangement of the zoological collection; do you think that shows discretion on the part either of trustees, officers or architects?—May I be allowed to say, that though my mind is very decided upon it, I feel some hesitation as to answering the question.

3530. In another portion of the evidence given by Mr. König, who is the head of the geological department, it is stated in answer to a question to this effect "Then at present you have not light which will enable you to measure the angles of a chrystal?" Answer, "No." To the next question "Have you ever made representations to that effect to the Trustees, or to the architect, or to your brother officers?" the answer is "I have reported both the want of ventilation and of light, but I suppose the Trustees are not able to remedy the evil." Do you think that shows that attention to the necessary duties of Trustees, directing a great national institution, which might be expected from their high name and character?—I should say the same with respect to this as with respect to the preceding question.

3531. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The answers which you have now given assume, as the questions put to you assume, the accuracy of the statements contained in the quotations which have been read?—Yes.

3532. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know the hours of admission to the library?—I think they are from ten to four on certain days.

3533. Would you extend those hours of admission?—I should think very much.

3534. Both in the morning and in the evening?—Both.

3535. Do you at all object to opening the reading-room in the evening?—I have not a decided opinion about it; I should see no objection myself to the

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reading-room being opened in the evening, provided the room was made fire-proof; but I should hope that amongst the improvements that would be introduced into the Museum would be such as would make every room in the library a reading-room.

3536. Provided of course the rooms were all fire-proof?—I did not contemplate how that might be; but my idea was, that supposing some such divisions as I have been speaking of were adopted, and from 40 to 50 or 60, or it might be more individuals, were admitted into those rooms from as early a time in the morning as it might be light enough for reading, till that time in the evening when lamp-light should be required, and they were distributed through the rooms, there would be much less occasion for a reading-room than now. I do not mean to say that it should preclude it altogether.

3537. *Chairman.*] You suggested that it would be a good alteration to open a reading-room in the evening?—One room. If all the rooms are made reading-rooms I should not propose it; but if there were only one room, I should think it desirable that it should be so.

3538. In that regulation, do you contemplate the keeping open the whole body of the library, so that the readers who are there in the evening may procure books from all parts of the library, or do you think that an arrangement should be made that the books to be perused in these evening hours should be brought from the body of the library into the reading-room prior to the lights being required?—If it were thought right to have a separate reading-room, I should say that the books for the readers who should assemble in the room for evening reading should be asked for the day before or so, in order that they might be there ready for use. There is a something in that question which I think would go a little further than that, at least in my contemplation of the matter. My idea would be to have the library separated, made into six or seven divisions, and as many apartments, and the readers whose attention would be drawn to one of the classes of subjects to be found in those respective divisions would go into that one room and not want to go anywhere else; and they might be admitted at an early hour. At certain seasons of the year, I see no objection to their going in at six in the morning and continuing till eight in the evening: that is, that each of the six or seven rooms should be open to readers for that time: of course there must be such arrangements made as to the attendants that would make the pressure of labour not unreasonable. But if arrangements of that kind were so made that the hours in which the Museum should be open were regulated by the length of daylight reading, and that the individuals should be admitted into the apartments in those respective divisions, then the necessity for full attendance in an evening reading-room would be very much diminished (I do not say that it would be altogether done away with), and then the risk that might arise from having an evening reading-room would be diminished also.

3539. Would you at no part of the year keep the reading-room open except during the hours of daylight?—If ample security from risk by fire could be provided, I should say keep them open; but if men of adequate knowledge, as architects and persons who heat and ventilate rooms, should say that there would be risk, then I think such an idea as I have in part suggested would in a great measure diminish the disadvantages that would arise from persons being precluded going into those rooms for reading by lamp-light.

3540. Supposing perfect security against fire to be obtained, at what hour in the morning would you have the library opened, and to what hour in the evening would you keep it open?—I should still have it open in the summer time at six o'clock; in other seasons varying according to the modifications of daylight; and in the evening I should recommend that all the rooms should be kept open till nine o'clock. There are hundreds of men in this metropolis who are anxious to obtain information, who are altogether precluded by such an arrangement as that which now exists; they never can enter the Museum.

3541. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know any institution in this or any other country in which an access so large as that which you have pointed out as desirable is given?—No, I do not; but I should like, if there be a change in the British Museum, that other countries should be set an example.

3542. Do you know an instance in this country, in any library supported by subscription of its own members, in which such accommodation as that which you now state to be desirable is asked and obtained by members for their own use?

use?—The library belonging to the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, which is a library supported by their own contributions, is open every evening till nine o'clock, and I am not sure whether it is not until ten.

3543. Is it open at six o'clock in the morning?—I think not.

3544. Is that a library to which the world at large have access?—No.

3545. Is not it rather in the nature of a library belonging to a large family, to which the members of that family only have access?—It is open to some hundreds of individuals.

3546. Are they all of the same corps?—They are of two corps; but that instance suggests something to me in reference to a question which was put as to the supposed danger of having lights in the evening. There no danger has resulted, although servants have access to the library when they go to exchange their masters' books. There are two rooms open constantly every evening, and I believe more than five-sixths of the year they have lamp-light.

3547. What is the extent of the library?—It is a small library; 10,000 or 12,000 books.

3548. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know the library of the London Institution?—Yes.

3549. That is open of an evening, is it not?—I should think so.

3550. Have you heard of any inconvenient consequences resulting from that?—None whatever.

3551. Do you apprehend any such inconveniences as to justify a denial to the public of the use of the National library in the evening?—I cannot say that I anticipate any evil that would result, provided those precautions which I have alluded to were taken.

3552. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] What security would you have for the books contained in each of the separate rooms, even although the room itself should be fire-proof, if they were open by artificial light?—I should not wish to be understood as very especially urging lamp-light or candle-light: supposing an arrangement could be made that should receive from 300 to 400 persons the whole day, it is only upon the supposition that you can have but one reading-room, and that a very small room, that I would strongly urge lamp-light.

3553. Mr. *Hawes.*] Supposing the present reading-room to continue with its regulations as it is, do you think there would be any inconvenience in extending the hours of admission till nine o'clock in the evening?—I do not.

3554. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] What arrangements would you make, supposing the reading-room to be open from six o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, for cleansing the apartments?—The daily cleansing might be done without much difficulty before six o'clock in summer; and as to any more entire and complete cleansing, I think first one division and then another should be closed for a week or ten days, or whatever time might be required, and that at least a fortnight's notice should be given to the readers that such apartment would be shut at such a time and for such a time; and when the room of any one division was thus closed, I would not have the room of another division closed.

3555. But supposing the hours of admission to be regulated by the hours of daylight, it would entail the necessity of the operation of daily cleansing being performed by artificial light?—Yes, sometimes perhaps.

3556. Then what security would you have against the carelessness of the housemaid or other accident?—I do not know that I can suggest any other modes than what are made use of in various similar cases. I have no doubt that various plans might be easily adopted that would prevent all risk in this partial cleansing.

3557. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you take any very special securities in your own library against your own housemaids?—No.

3558. Mr. *Compton.*] Supposing your plan of opening six separate rooms were adopted, how many attendants do you think would be required, supposing they were open from six in the morning till eight at night?—That would be a matter of detail that would be easily arranged. I think the attendants that took the duty in the morning should be relieved at one o'clock for instance.

3559. Would not a greater number be required for the security of the books?—I think that about four regularly attending, supposing there are 60 readers admitted, would be sufficient to take care of the books, the readers having no access to the books.

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3560. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In all the answers which you have given you have stated your opinion on abstract grounds, and not upon observation of the results in any other public institution?—No, for this reason, that mine is altogether a scheme, growing out of what I suppose to be the exigencies of the Museum.

3561. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you acquainted with the nature of the governing body of the British Museum?—I have noticed it in the report.

3562. It consists of official men and high public functionaries, and men of very distinguished rank; do you think that the description of governing body most desirable for such an institution as the British Museum?—When I say I should think it not the most desirable, I am sure it will not be supposed that I mean to imply any blame upon a single individual of the trust.

3563. Do you think the admission of scientific men to share in the government desirable or not?—Very desirable, as well as some of the functionaries that are or should be appointed librarians and curators, and so on.

3564. Would you admit some of the officers to a share in the general government of the institution?—Doubtless.

3565. Supposing a plan should be proposed something to this effect, that the Trustees should consist of individuals elected by certain learned societies, that in them should be vested the absolute appointment of the principal officers of the Museum, and that the officers in their turn should form a board for the executive government of the Museum; do you think such a plan would be likely to work well?—I should be a little afraid about it.

3566. Will you state to what part of it you object?—My objection would be of this kind; that most learned societies are too much under the influence of coteries for me to have full confidence in the various elections that might thus be made.

3567. You object to the selection being placed in the hands of learned societies; you do not object to learned men being elected Trustees?—No; I think it would be very desirable if it were only to excite an interest in learned men in the prosperity of the institution.

3568. In whose hands would you place the appointment?—I scarcely know how to answer that.

3569. Is it that you have not sufficiently considered the subject, or do you feel any delicacy in the question?—It is that I do not precisely know how to separate the answer to that specific question from the general view of the manner in which the government of the institution should be constituted.

3570. Do you see any objection to placing in the hands of one of the Ministers of the day the appointment of the Trustees, requiring it only as a condition that a certain portion of the Trustees should be drawn from scientific bodies, or from amongst the ranks of scientific men?—I think I should. My objection there would lie very much in the same direction as the objection to the present constitution of the Trustees. Several of the Ministers of the day, if they had nothing to do but to attend to the concerns of the British Museum, would, I have no doubt, manage it well; but they have so much upon their thoughts of so much more importance, that a divided attention would, I fear, compel them, of necessity, to leave such appointment in other hands.

3571. Then, in point of fact, do you think it desirable that there should be some one superintending officer, some man of eminent literary rank, in whom should be vested the appointment of Trustees?—No, I should not quite think so; but permit me to say, that my views upon the subject are more intended as suggestions for consideration than anything else.

3572. Mr. *Baring.*] Will you have the goodness to state your views?—My views would require also a very considerable augmentation of departments and officers. I think, for example, that there should either be a librarian and an assistant-librarian, or two joint librarians for each division of the library; and that there should be from 14 to 15 curators and assistant-curators for the different departments of zoology, mineralogy, conchology, and so on, into which the general purposes of the Museum should be divided. Then my view would be, that it might be well for those to elect annually or once in three years, from amongst themselves, subject to the ratification of the Trustees, a Director-in-chief of the institution. I should say, of course, the new appointments should be filled by men of reputation, if not of eminence, in their respective departments.

3573. Have you anything further to suggest upon this part of the subject?—I would

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I would farther suggest whether it would not be desirable that some of the subordinate appointments in each department and division of the Museum and library should be occupied by well-instructed and intelligent young men, whose thirst for knowledge might be kept alive by what they see around them, and who might thus receive an admirable training for the higher and more responsible posts; and would it not be well for from four to six of the higher officers, curators, librarians, &c., to be elected as associate trustees or governors, one of them retiring from that appointment every year, or two of them every two years, and for the same number, from four to six, to be chosen by the present Trustees from among themselves, and retire periodically in the same manner; and that these two sets of associate trustees constitute together a superintending council, to receive reports and suggestions from the curators, librarians and others periodically, and decide what measures shall be adopted accordingly; such measures, if reaching beyond the ordinary routine to be referred for ratification to the entire body of Trustees, the said council or committee of management and reference constituting a part of that body, and convened with them on such occasions. And in any case of momentous difference I would suggest that the minority should possess the power of appealing to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for final decision; or perhaps of previously calling in a properly constituted independent board of visitors, men of eminence in the various branches of literature and science, and of enlarged views, of high honour and probity. Such a plan as this taken at large, besides producing other beneficial effects, would interest a number of talented men in different departments of knowledge who are now altogether indifferent as to the utility or prosperity of this National institution.

3574. In making appointments to the several situations in the Museum, would your object be to encourage literary men of merit, or to look solely to the advantage of the institution itself, considering the encouragement of merit as merely a collateral and incidental advantage?—I should think the two would be very intimately blended.

3575. But which would be the main dominant object which would guide you in the appointment?—The first object, of course, would be with me, if it were my business to attempt to remodel the Museum, to attend to the interests of the institution itself; but I should next feel an entire persuasion that if I could bring men of science, men of talent, and men of general information, forward in such a way that their opinion should be occasionally taken, and their responsibility involved, I should, by so interesting them, promote knowledge and science, and therefore very much promote the general purposes of the British Museum.

3576. You would consider the preservation of the Museum, and its being kept up in that state which is most advantageous for the public, as the first object, and the encouragement to literary men as a second and incidental one?—Altogether incidental, except in so far as frequent admission to the appointments in the Museum would be a high encouragement to literary men, to men who pursue or promote knowledge.

3577. But you do not mean to intimate an opinion that the Government of the country should not encourage literary men by any other means in their power?—No; my opinion with regard to elèves being trained up for the department would be simply this, that a number of intelligent young men would be trained and fitted for the discharge of the duties of the various departments of the institution better by being brought into it early than in any other way.

3578. Do you think a person actively engaged in scientific pursuits, and especially in extending the limits of knowledge, would be a fit person to be appointed as curator over any one of the departments, or should you say that a person of inferior pretensions would be better suited to that office?—Speaking so far as my own knowledge goes, with one splendid exception perhaps, namely, that of Sir John Herschel, I should say that usually a man very deeply absorbed in science would not be the fittest man to undertake the management of any department of the institution. I make an exception with respect to Sir John Herschel, because there is nothing that he would see it right to undertake, whether it be a matter of theory or of practice, that he would not execute with judgment, taste, activity, and the most comprehensive views.

3579. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Do you know enough of the actual state of the

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British Museum, with respect to the employment of young men, to state how far your general views are, or are not, supported by the existing system?—No; I know so little of the actual detail of the British Museum, that I should not be competent to answer as to that.

3580. You do not know how many young men are at this moment employed?—No; I have not the pleasure of knowing more than two or three of the present functionaries of the Museum, for all of whom I have a very high respect.

3581. Do you know any foreign libraries?—The only foreign library I know is that of Paris.

3582. Do you know in what state their catalogue is?—No, I do not know at all.

3583. Or whether there be a catalogue?—No; when I went over the library there I found the facilities so great for all the information I required, that I had no occasion to refer to a catalogue.

3584. You mean facilities from the living catalogue, Mr. Van Prat?—The principal person to whom I applied was Abel Remusat, who is now dead. The moment I went to him, or so soon as he ascertained the bent of my inquiries, he appointed two or three young men. He said tell me what department of the library you wish especially to examine, and these shall go with you; everything you wish shall be shown to you; and I was exceedingly delighted with the demeanour and intelligence of those young men.

3585. Do you know the hours at which the Paris library is open, or the number of holidays?—I do not recollect; but I do not think there are many holidays.

Sir *Harris Nicolas*, K.C.M.G., called in; and Examined.

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3586. Mr. *Hawes.*] WHAT is your opinion of the general management of the British Museum as respects the officers, and the facilities and conveniences they afford to the literary public?—I am of opinion that the officers use every exertion in their power to render the Museum useful to the public; that they are attentive to their duties, and show the utmost courtesy to all persons who have occasion to refer to them upon matters connected with their situations.

3587. On the score of the attention of the officers, and the facilities to be afforded, as far as their power extends, the public has nothing to complain of, in your opinion?—I consider that the public has nothing whatever to complain of with respect to the manner in which the officers perform their duties.

3588. With regard to the constitution of the British Museum, the governing body consisting of men of high rank and public functionaries, do you think that the most desirable for an institution like the British Museum?—Certainly not. It has always appeared to me to be a great anomaly.

3589. Why do you consider high public functionaries, and men of rank, not a desirable class from which exclusively to elect Trustees?—With respect to great public functionaries, their time must necessarily be occupied by more important duties; and as to persons of high rank, if they possessed the necessary qualifications, and had proved that fact by their works, they would of course be as eligible as persons who have not the advantage of rank.

3590. You have no doubt as to the inexpediency of selecting such distinguished public functionaries as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor as Trustees?—I have no objection to their being Trustees; but I doubt the expediency of entrusting the whole management of the Museum to them.

3591. If, as in the case of the British Museum, the whole management is confined to those great functionaries, do you feel it to be a great objection that they should be so overloaded with official duties, in addition to their labours at the Museum?—Certainly.

3592. It has been stated in the course of the examination that the Trusteeship of the Museum is looked upon by literary men as the blue ribbon of literature. As a literary man, do you entertain that opinion?—I conceive that not only is the Trusteeship of the British Museum the proper reward of a life spent in the promotion of science and literature, but that it ought to be the natural and certain result of such pursuits. For the same reason as the governors of the Royal Academy are chosen from the most eminent Painters, and the governors of the College of Physicians from the most eminent Physicians, ought

ought the most eminent Scientific and Literary men to be selected to govern an institution for the promotion of Science and Literature.

3593. Has it been made a means of rewarding men who have rendered eminent services to science and literature?—I believe there is no instance of a literary or scientific person having been appointed, solely in consequence of his eminence or his fitness, since the year 1791. Before that year a large proportion of the Trustees were distinguished literary and scientific persons. I ought however to observe, that Sir George Beaumont was elected in 1823, principally I believe, in consequence of his knowledge of the Fine Arts.

3594. Then, if it be in your opinion a fit reward for scientific men, you are not able to state any instances, with the exception alluded to, in which that has been conferred upon them?—None.

3595. You are aware that there is a class of Trustees called elected Trustees, into that class might not literary and scientific men be advantageously elected?—I think that class ought to consist almost entirely of literary and scientific persons.

3596. Do you think there are any practical objections to the harmonious working of such a mixed board of scientific men and men of rank?—On the contrary, I think it would be advantageous, not only to the Museum, but to the general interests of literature and science.

3597. In your opinion, the Trusteeship of the Museum presents an opportunity, which the Government ought to avail itself of, for conferring distinction upon scientific and literary men?—Yes; and by doing so, it would likewise confer great advantage upon the public, because those appointments would secure to the administration of the Museum the advantage of the particular talents or knowledge for which the person selected might be celebrated. The Committee will perhaps permit me to refer to the persons who have been elected Trustees from the year 1753, when the first election took place, to the present time. Of the persons first elected, there were at least six who were eminent in science or literature, and persons of that description continued to be chosen occasionally till the year 1787, when Mr. Astle was elected, who was, I believe, almost the last individual who has been chosen solely in consequence of his literary or scientific reputation.

3598. Will you state the names?—In 1753, William Sloane, James West, Nicholas Hardinge, Charles Gray, William Sotheby, Dr. Thomas Birch, Dr. John Ward and Mr. William Watson; in 1761, Mr. James Harris (the author of Hermes), Daniel Wray, Matthew Duane, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Kaye, Henry Cavendish, Rev. C. M. Cracherode, Thomas Tyrwhitt (the editor of Chaucer), Thomas Astle and Charles Townley. Since that time two Dukes, three Marquises, and seven Earls, besides many younger branches of the Aristocracy, have been elected Trustees, but not a single literary or scientific man.

3599. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the list of Trustees upon the table the following names also appear, and you are requested to state whether you consider them as in the same class as those to whom you have already referred: Sir William Hamilton, in 1788; Sir William Musgrave, in the same year; the Rev. Clayton Cracherode, in 1784; the late John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury; Charles Townley, Esq., in 1791; in the year 1766, Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle?—I consider that down to the year 1791, literary and scientific persons were frequently chosen, and the names now read to me confirm my opinion, because they were all elected before that time.

3600. What is the view which you entertain of the duties of a Trustee, taking the word in the sense in which it is ordinarily applied, and, then, directing your attention to the duties of the officer under that designation in the British Museum, and looking also to any of the Acts of Parliament which have reference to the Museum itself, and which confide the collections to certain individuals as Trustees?—If the term Trustee is to be understood in its ordinary sense, then I have no objection to see the Trustees consist of persons of the highest rank and greatest wealth, for in that sense I consider a Trustee to be a conservator of property, and not a Director of the Institution.

3601. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact, as mere conservators, there would be no objection to place the whole peerage in the Trusteeship?—None whatever.

3602. You are aware that the elected Trustees are chiefly selected from men of rank; are you aware that the elected Trustees have no votes in the elections of other elected Trustees?—I am.

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3603. Do you think that a desirable arrangement?—Under the present system I think it matters little; but if the elected Trustees were, as I submit they ought to be, chosen in consequence of their scientific and literary reputations, then I think it would be an exceedingly objectionable arrangement.

3604. It is assumed that the present Trustees are elected for some merit besides their rank; in that point of view, what is your opinion of excluding them from the choice of other elected Trustees?—In that case I should think it very objectionable.

3605. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Is your great objection that they are men of rank, or is it that they do not act, but leave the work to be done by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord Chancellor?—My objection is that such Trustees as are elected in consequence of their rank only, appear to me to usurp a position, which, upon every principle of policy and justice, properly belongs to men who are distinguished in science and literature; and which is reserved for them in every other country of Europe. I do not mean to say that it would be judicious to elect every eminent scientific or literary man a Trustee of the British Museum; but I would select from that class such as were also known to be men of high character and sound judgment,—men of the world, accustomed to habits of business.

3606. Then your objection is that the present Trustees look upon it too much as a feather, and that they are in fact inactive?—Yes. That the office is sought for, rather as an honorary distinction, than with the view of taking an active part in the administration of its affairs. I do not, however, mean to say, that all the present Trustees are inactive, because I am desirous not to cast any censure upon them; but I wish to be understood that, in my opinion, the same principle which prevailed in electing Trustees of the Museum until the year 1791 ought to be still continued; in other words, that there should not be, in practice, a ban of exclusion against scientific and literary men.

3607. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think that men of such rank are likely to have the best opportunities of selecting the most distinguished men for officers of the Museum?—I should think not.

3608. A former witness was asked whether it was not the case that the appointment of the officers under the present system "must depend upon the accident of an appropriate person having made his way to those Trustees who appoint." The answer to which is, "Literary and scientific men have always friends to write to the Archbishop, the Chancellor, and The Speaker." Do you think that all literary men are so blessed with the acquaintance of such eminent functionaries?—Certainly not.

3609. Then, in point of fact, such high functionaries are not, generally, likely to come into contact with a sufficiently large circle of scientific and literary men in order to enable them to make the best selection?—I should think not; but I understand the question to imply this,—that because the high functionaries alluded to do not come into contact with many literary or scientific men, they are not sufficiently aware of the merits of the individuals; not that they are incompetent to select them, if they did come frequently into contact with them.

3610. But their high rank and their official duty precludes them from possessing that species of knowledge which would render them the fittest judges of the most competent officers?—Very possibly.

3611. Do you consider the great object of the Museum to be the encouragement of science and of literature by its collections and its library?—I consider the great object of the Museum to be to promote the knowledge of literature and science.

3612. As one means of doing that, do you or do you not consider it necessary that accurate catalogues should be accessible to the public, both of the Zoological collections and of the printed books?—I consider full and accurate catalogues in every department of the Museum to be indispensable.

3613. With reference to the catalogue of printed books, is it, in your opinion, as perfect as it ought to be?—I think not. There is no classed catalogue.

3614. The question refers to the catalogue as it stands, such as is accessible to the general reader?—The printed catalogue was made many years ago, and is very imperfect, because it does not, of course, include the subsequent acquisitions to the library; but I am not prepared to condemn the interleaved catalogue, with manuscript additions, which appears to be a good general catalogue.

3615. The

3615. The Committee understand it to be your opinion that a classed catalogue of printed books is desirable?—Certainly.

3616. Would it, or would it not, enable the public to see the desiderata of the library?—It would enable a person who wished to write upon any particular subject to know what books existed upon that subject in the Museum; and by showing what existed, he might ascertain what were wanting.

3617. Do you consider the library in its present state a perfect and good library?—I do not consider it to be a library worthy of the country.

3618. Is it deficient at all, from your knowledge of it, in such books as the Museum is entitled to under the Copyright Act?—It is.

3619. To what do you attribute that, they having the power to furnish themselves with those books?—I believe not so much to the fault of the Officers of the Museum, as to the imperfect character of the Copyright Act, which does not render it sufficiently compulsory upon persons who publish books to send them to the Museum.

3620. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The defect then is in the Legislature, and not in those to whom the Legislature has confided the particular trust?—In a great degree. I have often asked the question, and I have been told that the fault is in the Act.

3621. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it or is it not the fact that they have a series of London Gazettes in the library without the indexes attached to them?—It is the fact, not only that the series of London Gazettes produced to the readers, is imperfect, but that in some cases the volumes are bound up without the indexes, which indexes are not, I believe, to be found in the library.

3622. How do you account for that; is it the fault of the Trustees or of the officers?—Not of the Trustees, because they are probably ignorant of the circumstance; but if the Trustees partly consisted of literary men who had frequent occasion to consult the library, it is very likely that they would have become aware of the defect, and from a regard to their own convenience, if from no other motive, would have had it remedied.

3623. With reference to the Catalogues of Manuscripts, what is your opinion of them?—That they are extremely defective. I speak particularly of the Catalogues of the Harleian, the Cottonian, the King's, and the Additional Manuscripts. The Catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts is very good, and the Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS. is a very fair one.

3624. Can you state any instances of imperfections in the Catalogues of Manuscripts?—I have made memoranda of two or three instances which occurred to me this morning; but I mean to say generally, that from my knowledge of those Manuscripts during the last 15 or 16 years, that all the Catalogues, with the exceptions I have mentioned, are extremely imperfect; and I never spoke to a literary man upon the subject who was not of the same opinion. I will now mention the particular instances to which I have alluded. I will take the Harleian manuscript 2393; the title of it in the Catalogue is "A Poem, Historical, Political and Moral. Its main subject is the unfortunate reign of King Edward the Second. The author at the end calls himself Infortunio, and perhaps might have been Mr. Edmund Spenser." I was much attracted by this description, especially as the Harleian Catalogue notices another copy of this poem, and also supposes it to have been written by Spenser. Misled by this account, I once copied nearly half of the whole poem, intending to print it, when I discovered that it was written by Sir Francis Hubert, and that it was very well known, it having gone through no less than three editions. The error was consequently of importance, as it occasioned me a great deal of useless trouble. The very next article but one, in the Harleian Catalogue, is another striking instance of incorrectness. The Harleian manuscript 2395 is called "An imperfect book in 4to., written by several hands as being an original. It contains part of the Parish Register of Steventon, but in what County that parish is situate, for want of proper helps, I now cannot tell. I believe it is not the town of that name in Hampshire." The person that made this Catalogue must have considered it too much trouble to turn to the Index Villaris, or to any Topographical Dictionary or Gazetteer, to ascertain what county Steventon is in; and even if he had found several places of that name, still he could easily have identified the one in question, because the manuscript contains the name of several incumbents of the parish. I therefore consider it a great defect in a Catalogue, for a person to write four lines, stating

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that he was ignorant of a material fact, of which fact some of the commonest books of reference would have informed him.

3625. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] In what county is it?—I believe, in Berkshire.

3626. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you state any other instance?—I can state another, which occurred very recently. I had occasion the other day, in writing a Legal work, to refer to an ancient writer called Britton. Finding the printed copies of his work very imperfect, I collated the part I required with several manuscripts in the Museum, which were properly referred to in the Catalogue, but the passage was as obscure in all of them as in the printed edition. By accident, however, I turned to the Harleian Manuscript 493, no part of which is attributed to Britton in the Catalogue, but which contains at least the chapter of that writer which I wanted, if not a very considerable portion of the rest of his treatise, and it proved to be the best copy I had seen, as it removed all my difficulties.

3627. Are there many volumes of manuscripts uncatalogued altogether?—I believe there are.

3628. Will you describe those portions of the manuscripts which are uncatalogued?—I do not exactly know what manuscripts are uncatalogued, because I am only cognizant of the existence of such manuscripts in the British Museum as I find mentioned in the catalogues. There is no printed catalogues of the additional manuscripts from No. 5018 to 6803. There is no printed catalogue of the manuscripts in the King's library, or of Dr. Burney's collection, or of the Stepney papers, or of the Mitchell papers.

3629. Have those manuscript catalogues indexes?—No; Dr. Burney's collection of manuscripts is, however, arranged alphabetically, but the others have no reference whatever to them.

3630. Is not that a serious inconvenience to literary men?—Certainly; and I will mention one instance, in which it has been attended with serious effect. I was appointed by the Record Commission to edit the Privy Council Books of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. I ascertained that there was a transcript in the Museum of one of the Council Books, which I caused to be copied, presuming that the original was not in existence; but on accidentally mentioning the fact to Mr. Holmes, one of the assistants in the library, from whose intelligence and zeal I have often derived much benefit, he asked me if I had seen an *original* Council book which had been purchased by the Museum, and which proved on examination to be the original of the one which I had had transcribed, but to which I had no clue whatever.

3631. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know how long before it had been purchased?—I believe two or three years. It was mentioned in the manuscript catalogue, but as those catalogues have no indexes there was no reference to it.

3632. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are there as many as 12 or 13 volumes of catalogues without indexes?—I believe so.

3633. Are the manuscript catalogues, as they now exist, fit for the press?—Of that I am not sure; because as I have not compared the descriptions of the manuscripts with the manuscripts themselves, I am not competent to give an opinion on the point. Those which I have had occasion to refer to, seemed to be well described in the manuscript catalogue.

3634. The secretary of the Museum was asked in the course of the examination last year, whether he ever found the duties imposed upon him as keeper of the manuscripts and secretary clash. The answer is, "I am obliged frequently, at this time of the year, to defer some of my employments as keeper of the manuscripts, in consequence of the pressure of business arising from the secretaryship; but they are employments which can be deferred without the least injury to the establishment, namely, the revision and correction of the manuscript catalogues, and the compilation of those catalogues, which may be as well done at one time of the year as another. It is a rule with me to attend first to that which is the most pressing and the most urgent." Do you think, with reference to the state of the manuscript collection, that there is any duty the keeper of the manuscripts can so well discharge for the benefit of the public as that of completing accurately the manuscript catalogues, and preparing them for the press?—I should say that it was the primary and imperative duty of the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the Museum to devote his whole time to perfecting the catalogue of the manuscripts in his custody.

3635. You think the greater part of the manuscript collection must necessarily

sarily be accurately catalogued in order to make use of it?—Undoubtedly, and there ought to be a general classed catalogue of all the manuscripts in the Museum.

3636. And that the labour imposed upon literary men of searching through whole volumes without indexes is a labour which ought not to be imposed upon them by a public institution?—Certainly. My answer is not intended, however, to impute any neglect, or to cast any blame on the present officers. I am only saying what in my opinion ought to be done.

3637. The neglect of duty, if any, in this case arises from the Trustees having entrusted one officer with the duties of two officers, almost incompatible?—I beg leave to repeat that, if among the Trustees there had been two or three persons who were in the habit of constantly using the library, those defects, as well as most others in the library department, would not, in my opinion, have so long existed. They would have seen what was required, and found means for supplying a remedy, even if a special application to the Government, or to Parliament, for funds, had been necessary.

3638. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware whether the catalogue of the manuscripts be at this moment in progress, and whether the keeper of that department may not be habitually superintending it, even at the moment when his hand is not actually employed personally in the work?—I have no doubt the keeper of the manuscripts devotes as much time as he can to it. But the question being put to me whether it was not the duty of the keeper of the manuscripts to complete the catalogue, the want of which I consider a great reflection upon the Museum, and as the completion of those catalogues would necessarily require the whole of his time, I thought that it bore in some degree upon the fact, implied in a former question put to me, whether the duties of the keeper of the manuscripts were compatible with any other appointment in the Museum.

3639. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know of any forgeries having been committed in the manuscripts in the Museum?—Yes.

3640. Will you state the case?—In nearly every manuscript in the British Museum, to the number of five or six, in which the pedigree of Brydges, Lords Chandos, occurs, the particular line of descent, which was attempted to be established when the barony of Chandos was claimed some years ago, has been interpolated in the most ingenious manner.

3641. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Could such alleged interpolation have been prevented in any institution to which the public had access, as freely as they have to the British Museum, and would you recommend that the access should be limited, in order to prevent the possibility of such an interpolation or mutilation?—I think such interpolations might be prevented, and the same, or even greater access be afforded to the library, if two or more officers of the Museum were to be constantly present in the reading-room.

3642. To watch the proceedings of the readers?—To give a general superintendence over the whole apartments. At present there is only one officer for the two rooms, much of whose time is taken up with applications from the readers respecting the books they require, admitting strangers to the library, &c.; but if there were an officer whose duty it was to pay particular attention to four or five tables only, it would be scarcely possible to make such interpolations, because he would see immediately if a person were writing in the manuscripts, or throwing, as must have been done in the instance which I have mentioned, liquid over the paper, to discolour the ink.

3643. Are the Committee to understand that the manuscripts to which you allude as having been interpolated, having reference to the Chandos claim, would be legal evidence before the House of Lords, they having been taken from the British Museum?—No, they would not be legal evidence.

3644. Then their value would rather be as aids to historical researches elsewhere?—Yes; but although manuscripts in the Museum are not legal evidence they may be alluded to in the speeches of counsel, as you would allude to an historical work.

3645. Did you become personally cognizant of the interpolation or mutilation to which you have now referred in the course of any inquiries in reference to the Peerage claim?—No. But having considerable doubt of the merits of the Chandos claim, and feeling an interest in the question, I examined all the pedigrees of Brydges in the British Museum, thinking that as they were written about the time of the birth of the person from whom the claimant deduced his

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pedigree, he might be mentioned in some of the genealogical MSS. in that collection.

3646. Can you state when you discovered the interpolation in question?—Six or seven years ago.

3647. Did you make known your discovery to the proper authorities?—I mentioned it at the time to Sir Henry Ellis, and he desired me to call upon him some other day, and he would cause it to be noted. Its not having been done may have arisen from its having escaped his recollection.

3648. The alteration was discovered at any rate a considerable time after the decision of the House of Lords upon the question?—Yes, many years.

3649. Have you any means of stating to the Committee with any approximation to accuracy the period at which such interpolation is, in your judgment, assumed to have taken place?—No, I cannot.

3650. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it or is it not your opinion that the catalogues should be kept up even with the contents of the Museum?—Undoubtedly they ought to be so.

3651. The Committee were informed last year by Mr. Forshall, in answer to this question, "Is it not desirable that any work of this description or general descriptive catalogue should always be kept up even with the contents of the Museum?" "I think not; I think it is scarcely possible with a due economy, in the strict sense of the words of the question." Do you agree in that opinion?—Certainly not.

3652. The reason assigned for that was the following: he says, "It depends upon circumstances; supposing for instance that my catalogue of manuscripts was at this day quite complete, and that there was nothing further to be done, I might be three months without any acquisition, and all the establishment of my department would have nothing to do, or very little to do, for those three months; that would be an evil arising if the catalogue were quite complete, in the sense of the question. It is enough to keep it on a general level with our acquisitions." What is your opinion as to delaying the catalogue with a view to employ the leisure hours of the officers?—It seems to me that the latter part of Mr. Forshall's statement contradicts the first. In my opinion, the catalogues ought to be kept on a level with the acquisitions, and such appears from that statement to be Mr. Forshall's opinion also.

3653. You think that any notion of keeping the catalogue in arrear for the purpose of employing the establishment is not a sound reason for the non-compilation of the catalogue?—Certainly not.

3654. Mr. *Baring.*] The answer to that question infers that the establishment should be kept up at all times of sufficient strength to complete immediately a catalogue of any number of books that might be brought into the institution. Do you think it would be advisable to keep up such an establishment?—I am of opinion that such an establishment ought to be maintained as would ensure the catalogue being always kept up with the very latest acquisitions, and that the index to those catalogues should likewise refer to the most recent acquisitions; in other words, that the public should always have the means of knowing exactly the contents of the British Museum in every department.

3655. Does it not appear from the answer of Mr. Forshall that his objection is to going to so great an expense as to maintain an establishment sufficient immediately to class and catalogue every acquisition of the Museum, but that he does not object to such an extent of the establishment as would enable the institution to keep up the catalogue upon a general level with the acquisitions?—It appears to me that there has been some mistake in printing Mr. Forshall's answer. I am sure that Mr. Forshall could not mean that there should purposely be a deficiency in the catalogue of the manuscripts in the Museum, simply for the purpose of keeping any particular individuals attached to it in employ. When that question was put to me, I thought that the latter part of Mr. Forshall's answer agreed with the view I took of it, because as it stands, without the latter part, it appeared to involve an absurdity.

3656. Mr. *Hawes.*] In the subsequent answer it does not appear that the latter difficulty is overcome by assuming the answer to have been incorrectly taken down, because by the subsequent question Mr. Forshall is asked, "Then why should that catalogue not be completed, with a view to its usefulness, and not merely be kept in progress with a view to employing the officers in doing it?" The answer is, "I am only speaking of a thorough and exact completion," drawing

drawing a distinction between an imperfect and a perfect completion. The answer goes on, "In all public establishments where expedition immediate upon the emergency is not of great importance, it is more expedient that the business should be a little ahead of the establishment than that the establishment should be ahead of the business. This last alternative might induce supineness and other evils. And so it is with regard to catalogues; it is better to be a little in arrear; I am not, of course, speaking of a great arrear." Now do you think it is better to be in arrear in so important a work as that of a catalogue, without which the collection is comparatively useless?—I think there ought to be no arrears whatever; for if the catalogue be in arrear, even of a single manuscript, that manuscript (like the case which I have already mentioned) might be an original, and a person from ignorance of its existence may be copying, or printing from, an imperfect transcript of it.

3657. What is your opinion of the classed catalogues of the manuscripts?—There is a classification in the fourth volume of the Harleian manuscripts. There is no classification of the Cottonian or Lansdowne, but there is an attempt at the classification of the Additional Manuscripts, in the two volumes, by Ayscough.

3658. What is your opinion of that?—That it is useful, though not what it ought to be. It is confessedly imperfect, but it is better than no classification at all.

3659. With regard to the expediency of a classed catalogue generally, your opinion is that it should be formed forthwith?—Undoubtedly.

3660. Had you ever occasion to make one yourself for your own use?—In 1823 I printed a small book, containing a classification of all the Herald's Visitations in the British Museum; and to my surprise I was called upon to enlarge it for a second edition, which contains a reference to the most valuable genealogical manuscripts in the Museum under the respective counties or subjects.

3661. Is that index in the reading-room of the Museum?—It is not among the catalogues in the reading-room.

3662. Can you state why it is not?—It is impossible for me to state why it is not placed among the other catalogues. The officers must answer that question.

3663. Have you not had occasion to supply deficiencies in some catalogues of the Museum at your own expense?—I printed an index to render the catalogue of the King's manuscripts more useful, for as that catalogue is arranged it is impossible, without much trouble, to ascertain from the number of the manuscript in what page of the catalogue it is described. The object of the index which I printed was to facilitate such references. I sent some copies of the index to the British Museum, which the Trustees very courteously acknowledged.

3664. In the course of the examination of last year, reference was made to a work of yours, entitled "Observations on Historical Literature," where it was stated, at page 75, that the description of all the manuscripts from No. 5030 to 5511, that is 480 volumes, only occupied six pages. Mr. Forshall subsequently noticed that statement, and pointed out its incorrectness. Have you any observations to offer?—I am very glad the Committee has given me the opportunity of explaining it. It is one of those errors which it is impossible to account for, but which every literary man knows will occur. The book was hastily written, and I suppose I had written 36, and that the 3 which ought to precede the 6 had either not been copied by the amanuensis who transcribed my manuscript, or that it is an error of the press. That I had no design to deceive the public is obvious, because I gave the numbers of the manuscripts, so that any person might at once detect the mistake.

3665. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Does not the whole stress of the passage depend upon the contrast between the No. 480 applied to the volumes, and the number six as applied to the pages; and would such contrast have existed if the number had been 480 volumes to 36 pages?—The contrast, of course, would not have been so striking; but if I were to write the volume now, I should still point it out as evidence of the defect of the Catalogue.

3666. Do you know the proportion which the manuscripts catalogued in the French King's catalogue bear to the manuscripts in the Harleian catalogue, taking the printed matter in a page of the Harleian and comparing it with the printed matter in a page of the French King's catalogue?—No, I do not; and whenever I have given an opinion upon anything connected with the British Museum or with any other institution, I have never thought whether the systems adopted in other

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countries were perfect or imperfect; I merely looked at the one of which I was writing, and considered whether it was such as it ought to be, and not whether it was as good as similar things or institutions elsewhere.

3667. Then you took an abstract standard of perfection, by which you have tried the institution respecting which you were writing, rather than any standard to which you could point attention as in actual existence?—No. I did not found my opinion upon abstract standards of perfection upon the point immediately under consideration. I had many existing standards. I had the standards even of the first two volumes of the Harleian catalogue itself, in which, though far from complete, the MSS. are much more fully described than in the third volume. I had also the standard of the Lansdowne catalogue, as well as of every good catalogue of manuscripts in existence.

3668. Mr. *Hawes.*] There is a classed index of the Harleian manuscripts, executed by Mr. Horne?—There is, in the fourth volume.

3669. Does that satisfy you?—It is not so perfect as it ought to be, but it is exceedingly useful, as it renders the other three volumes much more serviceable than they otherwise would be.

3370. What would be your opinion of pasting inside each volume a description of each manuscript in those collections of which printed catalogues exist?—I think it would be extremely useful, and I have already suggested it to the keeper of the manuscripts.

3671. Together with such amendments as might be made from time to time?—If that were done, and a page of blank paper were inserted after the printed description, and the readers were invited to make any remarks upon the blank paper illustrative of the contents of the volume which might occur to them, much valuable information would probably be given. The great difficulty which literary men experience is to know what has been already printed. If it were the rule of the Museum that whenever a person copied anything for the purpose of printing it, he should state in the MS. the name of the work in which it is published, it would be very useful. It should also be the duty of the keeper of the manuscripts to cause a notice to be written in one copy of the catalogues, to which the public might have access, of the work in which such of the articles as had been printed might be found; and the readers ought also to be encouraged to make similar references.

3672. Would it not be desirable to have a numerical list of the manuscripts in the Museum, by which greater facility would be given in referring to the manuscripts by means of the numbers?—The manuscripts are in most of the collections numbered; but I think it would be very useful also to number every printed book in the library, because such a reference would at once specify the particular copy of any work that might be required, and would often save the trouble of copying a long title-page. This system has, I believe, been adopted in the library of Göttingen, and elsewhere; and I feel very strongly that it would be found of great practical utility, as well in preventing disappointment to the readers, as in saving the time of the attendants.

3673. In the event of a writer printing any particular manuscript in the Museum, would it not be desirable that he should give notice of his intention, and that it should be recorded?—I think very desirable; and this is in most cases done; for whenever an article intended to be printed is of any length, application must be made to the Trustees for permission to copy it. Permission is granted almost as a matter of course; and those applications become a record of all long articles or entire manuscripts which have been printed, or rather of such as are intended to be printed.

3674. Have you ever had occasion to examine those volumes of manuscripts that were injured at the fire at Cotton House?—Yes; and it appears to me that it would be very desirable that some of them should be copied.

3675. Do you think the leaving that number of manuscripts in the state in which they are is creditable to the Museum?—I am not aware that anything could be done to improve them; but if the question means, whether it would be useful to have them copied so as to render their contents more available, I should say that it would be very desirable.

3676. There are remnants of about 130 volumes?—Yes, some of which are utterly useless; but others are more or less legible, and some of them are of great historical value.

3677. Is it not desirable that their contents should be examined, and that they

they should be made known forthwith?—Certainly; if they are not already known.

3678. Mr. Forshall stated in the last year's examination, in answer to a question whether there were not 130 volumes which remained unrolled and unexamined till 1834, "Yes, a considerable number remained unopened;" do not you think that that implies a little neglect?—If they have not been opened every means ought to be taken to discover what they contain; and to render such of them available as are worth copying.

3679. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In reference to the particular manuscripts to which your attention has last been directed, are you aware that there was a catalogue of them which had been printed previously to the fire?—Yes; but it was a very imperfect catalogue. It was, however, in consequence of the reference to the general contents of these manuscripts in that imperfect catalogue that I was led to the particular manuscripts which I should desire to see copied.

3680. Had it remained unopened till your examination of it?—I should think not, because it was one of those which was not in a very bad state.

3681. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think a classed catalogue of the manuscripts, and a classed catalogue of the printed books, would be a work, if published in parts, susceptible of any general sale?—Of some sale; but I have considerable doubt whether it would be a sufficient sale to cover the expense of publication.

3682. The Committee having been informed that a catalogue is in progress both of the printed books and of the manuscripts, do you think it desirable to publish it in parts, and allow the public to purchase it in parts?—I desire to see it published in parts, and for this reason, that as a certain portion was done, it would immediately become available to the public, without waiting for a long and indefinite period for the completion of the whole. Supposing the letter A or the letter B were done, and that one or both formed a reasonably sized volume, I should wish it to be published, so that the public might purchase it if they thought proper. In many cases the completion of a part would satisfy the wants of a particular class of literary or scientific men. For example, the section of the scientific division, which included mathematics, would be important to mathematicians; and of astronomy, to astronomers. So in literature; the historical division would satisfy the wants of historians.

3683. Do you think it would cover the expense of paper and print?—I have not the necessary knowledge of the state of the book trade to answer that question; but I have very little confidence in the public buying any works of a standard and abstruse nature.

3684. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Judging from the specimen (to which you have already directed the attention of the Committee) of the work printed by yourself, have you reason to think that a publication upon a larger scale would pay its expenses?—To judge from that specimen I should answer in the affirmative, because it did sell to some extent, a second edition having been required; but I by no means think that that tract is a proper criterion by which to form a judgment of the probable sale of a large catalogue.

3685. Mr. *Hawes.*] If the booksellers find it their interest to publish catalogues, and to publish classed catalogues, and of course find a sale for them, do not you think that, *à fortiori*, the catalogue of a library like that of the Museum would obtain general sale both here and abroad?—I do not think the cases are similar to each other. A person who wants a particular book, or who was forming a library, might give 2*s.* 6*d.* for a bookseller's catalogue, because it may direct him to the articles which he desires to possess; but a classed catalogue would be a work of considerable expense, and would be principally of use to authors and students.

3686. Will you look at the catalogue now shown to you?—This is the catalogue of Mr. Rodd's stock, and forms no criterion, because it is done with a specific object, namely, to advertise his stock in trade, and not for sale.

3687. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You think no analogy can be drawn between the publication by a bookseller of the contents of his own stock exposed for sale, and a catalogue of articles not intended for sale?—Certainly not.

3688. In your belief a bookseller publishes a catalogue not in the hope of selling such catalogue, but of selling the articles therein enumerated?—Yes. The best mode of obtaining information of the probable sale of a classed catalogue of the library of the British Museum would be to ask some publisher who had published a bibliographical work; take, for example, Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

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tannica. I do not believe that it was a successful speculation. Take, again, the Bibliographer's Manual, lately published by Mr. Pickering, which has, I am told, a slow sale.

3689. Mr. *Hawes.*] The question with reference to published catalogues was asked upon this ground, that apart from any commercial value which might attach to such a catalogue, the knowledge it would give of the contents of a library like that of the Museum would be a sufficient inducement to the purchasers to buy it?—I have considerable doubt of that.

3690. Do not you think that particular writers or authors would buy particular parts?—Yes.

3691. And thus a catalogue of a national library, comprehending all classes of literature, would be susceptible of a great sale by parts, though, as a whole, it might not be saleable?—I have before stated that I should recommend such a catalogue to be published in parts, and given to the world as soon as each part was complete. But without reference to the probability or improbability of a sale, I am of opinion that it is the duty of the governors of an institution like the British Museum to publish as perfect a catalogue of its library as the talent at their command can produce; and which ought to be so complete as to bear being considered in foreign countries, as a test by which to judge of the state of bibliographical knowledge in England.

3692. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is there any great catalogue to which, in your judgment, you would think fit to refer the Committee?—No. I speak with great diffidence on bibliography, as it is not a department of literature to which I have paid very particular attention.

3693. Would you regard Rodd's catalogue as a classed catalogue?—Classed to a certain extent. It is susceptible of a number of subdivisions, but as I have not seen it before, and therefore have not examined it, I really can give no opinion upon it.

3694. Thorpe's catalogue does not profess even to be a classed catalogue?—No; it is a mere catalogue of his stock. The best classed catalogue we have upon a large scale is Watt's. But I may add, that in my opinion, it is absolutely necessary that such a catalogue of the library of the British Museum should exist, and that the expense of forming it ought not to be an obstacle to its compilation and publication, though of course it would be wise to reduce the expense by promoting the sale of the work, both in parts, and as an entire work, when completed.

3695. *Chairman.*] Supposing a considerable loss to be incurred in the execution of such a work, do you, as a literary man, consider it of such importance as to warrant you in recommending the Trustees of the Museum to apply for an augmentation of their funds for the special purpose of enabling them to accomplish that object?—Undoubtedly.

3696. You think it a work of so much importance as to be worthy of that step being taken?—I think it is almost a *sine qua non*, if the contents of the library of the British Museum, are really to be made useful to the public.

3697. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you formed any opinion as to the safe custody of the manuscripts in the Museum?—I believe the manuscripts in the Museum are kept as perfectly as they can be. The facility with which the manuscripts are consulted has always been the subject of my admiration; and it forms a striking contrast to the printed books department.

3698. Are they sufficiently under the control of the keeper or the assistant keeper?—I should think so. His apartment is close to the room in which the manuscripts are kept, and he is frequently passing through it. In the larger room there are constantly persons employed, and it appears to me impossible that any injury can happen to them.

3699. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the evidence which you gave before another Committee yesterday, you referred to an article in the Westminster Review, in the month of April 1829, as written by yourself; your attention is therefore requested to the same article now. You therein refer to the feelings which literary men experience in the British Museum, and you state, "there he has only to ask for the manuscript he requires. He uses them as copiously, and changes them as often as he would the books in his own library; he incurs no obligation in gaining admittance; he studies when and for as long a time as he pleases; his mind is undisturbed by fearing to encroach on the politeness of others; he meets with no obstacles; the attendants are courteous and obliging, because they know that their places depend on their behaviour. Anything more delightful

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in this respect than that establishment cannot be imagined; and the important benefit which the public derive from it is irrefragable evidence in favour of rendering every other repository of information, and above all, every public repository, as easy of access, as well arranged, as properly conducted, and as free from the disgrace of fees and perquisites. At the British Museum a whole volume may be copied merely by asking permission, and one-third of it without leave; the Trustees properly encouraging the publication of its stores." Do you retain the opinion there expressed?—I retain the opinion to the fullest extent. But it ought to be remembered that I was then contrasting the British Museum with Record offices, and that I have never pretended that the British Museum was not susceptible of improvement. With this slight qualification, however, I wish not only to adopt what I said in that article in the year 1829, but to add, that the experience of the seven years which have elapsed since it was written, has rather confirmed than lessened my opinion of the general merits of the institution.

3700. In the Preface to the Privy Council, vol. I. page lxxii, you have said, "Every facility which a public library allows was, however, afforded him, in the most obliging manner, by the Rev. J. Forshall, the keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum; and he gladly offers his best thanks to that gentleman for his attention to him." Do you still retain that opinion?—I do, most decidedly; and I wish particularly to specify in what that attention consists. I did not merely mean the common courtesies of life, but I alluded to a circumstance which it is useful that I should state to the Committee. I am employed upon a work (published at the public expense), which requires collation by some one reading the proofs aloud to me whilst I read the manuscript. It was impossible that this could be done in the Reading-room, and Mr. Forshall permitted me to pursue my task in the manuscript-room, which is occupied by the gentlemen employed on the catalogues. In any alteration of the Museum it appears to me desirable that there should be some small rooms appropriated to the purpose of collation, so that the general readers might not be disturbed by others reading aloud, and that the gentlemen of the establishment should not be incommoded by their own apartments being intruded upon by strangers. I would also add, that I should be glad to see every public institution, and more especially one of so much national importance as the British Museum, so conducted that there would be no necessity for asking for the necessary accommodations for literary pursuits of any kind whatever, as a matter of favour.

3701. Mr. *Hawes.*] With regard to the custody of those manuscripts, in reference to the charters and rolls, which are about 20,000, are they not under the care of one of the attendants, who keeps the keys and supplies what are wanted, leaving them without any superintendence of the keeper and his assistants?—I do not know where they are kept, but they are brought in the same way and by the same persons as those who bring the other manuscripts.

3702. Do not the officers in the Museum sit in a separate room from the Reading-room?—There is an inferior officer of the Museum who presides over the Reading-room, and I am anxious to say a few words in relation to that individual. I have watched his conduct closely for more than 15 years, during which time I have always been impressed with his attention to his duties, with his extreme courtesy, and with the desire which he manifests to render the resources of the library as available in every way as possible. The gentleman to whom I allude is Mr. Cates. But at the same time that I render this just tribute to Mr. Cates's merits, I think it very desirable that there should always be officers in the Reading-room of a higher grade in point of acquirements, who would be competent to afford information in any department of literature, particularly in reading ancient manuscripts, or in directing students to the best writers upon all subjects.

3703. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] With reference to having a separate room in which collation may be carried on, are you aware that at this moment the advantage which you receive, according to your view of it, as a personal kindness, can be received by any one not having the same personal access as yourself?—I have never known an instance of its being denied; and I believe it would not be denied; but I was not aware that any one could demand it as a matter of right.

3704. Are you aware of there being a register of all charters, which any visitors may desire to see, and which register contains an entry of every such charter

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so exhibited to every stranger?—Yes; in common with all the other manuscripts.

3705. Mr. *Hawes.*] An entry of every charter exhibited?—Yes; if any person writes for a manuscript (and those charters are subject to the same arrangement), before the attendant brings it, he enters in a book, kept for the purpose, the name of the applicant, the number or title of the manuscript, and the day of the month. This is a very proper regulation, because if a manuscript be injured, they can trace in whose hands it has been.

3706. May it not be used by some persons in the Reading-room without any of their names being entered?—I think not.

3707. Are there some manuscripts called select manuscripts?—There are.

3708. What is your opinion as to the propriety of that classification?—The classification is little more than nominal; I have never known the production of them refused.

3709. Have you not known some of the most valuable manuscripts which are called select, not refused, but used too freely by persons who are not aware of their value?—No.

3710. Do not many casual visitors see many of the more curious and rare manuscripts?—No. What I mean by casual is this; if any person known to one of the officers wishes to show ladies the curiosities of the library of the Museum, the illuminated and choice manuscripts are produced, but they are not injured.

3711. Has not the Alexandrian manuscript been injured by exhibition?—Not that I am aware of.

3712. Has not its exhibition been forbidden?—I do not know. I never heard so.

3713. Do not some of the attendants exhibit those select manuscripts without the control of the keeper or the assistant-keeper?—Not to my knowledge.

3714. When the two keepers are absent, must they not necessarily be in the hands of attendants?—I should say not; because I remember that I once made it almost a subject of complaint, that I could not refer to one of the select manuscripts because the officer in whose custody it was, happened to be absent; and a doubt arose in my mind whether such an impediment ought to exist, thinking that if the officer went away he should leave the key with one of his colleagues, so that the public might at all times be able to see any manuscript in the Museum.

3715. Is it your opinion that the officer inspects the manuscript before it is put away after it is used?—If the officers were to do that in the case of every manuscript which is used, you must have a corps of officers as extensive as the corps of engineers. Some faith must, in an institution like the British Museum, be placed in the public that they will not injure the books.

3716. You think the present officers exercise sufficient control and superintendence over the manuscripts to prevent their being injured or lost?—The only alteration I would suggest refers to what I before stated, that there should be more officers in the Reading-room. I do not mean the highest class of officers, but such a class as would be competent for the purposes I have before mentioned, and who would detect any injury which might be attempted to be done to the manuscripts, and enforce the regulations of the establishment; such regulations, for example, as that no person shall place the paper on which he is writing on the MS. from which he is copying. People in the haste of transcribing frequently do this, to the possible injury of the original; and I remember having sometimes done so myself, and that I was very properly reminded by the present chief librarian that it was wrong; but now as there is only one officer in the Reading-room he cannot exercise that general surveillance over the two rooms which I think desirable.

3717. By the regulations in the Museum the attendants come at nine and stay till five, whereas the officers come at ten and stay till four, therefore the manuscripts during two hours are entirely under the control of the attendants?—I should doubt it; I believe they are locked up.

3718. Have not the attendants keys?—There is a regulation about the keys which appears to me absurd. The attendants, who, though respectable men, are not men of education, are entrusted with keys, but the gentlemen who are employed in making catalogues are not permitted to have a key to the cases containing the manuscripts. I state this to show that there is no want of vigilance about the keys, however much the system may require alteration.

3719. Do you think there is any objection in allowing the attendants to exhibit the select manuscripts?—I am not aware that they do; I have never seen them do it.

3720. With reference to the hours of admission to the library, are you of opinion that they might be judiciously extended?—I think they certainly ought to be extended, and that the public have an indisputable right to expect it.

3721. Would you allow admission earlier in the morning and later in the evening?—I am not sure that I would allow admission earlier than nine o'clock, or perhaps eight, in the morning; it would depend whether there were two sets of officers; but I think that from nine o'clock until an hour before sunset throughout the year there can be no possible objection to keeping the establishment open. This would avoid the extreme propositions of having it open from six o'clock in the morning until ten at night.

3722. Are you not aware that the former regulations of the Museum allowed admission at an earlier and a later hour?—I have heard so. In an old book called a "Description of London" it is so stated, and in the authorized publications of the Museum.

3723. *Chairman.*] You stated from nine o'clock in the morning till one hour before sunset; why do you specify one hour before sunset?—Because if you were not to close the Reading-rooms until sunset it would become dark before you had time to put away the books. The present regulation of closing the library at four o'clock throughout the year has the effect of excluding from it a large portion of the community of London, namely, those numerous persons who are extensively engaged in professions, as well as merchants, and clerks of all kinds.

3724. Might it not be extended to the hour of sunset?—Certainly, unless it be found necessary to have an hour before dark to put away the books.

3725. With convenience and propriety?—Yes; but I think you must then have two sets of officers; for to keep the same individuals in attendance from eight in the morning until sunset would in summer be rather hard duty. My opinion respecting the opening and closing of the British Museum and its present condition is in general terms this;—that the longer it can be kept open with safety the better; that the public have a right to expect as extensive a use of their own property as possible; and that the question of money or expense ought not to prevent an extension of the present hours, for if double the number of officers be required to give increased facility to the public, double the number of officers should be provided. I think that many of the defects in the library and in other parts of the establishment, which I wish to see remedied, are to be attributed to the want of funds, rather than to the fault of the officers; hence most of the improvements which are desirable will depend upon the increased liberality of Parliament. But in admitting thus much, I beg leave at the same time earnestly to press upon the Committee the propriety of acting upon the former system of admitting literary and scientific men as Trustees, a measure which I am perfectly convinced would tend materially to the advantage of the institution, and be extremely desirable upon other grounds.

3726. Mr. *Hawes.*] With reference to a part of the evidence of last year relating to the Baron Joursanvault's manuscripts, have you anything which you wish to add?—I am not aware of anything. I have read Sir Henry Ellis's explanation, and I have also since read the letter from my late friend Sir Thomas Croft, from whom I derived the facts contained in my statements on the subject, which completely bore me out in all which I have asserted; but Sir Henry Ellis has explained the circumstance somewhat differently, and of course his explanation is entitled to weight with the Committee.

3727. He has stated in explanation, that he was five or six hours engaged in the examination of those manuscripts?—Perhaps Sir Henry Ellis may be more dexterous and expeditious in such examinations than others; but I must say that I should certainly distrust my own power to do it in that time.

3728. Have you any opinion as to that collection of manuscripts founded upon any information which you think entitled to weight?—I am still of opinion that if they could be purchased without acceding to the ridiculous proposition, that our Government should use its influence with that of France to raise the present owner of the MSS. to the rank of Count, and that he should be allowed to import a certain quantity of wine into this country duty free,

Sir *Harris Nicolas*, K.C.M.G.

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free, it would be desirable; but as he acted so absurdly, there was necessarily an end of the bargain. Perhaps the Committee will allow me to make another observation. I think it would be very useful if a printed statement were circulated, containing directions for using the Library. It often happens that people obtain admission to the Reading-room who do not know where the catalogues are placed, how they are to obtain the books, whether they are to return them to the librarians, or leave them on the table, &c., and general directions on these minute points would save them much embarrassment. These directions should be given with the card of admission. I am aware that the card is now accompanied by some general directions, but they are not sufficiently minute.

3729. Do you recollect that part of the evidence which relates to the daily pay doled out to literary men?—Yes. I think it is stated that every person employed as an assistant in preparing catalogues, and in other literary labour in the Museum, receives a rate of daily pay, which is stopped if they happen to be away, even for a single day, though it may be caused by illness. The system presumes a want of vigilance on the part of the officers in not causing their assistants to attend to their duties as regularly as they ought to do, and is discreditable in itself.

3730. It is a fact then that their pay is stopped if they are absent?—Yes, if they are absent from illness, or any other cause whatever; and it is also stopped upon the holidays, and on other occasions when the Museum is closed, as if their absence was their own fault.

3731. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware whether this system, to which you have referred applies only to the case of young men admitted to junior places in the Museum, and that the higher officers of the Museum are paid by annual or monthly salaries?—I am aware of that; but still the system of daily pay prevails in some degree even with the higher officers, as they are paid for so many days in the week only as they attend. There is no general retainer of service.

3732. Mr. *Hawes.*] Dr. Rosen is one of the juniors?—Yes; and I think it is but just to state to the Committee that, without any desire to underrate the merits of the senior officers of the establishment, it does appears to me, that the junior officers or assistants are fully as much entitled to consideration. They are all, I believe, gentlemen of education; and so far as my knowledge extends, I can bear willing testimony to their abilities, zeal, and attention to their duty. I hope the Committee will permit me to observe, before I conclude my evidence, that in pressing the claims of literary and scientific men to be appointed Trustees of the British Museum, I have been no less actuated by the desire to promote the interests of the institution, than to advance those of science and literature. It is a general remark that the position of men of science and literature in this country is very unlike their position in every other country of Europe; and perhaps the most forcible illustration of that fact, is the extraordinary circumstance that for the last forty years they have been entirely excluded from the government of the only literary institution of the kingdom which is supported by Parliament.

3733. Is Ayscough's catalogue of charters kept in the Reading-room?—It is not kept in the Reading-room; it consists of three very large volumes, and if they were kept in the Reading-room they would very likely become unfit for use, as they are old and easily injured; but any person who wants them, has only to desire the attendant to bring him the manuscript catalogue of Charters.

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Martis, 17° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.
Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Elphinstone.
Sir Philip Egerton.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Murray*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Murray*.

17 May 1836.

3734. Mr. *Hawes*.] ARE you acquainted with the catalogues and manuscripts of printed books in the British Museum?—Very little.

3735. Have you ever had occasion to consult them at all?—No, never.

3736. Are you of opinion that a classed catalogue of all the manuscripts according to the subjects, upon a plan somewhat similar to the classed index to the Harleian manuscripts, would be a valuable work?—Having stated that I am unacquainted with the catalogue, it is necessary to say that it is only from the accidental circumstance of my having been in the habit of considering the subject that I am enabled to state that a classed catalogue, according to the plan just suggested, would, in my opinion, be a very valuable thing indeed; that I conceive that literature is now so much cultivated and extended over the whole country, that if the catalogues were known to be in existence, and thoroughly advertised and published as any other book, vast numbers of people throughout the kingdom would buy that catalogue.

3737. Speaking, therefore, commercially, as well as in a literary point of view, it would be, you think, a valuable publication?—My own opinion is that it would be commercially so.

3738. Are you of opinion that it should be printed in octavo?—In octavo, and at a very reasonable price; not ostentatious in point of expense of printing, or anything of that kind.

3739. Is it your opinion that the publication would pay the expense of print, paper, and advertising?—My opinion is that it would; that is to say, supposing it were given to me made out, I think I might say that, upon reflection, probably I should venture to print it at my own expense.

3740. Assuming, therefore, that the publication was one of importance, and therefore undertaken by the Museum authority, you think that it would pay you to publish it?—I think so.

3741. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] With reference to the collection of printed books; have you formed any estimate of the extent to which a catalogue of the contents of the British Museum, printed in octavo, would run?—I think I have heard that it would extend to perhaps 18 or 19 vols. Were I to undertake the publication, I should publish it in parts.

3742. Mr. *Hawes*.] As the various parts might be interesting to different classes of purchasers?—Yes. I mean that the catalogue being prepared according to the arrangement of the Museum, I should propose to publish it in parts, each containing an equal number of pages.

3743. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] The question referred to the printed books, and did not necessarily involve the consideration either of a classed or an alphabetical catalogue; would it be consistent with your views to publish in parts a purely alphabetical catalogue, or do you limit that answer to the publication of the classed catalogues?—A classed catalogue.

3744. Mr. *Hawes*.] From a manuscript catalogue, digested and arranged by the Museum authority?—Yes, such as I should, as a publisher, approve. I should publish it in parts, just as an Encyclopædia.

Mr. *John Murray.*

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3745. So as to induce purchasers by the small expense of each number, and spreading the expense over a longer period?—Yes.

3746. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] So as not to tempt the purchaser of the classed catalogue of natural history to purchase the catalogue of the collection of theology, but to run the classed catalogue of the one department, for instance, into the classed catalogue of the other, supposing there were not accidentally a subdivision at the end of the particular class?—Yes; because I conceive the small price would induce persons who wanted natural history, for instance, to pay for an extra number in theology to get the number in natural history.

3747. Mr. *Hawes.*] But when the whole was published, it would then be susceptible of being purchased in classes?—I do not know, because one class would run into another.

3748. At the completion of the work, might it not be so arranged as to enable purchasers to buy distinct classes?—I dare say it might be so. I do not mean to say I should undoubtedly follow this plan of publication; I have not made up my mind to it; for if I had the whole MSS. laid before me, I might very probably divide each class into a certain number of parts, according to the quantity of MSS., so that the parts belonging to one subject should not run into those of another.

3749. By a little additional expense, might it not be done?—Yes.

3750. Your opinion is adverse to the publication of catalogues in folio?—I consider it an utter waste of money, and destroying the very object of it.

3751. Have you any decided opinion as to the value of a classed catalogue and of an alphabetical catalogue?—To publish a classed catalogue would be ten times more valuable than an alphabetical catalogue.

3752. Would it be more useful in a literary point of view?—I think it would be of the greatest value in the world.

3753. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] From your knowledge of the bookselling business, can you state whether the majority of the booksellers who publish catalogues adopt the alphabetical or the classed formation?—The catalogues of auctioneers, which I am most in the habit of seeing, are always alphabetical.

3754. Mr. *Hawes.*] There are also some classed, are there not, such as Rodd's?—I am not conversant with catalogues of that sort; it is merely as a publisher I speak.

3755. In your opinion, a classed catalogue would not only be valuable in a literary point of view, but it would be unsuccessful as a commercial speculation?—Yes.

3756. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you state this opinion to the Committee upon any knowledge of the success which has attended the publication of any catalogue, classed or alphabetical, in England or abroad, as a commercial speculation?—I am merely expressing it as an opinion formed. When I saw the catalogue of the King's library in folio, it induced me to reflect; and for many years I have been thinking upon the subject; and I can give my opinion that I, as an individual publisher, think I could venture to publish such a catalogue at my own expense.

3757. But the publishers generally of catalogues have not adopted that system, and you are not aware of any which has been successful at home or abroad?—I merely give an opinion. I am not conversant with catalogues at all; but, as a publisher, I think I could safely publish it at my own expense.

3758. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Would you undertake to publish it if it is determined upon?—I have not had time to think of it; but my own opinion is that I would undertake the expense of it, if it were given to me thoroughly digested.

3759. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You mean that if the copy were given to you free of all charges for having made it, you would then undertake the mere printing and publishing?—Yes, the expense of the paper and printing in every respect as every other book that was my own property.

3760. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact, having the manuscript, you would undertake to pay all other expenses connected with the publication?—Yes.

3761. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You would undertake it in the same way that you do any other work that you now publish?—Yes; I should undertake the expense of it. I would not undertake to say that I would go on provided it should turn out a loss; but my own opinion is that it would not do so.

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Mr. *Markham Sherwell*, called in; and Examined.

3762. Mr. *Hawes.*] You are well acquainted with Mr. William Upcott, and his collection of manuscripts?—Yes; I have known him these 20 years, and his collection very intimately.

3763. In the course of the examinations taken before the Committe last year the following question was asked of the secretary of the British Museum: "Did Mr. William Upcott ever offer to the Museum any collection of manuscripts?" The answer is, "A collection of autographs." The next question is, "Did the Trustees entertain his offer?" The reply, by Mr. Forshall, is, "I examined Mr. Upcott's manuscripts partially, and looked carefully through the catalogue of them; and the Trustees having heard my opinion on the subject of these manuscripts declined to give the price that was asked for them." By a subsequent question Mr. Forshall was asked the price, and he stated that there were two offers made to the Trustees; the first, for a portion of the manuscripts for 470 *l.*, and he thought 2,000 *l.* for the whole collection. Are there any observations that you wish to make upon that statement?—I am perfectly acquainted with the transaction as far as regards Mr. Upcott. A portion of his collection certainly was offered to the British Museum, and declined by the secretary in the name of the British Museum; and they were described as autographs only. Now that is not the character to give to them, because in the collection of Mr. Upcott there are a great many documents relating to the History of England, and State-Papers. The first answer that Mr. Upcott received upon the subject was in 1832, dated 10th December, by the following letter from the secretary of the Museum:—

"I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to acknowledge your letter of the 7th inst., and in reply to it to acquaint you that they are unable to enter at present into any negociation for the purchase of your series of State Papers. The Trustees desire me to thank you for the offer, which you have been so obliging as to make to them.

"I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

"*J. Forshall*, Sec."

3764. Can you state the price that Mr. Upcott asked for them?—The price asked for a portion of them was 350 *l.*; that was refused, as is stated in a second letter written by the secretary, March 12, 1833. These State-Papers contained 21 volumes of the correspondence of the Messrs. Dayrolles, one volume of Henry Worsley's State-Papers, two volumes of Sir Leoline Jenkins's State-Papers, with the original Treaty of Nimeguen, which is a very curious document, and stated by Mr. Forshall, in his evidence (see minutes 1576), to have been one of the originals; of course every contracting party has an original treaty, but the original treaty, in the possession of Mr. Upcott, is the treaty belonging to the English Government; and I think it cannot be considered in the mere simple character of an autograph. It is complete, with the signatures of all the ambassadors.

3765. Is there any similar state paper in our State-Paper Office?—When Mr. Upcott went to the State-Paper Office, Mr. Lemon, senior, said he had it; but upon searching in the Archives it was not there; nor has it ever been in the State-Paper Office, because it has no official mark upon it, and Mr. Upcott is ready to prove whence he had it. It was found among the official papers of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, and of Lawrence Hyde, his brother, the ambassador who signed the treaty (afterwards Earl of Rochester), which Mr. Upcott purchased many years since.

3766. Can you state the sum at which the whole collection was offered?—The sum was 4,000 *l.* It is stated in the evidence of last year that it was 2,000 *l.*; but by a letter, dated 12th July 1834, from the secretary of the British Museum, it is acknowledged that it was 4,000 *l.*; as appears from the following note, addressed to Mr. Sotheby, to whom Mr. Upcott entrusted his catalogue: "I have laid before the Trustees the catalogue of Mr. Upcott's manuscripts, and mentioned to them the substance of your communication to me, that Mr. Upcott was willing to take 4,000 *l.* for the whole collection; and I am directed to acquaint you, for Mr. Upcott's information, that the Trustees decline the purchase." There was at the time no catalogue existing, but a mere skeleton of a catalogue; and, since that time, Mr. Upcott has made the present printed one, which I hold in my hand.

3767. Was there a careful examination of these papers?—I am authorised by Mr. Upcott to say that Mr. Forshall came certainly to his house once, and staid

Mr. *M. Sherwell.*

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staid a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes; but Mr. Forshall I believe is learned in topography, and seeing a very fine collection of drawings and engravings to illustrate the "History of the County of Oxford," he was very much captivated with them, and did not go into any examination of his autographs.

3768. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Were you present at the time?—I was not.

3769. Mr. *Hawes.*] But this you have direct from Mr. Upcott?—Mr. Upcott, in conversation, has frequently told me so.

3770. You are intimately acquainted with the collection?—I have seen it from its infancy, and have at all times had access to it, because we have been so intimate; and having formed a large collection myself also it was natural that I should take a great interest in it.

3771. You have had an opportunity of seeing many similar collections of state papers, and manuscripts, and autographs?—Yes.

3772. Do you know any one more interesting, more curious, or more valuable in a literary point of view?—Certainly not; those gentlemen who possess collections, have all acknowledged that Mr. Upcott's is richer in diversified matter than any that they themselves possess.

3773. Is there not a very fine collection of the assignments of the works of celebrated authors?—There are 585 in all; and certainly those persons that have examined them closely, consider them a link in our literary history, because they show what the prices of manuscripts were in those days, compared with what they are at the present time; and certainly authors in those times got but badly paid.

3774. Were they examined by Mr. Forshall when he visited the collection?—I do not know. I have since learnt that these assignments were offered to the British Museum for 470 *l.*, but refused.

3775. Are there not some papers of considerable historical and national curiosity?—I have some here which I have brought with me.

3776. Will you state what they are?—I hold in my hand the original depositions, under their own hands and signatures, all endorsed by John Evelyn, relative to the secret marriage of Ann Hyde, and James, Duke of York. Now these certainly are very important papers, because much has been said upon the question of that marriage. The first is in the hand-writing of James, Duke of York, stating where, and how he was married. The second is from Ann Hyde, in her own hand-writing, upon the same subject. The third is in the hand-writing of Dr. Joseph Crowther, the minister who married them at Worcester-house. The fourth is by Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ossen, heir apparent to the Marquis of Ormond, who was witness to the marriage, and who gave her away. Here are two letters signed by Ellen Stroude, "servant to the Lord Chancellor's daughter," both testifying the fact of the marriage. Here is a letter connected with the subject; but it is unfortunately not signed, and is very difficult to know by whom it was written; but it is addressed to the King; so that there are six in all.

3777. Is there not rather a curious document in the collection, namely, the paper which was actually in Felton's hat when he stabbed the Duke of Buckingham?—Yes; when Felton was apprehended at Portsmouth, in 1628, in his hat was found this note, which has since been put into a small frame, as you see, to preserve it; it is a paper stating the reasons why he murdered the Duke.

3778. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The early papers which you have exhibited to the Committee are papers from the Wootton collection?—They are.

3779. Which were delivered to Mr. Upcott, at the time he was in the house at Wootton, by the heir of the family?—By Lady Evelyn, the possessor of the papers.

3780. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there not a letter also from the Queen of Sweden, relating to her abdication?—There is a folio letter of four pages.

3781. And a paper, giving an account of the landing of Perkin Warbeck?—Yes; it is signed by Sir Henry Wentworth, dated 16 September, 1497.

3782. What is the total number of letters?—Mr. Upcott has put into this catalogue 32,000 letters.

3783. And the general character of them is a literary one?—I should say so.

3784. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you say that the general character of them is a literary one, do you mean the Committee to understand that the collection as such is not one arranged in a great measure according to the rank of the parties. For instance, in page 38 here are 2,133 letters of the Peers and Peeresses of the United Kingdom, from the year 1780 to the present time.

There

There are 450 letters of baronets and knights; there are 763 powers of attorney, and warrants to receive South Sea Stock. In the next page there are 1,342 letters of nonconforming ministers; so that the whole collection cannot be considered as exhibiting letters, valuable either in a literary or political view, but rather—so far at least as the articles now pointed out to your attention by the present question are concerned,—as exhibiting a series of autographs?—Perhaps in those orders for South Sea Stock, there may not be literary matter; but because there are 2,000 letters from Peers, is it to be supposed that Peers are capable of writing upon literary matters, and that they certainly do contain, not only biographical notices, but historical facts and literary matter. I am certainly capable of saying this, because I have read many of them.

3785. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Perhaps you would consider that they are rather historical than literary documents?—I should say both.

3786. Mr. *Hawes.*] You still retain your opinion that the general character of the 32,000 letters is, that it is rather a literary collection than any other; and that it is not to be considered as a mere collection of autographs?—Decidedly not.

3787. Have you any knowledge of an offer made to the Museum of Voltaire's works, with marginal notes, additions and corrections, by M. La Harpe?—Yes; an offer was made to the British Museum, by a letter of introduction from Mr. Upcott, of the whole of Voltaire's works, with marginal notes and corrections, by M. La Harpe. Mr. Upcott thought it would be a curious object for the British Museum, and Mr. Baber wrote an answer, without inquring anything more of them; and the British Museum declined the purchase. Here is Mr. Baber's answer.

3788. Will you read it?—"Dear Sir,—I have just had put into my hands a letter from you to Mr. Ellis, requesting to be informed whether the Trustees of the British Museum would be likely to purchase a copy of the Geneva edition of Voltaire's works, with M. La Harpe's manuscript notes, &c. As I have not seen the book, and, as no price is mentioned, I cannot answer your inquiry. The probability, however, is that the offer would be declined." Dated 22 June 1832.

3789. Was any one sent to examine the work?—No one.

3790. No inquiry or investigation took place?—None whatever.

3791. Sir *Robert Inglis.*.] The authority of M. La Harpe not being considered, it may be presumed, sufficiently high to justify the proposition of purchase?—It was supposed they were rejected, owing to the principles of Voltaire.

3792. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know the price that was fixed upon them?—From 25 *l.* to 30 *l.*

3793. Is it a fact that there are many foreign agents in England, buying up autographs and manuscripts, and collections of manuscripts and autographs?—Decidedly; I am acquainted with some that are doing so.

3794. La Harpe was rather a celebrated French author, was he not?—Decidedly.

3795. And his works are now considered valuable in France?—They are much read.

3796. In your opinion, as a collector of manuscripts and documents of this description, do you not think it would be much to be regretted should such a collection as Mr. Upcott's fall into the possession of any of those foreign agents?—I, as an individual, should regret it; and I hope the general feeling would be the same.

3797. Relating as it does in so great a degree to English authors and English literature?—Yes.

3798. Will you mention some of the English authors, the assignments of whose works are to be found in this collection?—Addison, for his Cato; John Gay, for his Fables and Beggars' Opera; Nicholas Rowe, for Jane Shore, witnessed by A. Pope; Goldsmith's Natural History of the Earth; Emerson, for all his Treatises on Arithmetic, and his Elements of Geometry; (many of these are not mere receipts but folio pages, stating all the particulars). Strutt, for his Dresses and Habits of the People of England.

3799. In short, you consider it a most rare and valuable collection of assignments?—Decidedly; there is no other such collection in England. Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, has a very fine one; but he has often acknowledged that Mr. Upcott's collection is far superior, and that it ought to be preserved as a national object.

George Bellas Greenough, Esq., called in; and Examined.

G. B. Greenough, Esq.

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3800. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You are a Fellow of the Royal Society?—I am.

3801. You have been twice president of the Geographical Society, and three times president of the Geological Society of London?—I have.

3802. Do you consider that the Museum may be divided into three principal departments; namely, art, natural history, and literature?—Yes.

3803. With respect to the department of art, looking to the interests of the public, do you think it would be desirable or not that the works of art should be handed over to a different body, namely, to the Royal Academy, or to some separate institution of that nature?—There is a good deal of inconsistency in the existing arrangement; the national paintings are deposited at the Royal Academy; the national sculptures in the British Museum. No provision seems to have been made till lately, at either establishment, for objects of architecture; several such objects, the property of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, are, however, now to be found in the British Museum; and others are expected from the collection of Sir John Soane. I think it is a fit subject for the consideration of the Committee, whether the national collection of architectural models and ornaments ought to be deposited at the British Museum or elsewhere.

3804. With reference to the arrangement of the marbles, do you consider that they are well arranged, or placed at a proper height above the eye?—It is a subject upon which I hardly feel competent to speak. I should suppose the best disposition to be that originally contemplated by the artist. In a paper transmitted by Visconti to the Institute of France, he states, on the authority of Tzetses, that two figures of Minerva having been exhibited at the same time to the Athenians, the one the work of Phidias, the other of one of his pupils, public opinion declared in favour of the latter; the work of Phidias seemed coarsely done, too deeply chiselled in some places, and wanting in that high finish by which the rival statue was distinguished. But when the statue of Phidias was placed in the position which it was originally intended to occupy, the skill of the master became immediately apparent; everything that had in the first instance appeared a blemish was now considered a beauty. Whatever the advantages were that the figures derived at the temple of Minerva, from the height to which they were raised and the mode in which they were lighted, these advantages must, I conceive, be entirely lost by the disposition adopted at the British Museum.

3805. Would you think it desirable that a collection of casts of busts and statues of the antique should be formed?—If it is intended that the British Museum should be a school of sculpture, then I think it desirable that it should be supplied with casts of all the first statues of Europe.

3806. With regard to seeing the sculpture by night; do you think it desirable to have it lighted up by torch-light?—I do. Artists are extremely desirous to view the statues at the Vatican by torch-light; and strangers who go to Rome, and have a taste for art, are generally recommended to see them under these circumstances.

3807. Has any injury ever occurred, to your knowledge, in the Vatican, owing to that permission being given?—I have never heard of any such injury.

3808. Do you consider the prints ought to be arranged in a public museum?—Prints may be considered in two different points of view; first, as objects of art; and, secondly, as objects of illustration. I think there ought to be two distinct collections.

3809. Are there two in the British Museum?—No, I believe not.

3810. Do you think a classed catalogue of prints desirable?—Yes; but I should prefer a catalogue with copious indexes, which would answer all the purposes of a classed catalogue.

3811. Mr. *Hawes.*] An index of authors names and subjects?—Yes, I would have both.

3812. And of the schools?—Yes.

3813. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Do you consider that prints ought to be arranged like books, according to their subject, or according to the name of the engraver?—It is a matter of indifference how they are arranged in the first instance, if we have copious indexes.

3814. With regard to coins and medals; do you think they ought to be arranged upon the same plan as the prints?—Yes, I would carry the principle through every part of the Museum.

3815. Do you consider that lectures would be desirable upon subjects connected with the arts in the British Museum?—I think we must feel the pulse of the public. It is the duty of those that have the government of the Museum to take care that the public wants are supplied. The experiment of lectures ought to be tried.

3816. Mr. *Colborne.*] What did you mean by the paintings, under the care of the Royal Academy?—I understand that the paintings belonging to the National Gallery are to be now deposited in the same buildings as the Royal Academy.

3817. And under the same direction?—No; I understand them to be under the direction of the Trustees of the British Museum; but that, as far as the convenience of study goes, they may considered as an adjunct to the Royal Academy.

3818. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You are understood to recommend that the paintings and statues and architectural models should be placed in one building, that the public may have an opportunity of seeing them and comparing them together?—The objects of the Museum are, in my opinion, too multifarious and complicated; on that account it would be better if broken up into three distinct establishments; these establishments might be contiguous, governed on the same principles; and they might even, on certain occasions, form a kind of federal body; each should be considered but as a whole, and not as a part of a whole.

3819. Will you mention what three establishments you would recommend?—One of art, one of natural history, and one of general literature.

3820. Mr. *Colborne.*] Then, do you mean that you would wish all the statues and sculpture to be placed under the direction of the directors of the National Gallery instead of under the Trustees of the British Museum?—No; I would not venture, in the present state of things, to propose what I think would have been right in the first instance. I think, in the first instance, it would have been right to have had a distinct establishment for art, comprising painting, sculpture, and architecture.

3821. But as there is no such establishment, under whose direction would you now leave them?—I think it is for the consideration of the Committee whether in the present state of affairs the national collection of sculpture should be at the British Museum, or mixed up with the rest of the British Museum, or be considered as a separate establishment.

3822. Are you aware that many of the works of sculpture there, have been devised by will to the Trustees of the British Museum?—I am aware of that circumstance; and I see no reason why Trustees of the British Museum might not be placed at the head of that separate establishment.

3823. Is not every facility afforded to students to study the sculpture?—I should say the absence of a large collection of casts was a proof that they have not every facilty.

3824. The question refers to the collection that is there now; is there any hindrance to students to visit them?—I believe every facility is given in that sense of the word.

3825. With regard to the prints; have the public a fair opportunity of seeing them, consistent with their safety?—I have little experience upon the subject, having rarely had occasion to consult them.

3826. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] But you are understood to state that you do not think the collection is sufficient for the wants of the public?—The collection of prints is a great deal too limited; I think that collection ought to be viewed in the same light as the collection of books, viz. as instrumental to the promotion of science.

3827. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know what is the extent of the collection of prints in the British Museum, and how high it ranks among the collections either of this country or of the world?—I do not; but I consider the collection of prints in the British Museum to have been formed principally, if not entirely, with a view to art, and not to illustration.

3828. Have you examined the collection with a view to the evidence which you are now giving, or do you speak from a general recollection of the contents of the Museum, without having made special reference to it for the present purpose?—I am not particularly acquainted with it; but I went to view them with reference to that point, and the impression I received was as I have stated.

3829. Do you happen to know the number of illustrated works which there are in the Print-room?—I do not; but, by illustrated works, I mean prints, illustrative

trative of objects of science. For instance, in natural history, I should wish to see all those prints of animals which are referred to in the works of such men as Cuvier.

3830. Have you tested the collection in the Museum by any such reference to Cuvier; and have you found any such prints wanting?—No, I have not.

3831. Are you aware of the collections of drawings in natural history lately presented to the Museum, by the bequest of General Hardwick?—No.

3832. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Is there any catalogue of the prints contained in the British Museum, that you could either see there or have in your own house, which could give you the information referred to in the last question?—I have never seen any.

3833. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have referred to art in its three branches as constituting one general establishment into which you would desire the national collection to be divided, and you specified painting, sculpture, and architecture. In the collections in the British Museum, you find Egyptian antiquities, Etruscan vases, coins, medals and bronzes, [besides prints, which have formed the subject of the last question;] where would you place the Egyptian antiquities?—I should place them as objects either of antiquity or history.

3834. Would you have them in the British Museum, or transfer them, according to your theory of a perfect arrangement, to the department of art?—I consider that the governing body must determine to which department they belong.

3835. Do you see any objection to their being left where they are?—The only objection I feel is this, that complexity renders the government of the Museum more difficult. I think it easy to obtain a person who has a competent knowledge of natural history, or of art, or of any one department; but of these, it is not likely that those who govern the British Museum should be acquainted with so multitudinous a collection of objects as is there brought under their superintendence.

3836. The same answer would apply probably to the Etruscan vases, to the coins, medals and bronzes, and to the general antiquities?—I think so; I should leave their destination to be determined by the judgment of the governing power.

3837. You have referred to the difficulty of exhibiting to advantage the great works of Athenian art which are now in the Museum, and you have cited a passage in Visconti, from which the Committee draw the conclusion that you would recommend the removal of the Elgin marbles from their present position; would you recommend their removal to a position as high as that which they originally occupied; and, if so, can you state to the Committee whether that height were not about 48 feet above the ground?—I beg it to be understood that I do not recommend this; I state that, in my apprehension, it would have been better in the first instance if such an arrangement had taken place. As such an arrangement did not take place in the first instance, I am by no means prepared to say that it is worth while to make the alteration now. I think the present arrangement faulty; but the evil of correcting the fault might be greater than the evil of allowing it to continue.

3838. As studies of art; do you conceive the Elgin marbles can be placed to advantage at the elevation which they originally occupied, assuming that elevation to be about 48 feet above the level of the ground?—I believe it was once in contemplation to build a Parthenon in the open space opposite Northumberland-house. Had such a building been erected, I think those sculptures might have been placed there very advantageously.

3839. As a man of science, looking at the atmosphere of London, as well as the climate of London, would you recommend the exposure of the Athenian marbles to the open air, in an unprotected state?—Certainly not; they would have been in the interior of the building, not the exterior.

3840. Then that would be the Parthenon turned inside out?—Yes.

3841. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Are you aware what is the best classed catalogue in existence. Do you know any good general classed catalogue?—The catalogue of Gœthingen I believe to be a very good one.

3842. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You refer to the exhibition of the great works of art in the Vatican by torch-light; are you aware whether that exhibition is ever granted to artists as such, or whether it be not rather confined to the amateurs and strangers

strangers who visit Rome. Have you ever seen any artists working by torch-light in the Vatican?—No, I never have; it is always considered a favour.

3843. A favour, purchased at considerable expense by the individual stranger?—Yes.

3844. In point of fact the artist at Rome has no more advantage with respect to the exhibition of the works of art by the strong light of torches than he has in England?—My object was not to draw any comparison between the facilities given to artists at Rome and in England, but to point out facilities which I thought might be given without any disadvantage to artists here.

3845. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] It is your opinion, that, in order to study a fine statue, it may be done more advantageously by the strong light of a torch than by a common light, in order to throw the shadows out?—Yes, I conceive so; but I would not recommend torches; I would obtain light by other means.

3846. Without entering into the general question of the supreme board of management or government of the Museum, with respect to the Natural History department, do you think it would be advisable to have a committee of arrangement?—I think it would; not, perhaps, a permanent committee of arrangement, but an extraordinary one.

3847. In order to make the whole arrangement of the Museum uniform and regular?—Precisely.

3848. Will you state your opinion as to how presents or purchases should be disposed of when they first arrive at the Museum?—I think it would be advantageous to have a room for the reception of every object when it first comes to the Museum. I think it should be the duty of the officer to put a number upon it; to enter it in a general inventory, and then deliver it over to the respective curators, who should be answerable for it when so delivered.

3849. Mr. *Hawes.*] Would you leave that inventory open to public inspection at all times?—If not found inconvenient.

3850. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You intend that there should be a chief curator at the head of each department?—Yes.

3851. Do you conceive that when the arrangement of specimens is once made by the curators, it should be altered lightly?—Certainly not; it should be made very difficult to alter it.

3852. Do you know of any change of arrangement in regard to the Greville collection of minerals?—The arrangement of the Greville collection was entirely done away with upon its arrival at the Museum.

3853. Do you think that change was desirable or not?—It was contrary to the strenuous recommendation of the ablest mineralogists in the country. I can refer to a paper sent in to the Trustees, signed by almost all the first mineralogists.

3854. Will you mention their names?—This is the close of a memorial which was sent to the Trustees: "We have always considered the Greville collection as deriving a peculiar value from the labours of the Comte de Bournon; and decidedly think that, by his assistance in the description and further arrangement of it, the scientific purposes which, as a national collection it is intended to answer, can alone be effectually accomplished." That paper is signed by Sir Abraham Hume, Dr. Babington, Dr. Wollaston, James Laird, M.D., Mr. G. B. Greenough, Mr. Smithson Tennant, Mr. Richard Chenevix, Mr. Robert Ferguson, Mr. Leonard Horner, Mr. William Phillips, Mr. Robert Bingley, Mr. William Allen the chemist, Mr. William Williams, Mr. Richard Knight, Mr. William Jacob, and Mr. Jonville, the French mineralogist.

3855. What is that document?—This is a document which was placed by these gentlemen in the hands of Mr. Rose, to lay before the committee of the Trustees of the British Museum on the occasion of the purchase and removal of the Greville collection.

3856. In spite of that strong recommendation not to change the arrangement, the arrangement has since been changed?—It has.

3857. As to the introduction of new names, do you consider that desirable or not in a public collection?—I think it is a great evil, more especially with regard to mineralogy; mineralogy has become a perfect jargon in consequence of the introduction of new names.

3858. In reference to the buildings for natural history, do you consider that the collections have been suited to the buildings in the British Museum, or the contrary?—

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contrary?—I do not think the buildings suitable at all to the collection in the Natural History department.

3859. You think the building ought to suit the collection, and not the collection the building?—Yes.

3860. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The building, so far as the natural history is concerned, is at present the eastern division, and in that division over the King's library is at present the mineralogy, the geology, the conchology, and the ornithology. Do you object to the rooms in which the ornithology is exhibited?—I have not paid particular attention to that.

3861. Or the conchology?—I do not consider the room at all convenient for the purpose.

3862. In what respect do you regard it as inconvenient?—I think this would lead me to a lengthened answer, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will postpone to a subsequent part of the examination.

3863. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Do you think it would be desirable to have perfect catalogues of all the objects in the Natural History department?—Certainly.

3864. Have you any opinion to offer as to the manner of forming these catalogues, or as to the way in which they should be made?—It is difficult to give a general answer; we must consider the particular case, and what is the object to be attained; some rules, however, may be laid down of general application.

3865. What are those general rules?—Catalogues should be drawn up as far as can be done conveniently in a tabular form, the fewer words used in a catalogue the better. Words of the same order should be written in the same character, and be made to range in a vertical line. The name of a genus should have a large initial, and of a species a small initial. The name of the author of the genus or species should be placed against it in small letters or abbreviated. In the first pages of every catalogue an account should be inserted of the system on which it is constructed, the name of the author and the date. Catalogues should in general be accompanied by indexes, and sometimes by glossaries. All catalogues in the same establishment should be printed on paper of the same size, and in the same type. Important words should be distinguished by being written in a distinct character. These are general observations; when you come to particulars you must consider what the object is, and then you will know how you may best attain it.

3866. Mr. *Hawes.*] In your opinion, should the catalogues be printed?—Yes; and in respect to natural history there should be two catalogues; the one popular, and the other scientific.

3867. At all events, whether printed or not, they should be accessible to the visitors, whether a scientific visitor or one of the public going from mere curiosity?—Certainly.

3868. Mr. *Elphinstone.* Into what subdivisions would you divide the department of Natural History with regard to the administration?—I would divide the department of Natural History into four sections, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology; and for the administration of the Museum, I would subdivide zoology into the vertebrata, mollusca, articulata, radiata. To each of these sections I would attach a curator, an assistant, and an attendant; and I would allow, and recommend, every curator to take pupils. I would further establish a series of lectures and demonstrations in natural history; and if these lectures were well attended, I would eventually give to the lecturers the title of professors. In the first instance, these persons would not be regular officers of the Museum, and they should be entitled to no further remuneration than they derived from those who attended their course. The pupils of the curators should be entitled to attend gratis, and certificates of their proficiency should be given to them on leaving the Museum. The lecturer should be free to adopt, in his own syllabus, whatever arrangement he pleased, but should have no power to disturb that which the curator, with the sanction of the governing body, had established. To the Natural History department I would further attach, first, a library of books, and prints, and drawings, similar to that at the Jardin du Roi, which contains 12,000 vols. and 64 vols. of figures of plants and animals, drawn and coloured on vellum; secondly, a draftsman for natural history, and a drawing-school, to pay its own expenses; thirdly, a reading-room for natural history; and, fourthly, a study and store-room, or laboratory, for each curator.

3869. As to the department of zoology, properly so called, can you state

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about the number of specimens that there are now in the Museum, and also the number of existing species of animals, in order to show the wants in that department?—I have here a paper, taken from Swainson's published works. Of the mammalia, there are 950 genera described; and there are, as I understand, 500 of those in the Museum. Of the birds there are 6,200 species described, and there are 2,000 in the Museum. I do not state this of my own knowledge. Of the reptiles, 908 have been described; and there are 926 in the Museum; so that there are more in the British Museum than have yet been described. Of fishes, 4,000 species have been described by Cuvier, and if you add to those the species described by others, they may be taken as 6,000; there are 1,000 in the Museum. The whole number of mollusca described by Lamarck, recent and fossil, is 4,200. The Museum now, I believe, contains 4,000. I have taken this from the evidence. I think one of the persons examined stated the number in the Museum to be 3,334. In regard to the articulata, my authority is Herschell, he reckons from 80,000 to 100,000 species.

3870. How many are there in the Museum?—I do not know. Of the echinodermata, recent and fossil, there are 272 species; and in the Museum there are 181 recent. I do not know how many fossil. There are 5,010 recent and fossil polypifera described; and in the Museum there are 380 recent, and 150 sponges. The number of plants known has been stated at from 80,000 to 100,000 species. I cannot tell how many there are in the Museum. I have here another table, drawn up by Professor Rudolph Wagner, at Erlang, published in Jameson's Journal, July and October 1833. In it animals are divided into recent and fossil; mammalia, 120 fossil, 1,100 recent; birds, 25 fossil, 6,500 recent; amphibia, 50 fossil and 1,500 recent. The number of fossil fishes is stated to be 250, but I believe Agassis has brought it up to 850, and 7,000 recent.; the mollusca, 3,100 fossil, and, I believe, 5,000 recent; the crustacea, 100 fossil and 1,500 recent; insects, 150 fossil and 50,000 recent; the radiata and the annelides, 350 fossil, and 280 of the one, and 315 of the other, recent, making 595; the zoophytes, 500 fossil and 536 recent; the medusaria, 208 recent, there are no fossil mentioned; the rotatoria 119 recent, and infusoria 291. It will give an idea of the enormous extent of natural history, when I state that the population of the world being 657,000,000 of human beings, there are 577,600,000 species of animals.

3871. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] In these calculations have you included the entozoa?—No, I have not; this is merely a copy from Swainson's book. The Committee will now understand why I wish to separate the department of Natural History from those of art and general literature. If the collections were complete, no building could by possibility hold any one of them.

3872. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Have you any general observations to make respecting the state of the Natural History department?—I am not aware of any observations.

3873. Have you turned your attention as to whether it would be desirable to incorporate the Linnean Society in any way with the Natural History department?—I think it might be done, with advantage to both; but I am by no means confident upon that subject.

3874. As to visitors being appointed; would that be desirable?—I think very desirable.

3875. By whom should those visitors be chosen?—In the first instance, I think, by the Government.

3876. How many visitors would you suggest?—I would propose 50.

3877. Have you any remark to make respecting any other subdivisions of the Natural History department, namely, either botany, or mineralogy, or geology?—In regard to mineralogy, I think it desirable to establish a lectureship of mineralogy, if that could be done conveniently; at least the experiment ought to be tried. In regard to geology, there is scarcely anything at the British Museum, independently of the fossils. The following collections are wanting: a collection of rocks, arranged mineralogically; a collection of rocks, arranged economically; a collection of rocks, arranged topographically; a collection of rocks, arranged chronologically, or according to position; a collection of concretions; a collection exhibiting passages from one rock to another; a collection of artificial, and volcanic and epigenic productions; a collection of sunstones, and a collection of junctions.

3878. Do you consider that the geological collection at present is worthy of

a public institution?—It scarcely exists; there is scarcely anything worthy of the name.

3879. With regard to the mineralogical collection; what is your opinion of it?—It is exceedingly fine.

3880. Are you acquainted at all with the botanical collection?—No.

3881. *Chairman.*] Have you any general observations that you wish to add with reference to the Natural History department?—A distinct library of natural history would be of great advantage; and the Museum is very deficient in works on topographical geology, to which I attach great importance.

3882. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] In your last answer you stated that, in your opinion, a library of natural history would be of great advantage; are you aware of the existence of the Banksian library?—I am.

3883. In what light do you consider that?—So far as botany is concerned I have no opinion to offer; but it is extremely defective in works of topographical geology; and geology in general.

3884. In that answer, would you wish to imply that a more perfect library of natural history would be desirable?—Much more perfect.

3885. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You wish that in each subdivision of the Natural History department there should be a separate collection of books for the use of that subdivision?—A separate collection for each of the three establishments; and each collection should be complete in all its subdivisions.

3886. Mr. *Colborne.*] In reference to all the collections you have mentioned as desiderata, and in reference to giving lectures, have you ever estimated the probable expense of all these suggestions?—I have not estimated the expense, but I have considered that the public were entitled to expect in England all the advantages which are afforded to them at Paris. I see no reason why England should be behind France in any of the advantages which such an establishment as the British Museum is capable of affording.

3887. Your objection is not so much to the mismanagement of the funds as they now exist, but to the want of adequate funds to carry these enlarged views into execution?—I do not object in the slightest degree to the disposition of the funds; I only point out advantages which the public have not at present, and which I think they are fairly entitled to expect.

3888. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] You stated that you thought there should be a study, or store-room, for each curator; will you state your ideas generally respecting the Museum buildings?—I do not think that the rooms are convenient; the curators all want more accommodation than they at present possess.

3889. As to the arrangement of the different galleries; do you approve of the present arrangement?—I think the form of a cross or transept would be better. It is a form that I see at Leyden and at Frankfort, and at different collections, and I find it exceedingly convenient.

3890. As to the fittings of the different collections; do you consider that the different trays in the drawers are as economically and conveniently arranged as they might be?—Yes, I think the trays are as convenient as possible; but I consider that in such an establishment the dimensions of every case and cabinet should be so regulated, in respect to the recesses and apartments, as to be multiples or sub-multiples of one another, so that every case or collection of cases moved from one room to another would fit accurately its new position. I should act upon the principle adopted in the mail-coach establishment, that every nail and every pin should fit one coach as well as another.

3891. Have you carried out that principle in your own collection?—I have; and I have found it answer.

3892. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Do you assume that that is not the case in the British Museum, or do you know that it is not the case?—I know that it is not the case. I am speaking of the building; I am not speaking of the trays nor the cabinets of the mineral collection only. In regard to that room, I think it would be a great accommodation if there were a few stools placed under those cabinets, that people might sit down occasionally; and perhaps a slab or a table might be of service; and instead of having so many naked walls, I should like to see those walls completely covered with synoptical tables, maps, drawings, or plans; geological maps more especially.

3893. Relating to the objects in the room?—Relating to the objects in the room.

3894. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think it is sufficiently lighted?—The light is sufficient, but it is badly disposed; there is so much reflection in every part of the mineral-room that it is painful to look into the cases.

3895. Have you ever been in the private room of the keeper of the mineralogical collection?—I have.

3896. What do you think of the light afforded to him for his studies there?—I think it is desirable that he should have a side-light; it must be difficult to measure a crystal, for instance, in such a light as he has. I think he also ought to have a laboratory, where he might test minerals.

3897. In fact, that the architect should adapt the building expressly for the collection which it is intended to exhibit?—Yes; I should imagine also that there would be a good deal of inconvenience in packing and unpacking, where you have a room of such immense length as that appropriated to the minerals.

3898. Generally, do you consider it desirable that the head curator of each department should be consulted as to the arrangement of the rooms before they are built?—Certainly, of great importance.

3899. Therefore you would consider it a proof not of good management, if the rooms were built without the different officers of the departments being consulted?—When I consider how very extensive the different series must be, and what an enormous space must be required for such collections, if they are to be perfect, I must regard space of the greatest consequence; and if the room is of greater height than is required, I think there is a profuse expenditure. I would also make this general observation, that as collections of every kind are constantly on the increase, and as it is known beforehand that they must be so, provision ought always to be made for this increase when buildings are erected, and consequently that the design of the artist ought not to be regular and uniform, but to be capable of being extended. That principle has been acted upon at the Jardin des Plantes, and at the best establishments in Europe. If you can neither raise the building nor extend it, in consequence of the nature of the architecture, you are exposed to a very serious inconvenience.

3900. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In one of the late questions it was implied that the curators of the different departments had not been consulted by the architects: can you state to the Committee anything from your own knowledge upon this subject, as to the fact whether the curators were or were not in communication, direct or indirect, with the architect?—I have no means of proving a negative from my own knowledge. I cannot say anything upon the subject; it is very easy to obtain that information from the curators themselves.

3901. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you looked into the Appendix of the evidence of last year?—I have.

3902. Have you seen the account of the sums spent upon the buildings of the British Museum?—Yes; but I have not paid particular attention to it.

3903. It appears from that account that the total of the sums paid upon the old and new buildings from the 5th of January 1831, to the 31st of March 1833, amounted to 227,665*l.* Are you of opinion that the public has all the advantages which might fairly be expected from the outlay of so large a sum for the purpose of exhibiting the collections of the Museum?—I think not; and I may observe further, that the plan of the new buildings will lead to the sacrifice of a room which cost 30,000*l.*, that in which the Townley marbles are deposited.

3904. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] As to the reading-room; do you think it desirable that it should be open in the evening?—I think it very desirable that a reading room should be open in the evening. Of course every precaution must be adopted against fire; but it is easy to have a room where there should be no such danger. I believe the King's library would with very great difficulty be set on fire.

3905-6. If a room were constructed exterior to the main building of the Museum, there would be no disadvantage in the public being admitted in the evening?—I see no other than the great expense of maintaining additional officers.

3907. Mr. *Hawes.*] You think that the present buildings require extensive alterations to meet the wants of the collections?—Yes; but it would be difficult to make them now.

3908. And that is an evil which has arisen mainly from the want of the arrangements being made subservient to the judgment of the curators, and the interests of the collections generally?—I think it is owing to the objects of the Museum being too indefinite. I do not think the persons who have had the management of the Museum ever entertained any distinct idea as to its objects; they have left too much to chance; they have not proceeded upon a regular systematic plan.

3909. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does your answer refer to the formation and completion of the collections, or to the arrangements of the collections when formed?—I speak of the history of the Museum, from its first establishment down to the present time. I do not think the objects of the Museum have at any period been distinctly defined; and I consider such distinct definition to be exceedingly necessary in such an establishment.

3910. The British Museum at present is a grand depository of objects of art, natural history, and literature; the Committee understood that you wished to subdivide the collections into three great establishments; and, so far as the sciences comprehended under the term "natural history" are concerned, and possibly with respect to other departments also, to connect lectures with them; in other words, to change its character from a depository to which students or amateurs, or casual visitors may resort for the purpose of working out instruction by their own labours, into a place of education, in which professors salaried by the nation may, at the public expense, convey instruction. Have you formed any estimate of the extent of the *locale* which would be required, or of the expense which would be involved in the completion of the plan to which you have called the attention of the Committee?—I am afraid that I have been misunderstood by the Committee. That is not what I mean. I stated expressly that the lectures were to be considered merely as a matter of experiment; and further, that the lecturer was to be remunerated by the fees of the pupils; and that there was to be no expense attending them. That the pulse of the public was to be felt; and that if it was found, upon inquiry, that the public felt that lectures were wanted, it would be the duty of the governing body to provide them, and not otherwise.

3911. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] With regard to lectures; do not you think that the curator lecturing is a guarantee to the public that he is acquainted with the subject of his particular department?—Yes; but I think the curators are all fully occupied with their present duties; they are over-worked.

3912. There would be no reason that the students should be interrupted in studying the collections in the Museum, if lectures were given, because a separate lecture-room might be provided, as is done in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris?—Yes, I should proceed upon the same plan as in the Jardin des Plantes; the lectures would probably be given early in the morning; but I see no reason why the British Museum should not be made as useful to the public as the establishment at Paris; and as lectures are given there, I see no reason why they should not be given in the British Museum. I think it the more desirable, because no similar provision has yet been made in the country for the study of natural history.

3913. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state what, in your view, are precisely the objects to be contemplated by the existing system of the Museum?—I do not know; my complaint is that the objects are indefinite. I wish them to be made definite; and my observation had no other bearing than to render the Museum as useful as possible.

3914. *Chairman.*] With reference to lectures; you say that the pulse of the public should be felt as to the institution of lectures; and that if it is found that the public require them, it is the duty of the Museum to furnish those lectures. Do you mean that, under the improvements you contemplate, it would become the duty of those who had the management of the Museum to institute such lectures, or do you think it is a mark of negligence or of inattention to duty on the part of the Trustees, the not having instituted such lectures?—I attach no blame to the Trustees; they have acted upon precedent, and have gone on as their predecessors did before them; but I think that men

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in their situation ought to meet the wants of the times; and that they ought to be continually endeavouring to make the establishment more useful.

3915. Do you find anything in the constitution of the Museum which leads you to suppose that it ever was in the contemplation of those who were the founders of the institution, or of those that had the management of it in after-times, to institute any lectures of the character you have adverted to?—No, I am not aware that it ever has been in their contemplation. I regret it.

3916. Therefore you would recommend an alteration or an improvement to be made in the institution, which would make it feasible to establish the lectures, which you think would be desirable in case the public sought for them?—I think very little more is wanting than a *locale*. I think there are a great many persons who would be willing to give lectures.

3917. All that would come under the state of improvement which you contemplate?—I suggest this as a means of rendering the Museum more useful than it hitherto has been. I think it would be of great advantage to the Museum to train up a number of students in natural history, so that, if any appointment were vacant in that department, you might at once have able men to supply the vacancy.

3918. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Considering the object of the Museum to be not merely the gratification of curiosity, but the advancement and diffusion of sound and useful knowledge, in what power would you vest the future government of the Museum?—In giving my answer, I speak as to what I consider the best system, without reference to the present constitution of the Museum. There are at present a certain number of Trustees; some of them appointed for life, and some official. Now, not taking the present constitution into account, I would place at the head of the establishment a man of a certain rank in society, of enlarged mind and extensive acquirements, of popular manners, of sound judgment, conversant with science and literature; a man qualified for the situation of president of the Royal Society, or principal of the Metropolitan University, or minister (if minister there were in England, as in France and Prussia), of public instruction; of course he would receive a liberal salary.

3919. Then do you propose that there should be a council, with a person, with the title of president, at the head of it?—I do.

3920. Of what other persons do you propose that the council should consist?—I would have 50 effective visitors, and out of those I would select one portion of the council.

3921. How many members would you make the council consist of?—Besides the president, there might be vice-presidents, a secretary, and a warden; the title of warden designating, more clearly than that of principal librarian, the duties that are at present discharged by Sir Henry Ellis. Also an accountant, or permanent auditor of accounts, and 10 members of council, selected from the body of the visitors and the curators of the several departments.

3922. By whom would the members of council taken from the body of visitors be selected?—I would have the 50 visitors, conjointly with the council, form a general annual meeting, which would fill up the vacancies in the council.

3923. In the first instance, before the council is appointed, 50 visitors would be named by the Government; how do you propose that the council is to be elected out of that body of visitors?—The Government would first nominate 50 visitors; from those 50 visitors a certain number would be selected to sit in the council.

3924. By whom?—They might be selected by themselves; or if you had a president such as I have described, that president ought in the first instance to form a house-list, to be submitted to the visitors and such officers of the Museum as shall by virtue of their office be considered members of the council.

3925. What visitors do you propose not to be elective?—The family Trustees would sit without being elective.

3926. Then you would retain the present family Trustees, and sweep off all the others?—I would.

3927. Then do you suggest that a board of 50 visitors should be appointed by the Government, and that they, along with the family Trustees and the principal officers of the Museum, should elect, at an annual general meeting, a council for the general government of the Museum?—Yes, those were my ideas; now, in reference to the visitors, I conceive they would be selected as follows: I would

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would say the 10 family Trustees; 10 persons of rank and habits of business, but who do not now hold official situations in the State; 10 members, from societies engaged in the cultivation of natural science and natural history; 10 members from the Royal Academy; and 10 members from the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Society of Literature, that would make 50 persons; out of those 50 persons, and the principal officers of the Museum, I would select the council. In framing a list of visitors, I should endeavour to make such an apportionment that no branch of knowledge would be unduly favoured or neglected.

3928. Having so formed the council as you propose, what would you do; would you appoint a special Committee to draw up instructions for the different officers of the different departments?—It would be for the president and council to do that under ordinary circumstances; but, in order to make the whole arrangement of the Museum uniform and regular, I have before recommended, as applicable to the present time, an extraordinary committee of arrangement; the committee would be very small, and consist exclusively of individuals of great practical experience in duties of this nature.

3929. What would be the duties of the council?—The ordinary duties of the councils of scientific societies, the general management of the establishment.

3930. What would be the duty of the president or warden?—I consider him in the light of the executive; it would be his duty to see that the orders of the council were obeyed; it would be his duty to see that a proper visitation were made of every part of the establishment annually, and, upon an uniform principle, to make the institution as useful and effective as possible; to be the regular organ of communication with Government; to observe the working of the several departments, and suggest improvements in their organisation; to direct all the correspondence of the Museum, foreign and domestic; to consider all applications for grants of money recommended by the visitors or by the annual general meeting, and report his opinion thereon to the Secretary for the Home Department.

3931. Do you think the council should require annual reports from each department?—I think the visitors should divide themselves into sub-committees, who should give in detailed accounts of the state of every part of the establishment, for consideration and discussion at the general annual meeting.

3932. Would you have these reports made public?—At all events they might be called for by the House of Commons, or by the Secretary of State.

3933. As to the present official Trustees, do you consider it desirable that there should be official Trustees in a public body of that sort?—I do not see any advantage in official Trustees.

3934. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it not also an objection to Trustees of high official rank, that they should have great official duties?—I think so.

3935. Must it not prevent their coming into that frequent contact with the officers of the institution, which it is essential for the governing body to do?—Such will be the case, generally. I believe the late Mr. Abbot, when he was Speaker to the House of Commons, was constant in his attendance; but that is a very rare instance.

3936. Could a governing body, such as the present is, come into contact frequently with the officers, so as to enable them to act conjointly in the improvement of the institution?—I should think not.

3937. Do you think the Museum can be well administered when the keeper of the Natural History department, Mr. König, informs the Committee that he has never been consulted by the Trustees with a view to improve the collection under his care?—I should certainly think he ought to be consulted, and that continually, with regard to his department.

3938 Do you think the administration of such a Museum can possibly be so beneficial to the public as it ought to be, keeping in mind the annual expense incurred by the public?—I have already said that it is capable of great improvement.

3939. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware whether Mr. König have made regular reports to the Trustees, as, by the rules of the institution, it was his duty to do; and whether such reports have or have not been duly received and considered by the Trustees?—I believe that to have been the case; but I have no knowledge of the fact.

3940. Then, although in point of fact there may have been no direct *viva voce* communication, the terms of the question imply, and your answer admits, that there

there may have been, and probably was, a regular intercourse by written report?—I have no knowledge upon the subject; but my general impression is this, that it would be thought presumptuous in the curator to give opinions, when he was not desired to give them.

3941. One of your last answers stated that you believed it was the duty of the curator, and the practice of Mr. König, to make reports to the Trustees?—My belief is that Mr. König has been in the habit of making reports to the Trustees, it being his duty to do so.

3942. Are you aware of the general rule in the statutes addressed to all the curators, namely, that "In framing these regulations the Trustees are aware that it is impossible for them to define the duty of each officer with a sufficient degree of precision for all possible emergencies; in addition therefore to the above rules, it is to be considered as a general instruction to the several officers, that they conduct themselves as becomes men of honour, integrity and liberality, in the conscientious discharge of the duties of their respective stations, and as men who have the credit and utility of the institution truly at heart — in reference to the last clause of the statute now read to you, and believing Mr. König to be a man who has the credit and utility of the institution truly at heart, would you not suppose that he would regularly make his reports; and that those who framed the statute would, as in duty bound, be willing to give to such reports the attention due to them?—My belief is, that an officer so circumstanced, would consider it his duty to be obedient to the orders he received; and that he would not dispute the propriety of those orders, nor presume to give any opinion at variance with the opinion of the governing body; and that he would consider himself not as a part of the government, but as a person employed, and regard obedience as being his duty.

3943. Is not something more than obedience implied as a duty, in the paragraph last read to you, in which the officer is instructed to act as a man that has the credit and utility of the institution truly at heart, and therefore would feel himself bound to make any representation which the utility and credit of the institution would require?—Were I in that situation I should not presume to give opinions to the Trustees at variance with their own.

3944. Do you know anything of the fact whether Mr. König have or have not made any such representation?—I am not aware of any distinct case; I have heard that Mr. König has at times made suggestions to the Trustees, and that their opinion has not agreed with his.

3945. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have been asked a question with reference to a regulation which is part of the statutes in the Museum. Now it appears by the evidence of last year, that Mr. Gray was not even aware that such a regulation existed. Do you not think that the Trustees ought, if they mean the officers and assistants to be guided by the regulations, to take care that they are duly informed of them?—I should think so.

3946. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] It appears that there is one annual visitation made by the present Trustees. Do you conceive that in one day they can sufficiently visit so large an establishment as the British Museum, to do justice to the public interests?—I think it is impossible, in that space of time, to go through an effective visitation; they must take a great deal on trust; they cannot have time to look carefully into the establishment.

3947. Then it is to be collected from the evidence you have given, that you think that the constitution of the present board of Trustees requires amendment?—I think so.

3948. Are you aware which is the largest apparatus, that for governing the British Museum, or that for governing India?—That for governing the British Museum, I think.

3949. Have you any other observations to make to the Committee?—In looking over the evidence, I observe that one of the gentlemen gives it as his opinion that the arrangements of the British Museum ought to keep pace with the progress of the sciences, and that changes ought to be made in the arrangement as science advances; so that it may serve as a model to the institutions of the country. I do not agree in that opinion; I think there is great advantage in the permanence and stability of a system, and that we should be exceedingly cautious in endeavouring to keep the arrangements up to the progress of science.

3950. Do you refer to the nomenclature?—Both to the nomenclature and the

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the arrangement; I think it is of much more consequence that the arrangements should be permanent than that there should be slight improvements made in them continually.

3951. Mr. *Hawes.*] Some reference has been made to the written communications made from time to time by the officers of the Museum to their superiors, the Trustees. Now if the communications were effectual for their end, namely, the benefit of the Museum, could such a state of things exist as is indicated in the question and answer which will now be read to you. The following question is put to the keeper of the Natural History department: "Have they," that is the Trustees, "ever made any enquiries of you with a view to improve the collection under your care?" The answer is, "I do not remember to have been consulted upon that subject?"—I think the curators ought to have ready access to the Trustees; I should apprehend, from the answer, that this is not the case.

3952. Do you think they ought to be kept standing before the board of Trustees?—I should say not.

3953. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware whether the curators have opportunities of recommending purchases to the Trustees, and whether such recommendations are or are not attended to?—There are many of those points upon which I can only speak from common report, and the general impression out of doors. I can quote the instance of the Corsi collection of antique marbles; the purchase of that collection was recommended to the Trustees, and declined; it was immediately afterwards bought at an advanced price by an individual, and by him presented to the University of Oxford. I understand that it was felt desirable in the Museum that there should be an economical collection of minerals formed.

3954. Mr. *Hawes.*] It was implied in the question just put, that the Trustees were disposed to attend to the recommendations of their officers. You are now referred to a portion of the evidence given last year, and your opinion is asked upon it, which is to this effect: "Do you know anything of a collection that was offered by Mrs. Noel?—Yes, a very splendid collection; in fact, it was a selection, in 10 large boxes, of the insects of Brazil, certainly the finest collection of Brazilian insects I ever saw; the 10 boxes were offered to the Trustees for 100 *l.* By permission of the Trustees I had the selection of one box, for which Mrs. Noel charged 14 *l.*, and they were purchased by the Trustees. Did you deem it a valuable collection, and one most desirable to obtain?—Certainly. Did you deem the sum reasonable that was asked?—Very reasonable. Did you ever make known your opinion upon that subject in any way to the Trustees?—I strongly recommended it to the Trustees as being the finest collection and selection of specimens I had ever seen from the Brazils. Can you state why they were not purchased?—No." So that here is an instance of a recommendation made and not acted upon, without the slightest communication made to the officer why his recommendation was not agreed to?—I do not blame the Trustees for any act of this description. The sum voted by Parliament is limited; and it is for the consideration of the Trustees in what manner that sum may be best applied to the general interests of the Museum. I think the Trustees are fully at liberty to exercise their judgment as to making purchases or declining them without assigning any reasons to the curators.

3955. The evidence goes on to this effect: "Was any communication held with you upon the subject?—None whatever. Were you called in by the Trustees to be consulted?—No." Do you think that such a course is likely to engender good feeling between the Trustees and the officers under them?—The curators are very deserving officers, and great respect ought to be paid to them.

3956. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The instance to which your attention has been called is an instance in which Mr. G. Samouelle is the party giving evidence; are you aware whether Mr. Samouelle be, in the strict sense of the word, an officer of the Museum, making reports directly to the Trustees, or whether he be an extra assistant in the Natural History department, who, according to the existing regulations of the institution, would communicate with the Trustees through the chief of his own department?—I should imagine it would be through the chief of his own department that he would communicate with them, according to the present system; but I think the organisation of the Museum very defective.

3957. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] The Entomological collection being entrusted to Mr. Samouelle, would it not be desirable that he should have the means of communicating directly with the Trustees without having to go through the intervention of a third person who probably knows nothing about the matter?—So long as he holds his present situation I think he can communicate with the Trustees only through the medium of the chief officer of the department.

3958. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When it is said that the intervention is through a third person who probably knows nothing about the matter, do you know who the chief of that department is, and do you state that he is a person who probably knows nothing of the Entomological department?—I do not know the extent of Mr. König's knowledge of that subject; but I cannot imagine him ignorant of any department of natural history; he is an exceedingly good naturalist.

3959. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] The Museum is now closed on Sunday afternoons and on public holidays, would it not be better for the public that it should be open at those times?—That is partly a question of expense, and partly a question of public feeling. It no doubt would be an advantage to a great number of persons if they had an opportunity of going to the Museum on those days.

3960. Have you any suggestions to make to the Committee with reference to classed catalogues?—The term "classed catalogue" is employed in different senses. All catalogues are classed in one way or another; that of the Museum is classed alphabetically, according to the names of the authors; and this is found, I believe, the most practically useful classification. If to such a catalogue be superadded copious indexes of persons, plans and subjects, I believe every purpose would be answered which those who recommend class catalogues would desire. An index of subjects is most important; without this every writer is under an apprehension that what he is about to do others may have done before him. Such an index brings at once under his eye works of which he previously did not know the existence. In regard to classed catalogues, if that plan be adopted, I consider that if the classes are few in number no great inconvenience can result; perhaps it would be possible to make about 20 headings sufficiently distinct. The number might be extended a little further; but I conceive such a classed catalogue as that of which an example is given in the Appendix of the Report of last year, that of St. Petersburgh, would lead to inextricable confusion; though it looks very well on paper.

3961. Do you know any practical difficulty in making the indexes to which you refer?—No; I am in the habit of making indexes in every department. I apply the same process to fossils and shells, and maps and prints. This is the general catalogue of my books (*producing the same*). I think it is convenient to have the name of the author large, and to have similar subjects classed in line, in that manner: this is the catalogue to my minerals (*producing the same*). I have Europe, divided into provinces; then, under the head of Yorkshire, I find all the specimens which I have from that part of the world. I have specimens with those numbers; then by referring to the general catalogue I find there an entire description of the substance, with remarks by whom and when collected, where described, figured or referred to, and from what place it comes, in what parish that place is situated, in what county it is, to what formation it belongs, in what cabinet the specimen will be found, and into what drawer. With respect to arrangement, there is one remark which I will beg leave to make. In the Museum it is usual to adopt some accredited system, say that of Lamarck at the outset, and afterwards to deviate from it, so as to make it square with the ideas of the curator. I think it would be better that the curator's improvements should appear, for some time at least, only in print, and not be introduced into the cabinets, where they often tend to confusion.

3962. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] What would you do where a genus of Lamarck's is discovered to contain two genera?—I think genera are often unnecessarily multiplied.

3963. Where there are two animals, with very marked differences of structure, inhabiting shells apparently of the same form?—Where there is good reason for increasing the number of genera, it should be done in the way I have stated; it is only after the interval of years that I would break up any existing arrangement in deference to newly-formed genera. The evils resulting from too fre-

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quent changes of arrangement cannot be pointed out more clearly than by referring to Mr. König's account of what has taken place in his department.

3964. Mr. *Elphinstone.*] Should you see any difficulty in the principles of your own catalogues being applied to a national collection?—I think there is no difficulty in forming a system, but it requires a great deal of vigilance and perseverance to keep it up.

Jovis, 19° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. Hawes.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. Marshall.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Holmes,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Holmes.*

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3965. Mr. *Hawes.*] WHAT situation do you hold in the British Museum?—That of assistant in the Manuscript department.

3966. Will you describe your duties?—Generally to act under Mr. Forshall's instructions; the duties consist in forming catalogues of the manuscripts.

3967. What are the hours of attendance?—From 10 till 4.

3968. Were you required to produce any qualification for your office?—None; I consider the manner of my appointment honourable alike to Mr. Forshall and myself. We were personally unacquainted. I had compiled a catalogue which came under Mr. Forshall's notice, of a small collection of manuscripts. I presume that some assistance was wanted in the department, and Mr. Forshall made application to me.

3969. That was a catalogue belonging to Mr. Cochran?—It was.

3970. What was the date of that catalogue?—The catalogue was made in the year 1829.

3971. To what extent?—I think about 500 manuscripts were described.

3972. Did that occupy a long period of time?—I think six months, but I cannot at this distance of time state precisely.

3673. Is your situation understood to be permanent?—Nothing is expressed in terms as to its permanency. I consider it permanent. I am subject of course to dismissal by the Trustees, either from the work on which I am employed ceasing, which, however, is not likely to be the case, or from misconduct.

3974. Will you state what is the nature of the appointment?—I have no appointment in writing. I presume that I am in the Museum under a minute of the Trustees, who have the entire management of the institution; but I do not know the terms of any such minute.

3975. You have had no intercourse or communication with the Trustees?—No, never.

3976. Then the only communication that you have had in reference to the appointment is with Mr. Forshall the secretary?—Exactly so.

3977. What was the nature of the communication?—The first communication made to me of my appointment, was by note from Mr. Forshall, requesting me to come on a certain day to commence my engagement; I think those were the terms of the note, but I have not the note remaining. The only other communication that I have had with Mr. Forshall respecting my situation, was about 18 months since, when he was kind enough to express great approbation of my services in the Museum, and to say that he should apply to the Trustees for an augmentation of my stipend, which was, in fact, granted soon afterwards.

3978. Then as far as you know from any official communication, you are appointed wholly and solely by Mr. Forshall?—I have nothing in writing to show to the contrary; but knowing, as every one in the Museum does, that the Trustees are the masters of the institution, I consider myself of course under them.

3979. But you have no official communication appointing you to any situation

tion in the Museum under the authority of the Trustees?—I have no official communication.

3980. Is that the case with others of your rank and of your standing?—I cannot positively say, but I believe that all are in the same situation.

3981. Is that satisfactory to the gentlemen in the Museum?—We should like it otherwise; I should for my own part, but as Mr. Forshall has always behaved in a very friendly manner to me, I never felt it a cause of dissatisfaction, at least to such a degree as to cause me to express it by formal complaint.

3982. Have there been any representations made by the officers of the Museum, or any representations made by the secretary, as to the absence of official appointments among the gentlemen of the Museum?—I do not think that there has been any communication between myself and Mr. Forshall upon the subject.

3983. You are not aware whether that has been a subject of discussion among the Trustees, or whether any minutes have passed upon the subject?—I have no knowledge whatever of anything which may have passed between the Trustees and Mr. Forshall with respect to my appointment or that of the other assistants.

3984. Will you state the salary you derive from the Museum?—Fifteen shillings for every day on which I am actually employed at the Museum. When I was first appointed I was paid at the rate of 12*s.*; at the end of five years Mr. Forshall in a very kind manner proposed to use his influence with the Trustees to obtain an augmentation of my stipend; in this he succeeded, and I have in consequence from that time to the present received at the rate of 15*s.* for each day. This application was made by Mr. Forshall unasked by me, and therefore I feel indebted to his kindness for it.

3985. In the questions that will be put to you, there is no sort of intention of questioning your meritorious service in the Museum, and therefore you are asked whether that mode of payment with that augmentation of 3*s.* a day is one satisfactory to your feelings as a gentleman, and at all commensurate with the labours entailed upon you by the Museum?—With regard to its being commensurate with my labours in the Museum, it is not for me to judge; with reference to the mode of payment it certainly is not satisfactory (I speak for other assistants as well as for myself); we should all like it changed, and we certainly hope for such a change from the good feeling of the Trustees. The whole of the assistants now in the Manuscript department are of comparatively recent appointment; I am myself the senior. I consider that the department is, if I may use the term, in a transition state.

3986. A transition state common to all the affairs of the Museum?—I am speaking only as to the situation of the assistants in the Manuscript department.

3987. When and by whom are you paid?—We are paid monthly; we are called upon every month, two or three days before the day of payment, by the messenger, to give a statement of the number of days upon which we have been employed, or rather, of the amount due, which implies the number of days; two or three days afterwards the money is brought to us by him; I have occasionally received it from Sir Henry Ellis in person.

3988. That is to say, a messenger of the Museum is employed to pay the weekly wages of the gentlemen employed upon literary duties in the Museum?—It is so in fact; but I do not think that it is done with any intention to mark a difference; because the messenger, I believe, sometimes carries to the officers the cheques for their salaries.

3989. The question did not relate to the intention, but simply to ascertain the fact?—The fact is as I have now stated.

3990. Are deductions made when you are absent, on account, for instance, of illness?—The absence of every day, from whatever cause, whether voluntary or imposed upon us by the regulations of the Museum, is deducted.

3991. Whether you are absent from illness or not, still this weekly pittance is reduced?—Certainly, by the number of days on which we have been absent.

3992. Can you assign any good reason for such a mode of payment of literary men?—Certainly no good reason.

3993. Do you think it calculated to raise the character, and to call out the exertions

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exertions of gentlemen employed upon literary labours of importance?—I do not. I know of evil consequences resulting from it, and it is not, as I believe, satisfactory, as I have said before, to the feelings of any one so receiving it; but as we all in the Manuscript department like very much the situations which we hold, we have never made any formal representation upon it. I do not think that it is the wish either of Sir Henry Ellis or of Mr. Forshall that it should be continued. Mr. Forshall, on the contrary, has expressed to me his hope of seeing the system altered.

3994. You are not aware that an economical reason has been assigned for this mode of payment, in the evidence of last year?—I do not at this moment remember it.

3995. You have stated that Sir Henry Ellis is adverse to this mode of payment?—I cannot say positively; but I think he has sometimes so expressed himself to me; but I will not say that positively, as what may have passed between us was in the course of friendly conversation, and I do not feel authorized to affirm it as his opinion.

3996. The advantage of this mode of payment is stated by Sir Henry Ellis to consist in relieving the institution from the incumbrance of the employment, when the necessity for it ceases. Can you reconcile that with your impression that he is adverse to it?—I cannot reconcile it; but I have said that it is my impression only, and I would not have that put in opposition to his written testimony.

3997. But your opinion is that Mr. Forshall is adverse to it?—That is decidedly my opinion; he has said to me that he wished to see the present system of pay altered. He has never said that he considered it decidedly objectionable, and I repeat that we (the assistants), have never made any formal complaint about it.

3998. You said that the gentlemen employed in your situation are all very well satisfied with their situations and prospects?—We all very much like the Museum.

3999. Do you like the Museum, taking all circumstances together, including the subject of the preceding examination?—There are some circumstances certainly, which I should wish altered.

4000. Has not the Museum lost occasionally some valuable services from the under-rate of payment?—It lost the very valuable services of Mr. Stevenson, who I know would not have left the Museum, but that he was offered, under the Record Commission, the situation of a sub-commissioner, at a higher salary; he would have preferred remaining in the Museum.

4001. Do you know the amount of that tempting remuneration?—£. 300 a year was the sum offered; but he received only 250 *l.*

4002. You have spoken of the transition state of your department; what is the precise meaning to be attached to that?—I think that, from whatever cause, there were great arrears in the department, great accessions were also made, assistance was wanted for the officers, and it was not perhaps considered advisable at that time to enlarge the staff of the department. Temporary assistance was sought, subject, as I presume, to future arrangements of a permanent nature. That is the explanation I would offer of the term transition state.

4003. You do not mean by that, that you were likely to be promoted from one situation to another, in consequence of laborious services?—No; I conceive that at a future time the establishment of the Museum must and will be enlarged.

4004. Is the principle of promotion acknowledged in the appointments in the Museum?—I cannot say that; since I have been in the Museum there have been but one or two vacancies. The vacancy which was caused by the resignation of Mr. Walter, was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Panizzi.

4005. It is not so acknowledged as to influence the conduct and labour of individuals?—I certainly hope to be permanently *appointed* to the Museum, and I also hope that it will be by an extension of the establishment rather than by any other means.

4006. You have spoken of arrears by accessions and otherwise; will you state what are the arrears other than those arising from recent accessions of manuscripts and collections?—The term recent is relative; there were a great many manuscripts of which there was no catalogue; some of these manuscripts had been

been acquired by the Museum shortly before I accepted the situation which I now hold.

4007. Have any catalogues been brought out in your time?—One catalogue, that of the Arundel collection; another is nearly ready.

4008. Who compiled that catalogue?—It was compiled by the department generally, under the revision of Mr. Forshall.

4009. Will you describe what you mean by being compiled by the department, under the revision of Mr. Forshall?—The rough draft of the catalogue is drawn out by the assistants, Mr. Forshall revises it and makes material alterations and improvements; in fact, his superintendence of it amounts in some cases to a recomposition of what has been written; he is the responsible person for it.

4010. Mr. *Marshall.*] Did the assistants compile the catalogue in separate portions individually, or did they do it together?—Each individual takes a manuscript separately and writes a description of it, which is submitted to Mr. Forshall.

4011. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will you state what catalogues have been completed and brought out since you have been there?—The Arundel catalogue is the only one that has been brought out.

4012. How long have you been there?—Between six and seven years.

4013. You have spoken of the Arundel catalogue as having been revised by Mr. Forshall; had Sir Frederick Madden any share in it?—None whatever.

4014. Does he take an active part in the preparing the catalogues in your department?—Sir Frederick Madden sits in a separate room. I do not know what his portion of work is; the assistants act solely under the directions of Mr. Forshall.

4015. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When was the Arundel collection brought to the Museum?—I think in 1831.

4016. When did you enter the Museum?—In the beginning of the year 1830.

4017. Then the whole of that collection has been brought to the Museum since your engagement?—It has so.

4018. And the catalogue formed since that time?—Yes.

4019. The catalogue was printed in 1834?—I believe in 1834.

4020. Mr. *Hawes.*] Then you do not consult Sir Frederick Madden at all in those matters?—No; Mr. Forshall alone exercises any authority over the assistants in the department.

4021. With reference to the custody, has the assistant-keeper the custody, in a technical sense, of the manuscripts?—Yes.

4022. Equally so with the keeper?—I believe so.

4023. Have the attendants the custody and care of the manuscripts, not in the technical sense?—They have the directly mechanical part of the duties to perform.

4024. They have keys to the cases, have they not?—They have keys to all the cases.

4025. Do they not take out the manuscripts at the request of the readers, and return them to the place of deposit?—Yes, that duty is performed by the attendants alone.

4026. Is there any superintendence exercised over the state of the manuscripts when replaced?—Certainly not a daily superintendence over each individual manuscript, either when taken to the reading-room or when returned.

4027. Might not portions be abstracted without the knowledge of the keepers upon the existing system in the Museum?—Such might certainly be the case, but I am not aware that anything of the kind has actually occurred.

4028. Is there anything like a direct vigilant superintendence exercised by the keeper or by the assistant-keeper over the manuscripts which either are in use or which have been used by the readers, either at the time of their being used or at a subsequent time, so as to insure their safety and security?—Not daily or hourly, because in that case the keepers would take the places of the attendants; but once a year, as I believe, an investigation is made into the state of the department, and it is ascertained whether every manuscript is in its place, or can be accounted for.

4029. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is every manuscript, as it is taken out for the use

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of the reading-room entered, with the name of the party desiring the production of it?—A register is kept which includes the name of each person requiring any manuscript, with the date when he receives it, and, I believe, the day on which it is returned.

4030. And when such manuscript is brought back from the reading-room to the place of deposit, is any corresponding entry made in the register?—I believe there is.

4031. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have stated that every year the department is investigated, will you describe the nature of the investigation?—The inventory is inspected, in order to see whether it corresponds with the manuscripts on the shelves; in point of fact, the object of the investigation is to ascertain whether every manuscript is in its place, or, if not in its place, by whom it is in use.

4032. How long does that take?—I think three or four days, or more.

4033. And in that time do you mean to say that every year each volume of manuscripts is examined by the keeper or the assistant-keeper?—I do not say that every volume is examined or even taken from the shelves; but as all the volumes have a number upon the back, it is easy to see if any manuscript is missing.

4034. But you spoke of that investigation in answer to a question with reference to a possible insecurity; now is the investigation of a nature to insure security in that respect to which the question referred?—Not as regards the internal state of the manuscripts.

4035. Is that the fault of the system or not?—If it be a fault, it is the fault of the system; such is the system.

4036. Assuming it to be a fault of the system, and by no means considering it as a neglect of duty on the part of the officers, do not you think a better system might be devised, a better division of labour, and thereby a more accurate superintendence of the manuscripts?—I think a better system quite feasible.

4037. Has it ever been made a subject of representation on your part, or has it ever been made a matter of consideration between you and your superiors?—Certainly not. I consider that any representation made by me to Mr. Forshall on this subject would appear in the light of an interference with his duties.

4038. Are you not encouraged to make representations with respect to improvements that might be made in the department by your superior?—I do not think I can say encouraged to make such representations, and perhaps it would not be desirable that I should do so; but if I saw any flagrant abuse existing, if I saw, for instance, any manuscript ill used, I should report it directly.

4039. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you explain the locality of the great collection of manuscripts, and the locality of the reading-room, in order to enable the Committee to see what is the extent of the custody committed to the attendants in removing a manuscript which may be required from its deposit to the reading-room and back again?—The reading-room is the adjoining room to that in which the manuscripts are kept. A manuscript, after it has been used in the reading-room, is returned to the attendants, who generally put it upon one of the tables in the manuscript-room. After the reading-room is closed the attendants return the manuscripts to their places.

4040. Do the several officers of the Museum, not taking the word in its strict and technical sense, but gentlemen engaged in the Manuscript department, sit in the room in which the manuscripts are placed?—The assistants, including myself, all sit in that room.

4041. How many gentlemen sit in the room in which the manuscripts are kept?—Five.

4042. When the manuscripts are in the reading-room, are they practically as well as technically in the custody of the keeper of the manuscripts?—I cannot speak upon that point; I very seldom go into the reading-room.

4043. Is there any functionary of the Museum who is in charge of the reading-room?—The chief attendant.

4044. Mr. *Hawes.*] A person of the rank of attendant; that is to say, a person below the gentlemen who are employed as assistants?—I wish to speak of the chief attendant, Mr. Cates, with every respect; but if you mean an educated

cated gentleman, he is not such; he is, however, most highly respected by every one in the Museum.

4045. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is not it his duty to point out any mischief which is done to the works, whether printed or manuscript, which may be required for the use of the reading-room?—I believe it is.

4046. Have you reason to believe that any injury is wilfully or needlessly done to any manuscript which has been transferred from the depository to the reading-room, since you have been in the Museum?—I never have heard of any instance.

4047. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you any reason to believe, from personal knowledge, that any injury has been done?—It would be difficult to prove that any injury has taken place.

4048. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You know nothing, and suspect nothing, and have heard nothing, which leads to the belief that injury has been done?—I do not think that any injury has been done wilfully; some of the manuscripts are very much used, and in consequence their condition is not good; the binding also is injured.

4049. The question put to you was as to wilful and needless injury; not the inevitable wear and tear of manuscripts in frequent use. As to wilful and needless injury, do you wish the Committee to understand that, so far as you know, any has taken place?—I do not know of an instance.

4050. You were asked whether you were encouraged to make any representations upon the state of the Museum; have you ever been discouraged when you have made such representations?—Certainly not; but I have never felt it my duty to originate any such representations.

4051. Have you reason to think that any such discouragement would be offered to any suggestions which you might make upon the subject?—I think that any suggestion which I might make would act so materially upon my own situation as to make it appear that I had a personal interest to serve; a thing which would always deter me.

4052. Mr. *Hawes.*] That is to say, the system of management is not one in fact to encourage all the faculties, and to bring out all the zeal of the officers employed?—I conceive that no one can be fit for a situation in the Museum unless he has a love for the work, and wishes to do more than mere duty would oblige him to perform.

4053. That is to say, a love for the peculiar employment itself, sufficiently great to prevent his being sensible to the want of pay, and the mode of treatment?—The want of pay is one thing; the mode of treatment, as far as the officers are concerned, I must say, speaking for myself, has always been very kind and friendly.

4054. By the mode of treatment is meant, the mode in which you are paid by the Trustees, and the deductions to which you are subject by the Trustees, as explained in previous questions?—I certainly do not approve of the mode of treatment in that respect; but I did not feel it such a grievance as to make it formally known.

4055. But your attachment to the employment overcame your sense of the mode of payment?—Certainly; I think it would overcome even greater grievances.

4056. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you be so good as to read article 12 of chapter 3 of the Statutes of the Museum, in which it is stated as follows: "The principal attendant shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all those who have duly obtained admission into the reading-room; and it shall be his duty to take care that no person enter the room without being authorized; to see that the readers are provided with such books or manuscripts as they may require, and to assist them so far as may be in his power in the objects of their research; he shall also see that they do not damage the books or manuscripts nor annoy any of the other readers." Have you reason to think that the duty inculcated in that article is regularly observed?—I never heard a doubt of the correct performance of Mr. Cates' duty; he is considered a most meritorious person.

4057. Is there another security, in addition to the presence of the principal attendant, derived from the number of readers in the occupation of the room, and in their relative position to each other; in other words, is there any one position in the reading-room in which a person can be so screened from observation

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servation as that what he may do to a manuscript could pass unreprehended? —I should hope not; I never heard of such a case; and I think that every one frequenting the Museum reading-room being of an educated class and of the class of gentlemen, his right feeling would lead him to notice any misconduct on the part of another.

4058. Mr. *Hawes.*] Did you ever hear of forgeries being committed upon the manuscripts in the Museum?—I have heard, in private conversation with Sir Harris Nicolas, that there are certain manuscripts which, in his opinion, have been tampered with. I believe that Sir Harris has already mentioned this to the Committee.

4059. Mr. *Marshall.*] Are you much in the reading-room?—I very seldom go into it.

4060. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have stated that you have no doubt the principal attendant in the reading-room discharges his duty, and the questions that will be put to you will have no personal bearing upon him, but will have reference to the possibility and discharge of the duty under the existing system. Can the principal attendant by himself see that no damage is done to the books or manuscripts in all cases?—One attendant certainly cannot overlook upwards of 200 readers, who are generally in the rooms; there is another attendant who sits in the inner reading-room, and there are two more, who are constantly passing backwards and forwards with books for the readers.

4061. Are not manuscripts obtained in the same way as the printed books, by tickets?—In all cases by tickets.

4062. And it is supposed that they are all registered on delivery and on return?—It is.

4063. Who keeps this register?—One or two of the attendants in the manuscript-room.

4064. Will you describe the attendants by name?—One is named Bromley and the other Marshall.

4065. Do they alone superintend the delivery and return of the manuscripts? —They alone.

4066. Are they quite competent to that duty in your opinion?—They are both very respectable men; I have no fear that they would do any wilful damage to a manuscript nor have I any suspicion that they neglect their duty.

4067. But it is placing considerable trust and confidence in them?—So far as the actual giving out the manuscripts and putting them into their cases again.

4068. Is that register ever overlooked by the keeper or by the assistant-keeper?—I am to presume that it is; I cannot speak from personal knowledge.

4069. Have you ever been called upon to look over it?—Certainly not.

4070. Do the keeper or assistant-keeper ever control the delivery or return of manuscripts themselves?—Of the select manuscripts only.

4071. Is there any formal inspection of the register?—That rests entirely with the two keepers of the manuscripts; what inspection they may ever make of it I do not know.

4072. You know nothing upon that subject?—Nothing.

4073. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is the access to the room in which the manuscripts are kept through the reading-room?—It is.

4074. Then you necessarily pass through the reading-room in your way to the manuscript-room?—I pass by one small corner of it; I very seldom go into the reading-room; I must necessarily pass from one door, which is in the corner of the reading-room, and at right angles with the door by which I enter the manuscript-room, but I very seldom go down or into the reading-room.

4075. Mr. *Hawes.*] That passage through the reading-room can give you no sort of supervision over the readers of books or the readers of manuscripts?— None whatever.

4076. The charters and rolls are about 20,000 in number?—They may be put at about 20,000; they are erroneously stated in one of the printed prefaces to the Catalogue or Synopsis, some time ago, at 40,000, but they are in fact about 20,000 in number.

4077. Are not they almost entirely under the control of the attendants?— When I want a charter I usually apply to one attendant in particular, or send another attendant to him.

4078. What is his name?—Scott; I do not know whether the other attendants

ants have keys to the drawers in which the charters are kept. I believe they have not.

4079. What kind of a person is Scott?—He is one of the attendants; and all the attendants are very respectable men; most of them are chosen for their previous good character.

4080. Do you know from what situations in life they have been previously chosen?—No.

4081. Did you ever hear anything upon that point?—I have heard of the previous situations of one or two; one in particular I was the means of introducing to the Museum; he had been a clerk in a public office.

4082. Is that generally the class or the position in life from which they are selected?—I believe the attendants are selected by the Trustees.

4083. Have you heard that some of them have been menial servants?—I have heard that some have been such.

4084. You do not happen to know whose servants they were?—I do not.

4085. Mr. *Marshall.*] Do you know what kind of servants they had been?—One, if not two, had been footmen.

4086. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Whatever their previous position in life may have been, have they, since they have come under your observation, discharged faithfully and zealously the duties confided to them, so far as your observation extends?—So far as my observation extends.

4087. Have you reason to suspect the contrary?—No; I believe they are a very respectable class of men.

4088. Mr. *Hawes.*] In all cases?—Amongst such a number there may be exceptions; but I think that those who have the direct control of them could speak to that point better than myself.

4089. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The question referred rather to those in respect of whom the previous questions have been addressed to you, namely, those who had access to the charters and rolls, and specially to the case of the individual named Scott, whom you have mentioned; has he, and have the others, under similar circumstances, discharged the duties confided to him and them respectively faithfully, so far as you have observed?—So far as I have observed.

4090. Have you reason to suspect anything to the contrary?—No.

4091. You have referred to the charters as accessible to one, at least, of those attendants; do you know how far they are examined at any time by the keeper of the Manuscript department himself?—I do not.

4092. You do not know whether he makes any periodical inspection or visitation?—I do not; they are not in the room in which I sit, and I have not witnessed any examination.

4093. Mr. *Hawes.*] What was the name of the attendant that you spoke of as having been a clerk in a public office?—Mackenzie.

4094. Does he zealously, and to your satisfaction, discharge his duties in the Museum?—I believe that of late he has been under the displeasure of the Trustees; Mr. Forshall, his immediate superior, having reported him to them.

4095. Do you think it desirable that so much should be entrusted to the attendants, considering the class from which they have hitherto been selected?—I think it is not desirable.

4096. More especially considering the great value and extreme rarity of some of the manuscripts?—That is certainly my meaning.

4097. There are some select manuscripts; is the classification of those good. Are the most valuable and the most rare exclusively called the "select" manuscripts, or is it somewhat arbitrary and capricious?—That is greatly a matter of opinion; there are some manuscripts not considered "select," which, in my opinion, are of a higher value than some which are now so considered.

4098. Speaking of the most valuable, they are all allowed to go in the reading-room?—The Alexandrian manuscript, I think, is not, as well as some few others.

4099. Why has that been forbidden?—On account of its great value, and the great loss that would be sustained should any injury be done to it.

4100. Has that restriction been placed upon it in consequence of any damage to which it has been subjected by occasional exhibition to the curious?—I believe that, under the former constitution of the Museum, it was one of the manuscripts generally exhibited to visitors. I am speaking of a period 30 or 40 years ago, and of what I have heard only.

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4101. That is a manuscript of extreme value and rarity?—It is one of the most valuable, perhaps the most valuable, in the world.

4102. Is that manuscript, in common with the others, under the entire custody and control of the attendant?—The select manuscripts are in the room of Sir Frederick Madden, the assistant-keeper.

4103. But still in some degree under the entire control of the attendant?—When a select manuscript is wanted by a reader, if it is one which is usually allowed to be taken into the reading-room, the attendant goes for it into Sir Frederick Madden's room, and I am to suppose that Sir Frederick either takes the MS. from the case, or gives the attendant the key to get it.

4104. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know whether the Alexandrian manuscript could or could not be taken, by one of the attendants, from its depository, and removed to the reading-room or to any other room whatever?—Not except in defiance of the strict orders which have been given to the contrary.

4105. Has he the means of removing the Alexandrian manuscript?—I believe he has.

4106. Do you from your own knowledge state that the Alexandrian manuscript is in such a position that the attendant, without the presence of Mr. Forshall or Sir Frederick Madden, could take it?—He certainly could at times.

4107. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is not the custody and safety of this invaluable manuscript entirely dependent upon the honesty of the attendant?—The attendant certainly has it in his power to do it great injury.

4108. But he would also have it in his power to steal it, would not he, for anything the keeper or the assistant-keeper might do to the contrary to prevent him?—There are times certainly when he might. I wish to qualify this answer. On Saturdays neither of the keepers is bound to attend; Mr. Forshall, however, is generally in attendance, but he is not in the room in which the select manuscripts are kept. All the select manuscripts are inclosed in one and the same case, and as the attendant must necessarily go to that case when any select manuscript is wanted for the readers, he would, of course, either secrete one of the volumes, or part of one of the volumes, or he might damage them.

4109. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is it within your knowledge that the attendant has or has not the key to the case in which the Alexandrian manuscript is placed?—He has not the key in his own custody, but it is kept in Sir Frederick Madden's room, in a drawer, to which the attendant has most often, I do not say always, access.

4110. Can he have access to that key without the sanction of Sir Frederick Madden?—I have reason to believe so.

4111. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are not the keys in his possession for an hour before Sir Frederick Madden arrives, that is at nine o'clock in the morning?—I do not know, but I believe so.

4112. Are not the keys in his possession an hour after Sir Frederick Madden goes?—The keys of the department generally; I am to suppose that Sir Frederick Madden locks up the key of the case in which the select manuscripts are kept.

4113. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In other words, is the key of the cases of the select manuscripts, including the Alexandrian manuscript, accessible or not to the hand of the attendant?—It is so accessible at times.

4114. At the time when Sir Frederick Madden is not in the room?—It is on Saturdays, certainly, because I have often on those days, as well as at other times, desired select MSS. to be brought to me by the attendants, who could not have done so unless the key had been accessible to them in Sir Frederick's absence.

4115. Mr. *Hawes.*] Any one who has admission to the reading-room, of course can demand the sight and use of those manuscripts?—I presume so; I do not know whether any discretionary power of refusal is given to the keeper of the manuscripts. Any one wishing to see the Alexandrian manuscript is introduced for that purpose into the manuscript-room.

4116. You have spoken of the attendance of the keeper and the assistant-keeper on Saturdays. Is Sir Frederick Madden in attendance constantly on Saturdays or not?—Very rarely; by the terms of his engagement he is not bound to attend on Saturday.

4117. Therefore the care and custody of the manuscripts more particularly falls

falls on Mr. Forshall on Saturday?—Mr. Forshall also need not attend on Saturday; but he is almost always in the department.

4118. Readers are requested to point out any defects in the books or manuscripts to the attendant in waiting?—I know that only from the printed instructions for the reading-room, in which it is so expressed.

4119. If they wish to make any communication to an officer in the reading-room, to whom would they address themselves?—I suppose to Mr. Cates, the chief attendant.

4120. Not to any of the principal officers?—Many of the readers are personally known to the officers, and if they have any remark to make or wish to obtain any information, they come into the manuscript room; but no officer is in the reading-room. In this way I myself have very frequently been applied to by readers.

4121. Have the readers of manuscripts complained at all of the want of accommodation; for instance, the absence of a room to collate in?—Yes; I have heard several complain of that want.

4122. Has that ever been represented to the superior of your department?—I do not know.

4123. Collation could not conveniently be carried on in the reading-room?—No; it is by Mr. Forshall's permission sometimes carried on in the manuscript room, and it is rather an annoyance to those engaged there; but if it is allowed at all, it must at present be done there.

4124. Therefore the arrangements and regulations of the Museum, so far as the Trustees are concerned, are defective in that respect?—I do not know whether or not this will be remedied in the new building.

4125. Have you ever seen the plans of the new building?—I have seen one or two of the plans in a very cursory manner, and I have seen the model.

4126. Has it been matter of discussion amongst you and your superiors, as to the accommodation that may be required, or conveniences that may be suggested?—Never.

4127. Is there any room provided for the washing of hands, or anything of that sort, for the public?—No.

4128. Or for the officers?—Those of the officers who have private rooms, have in them places fitted up for that purpose.

4129. But those that have not rooms; for example, the gentlemen in your situation?—There is a room in the Under-ground department, or rather vaults, below Mr. Forshall's room.

4130. That is a sort of public place of resort, is it not?—The attendants also have access to it; they wash their hands at a separate table.

4131. For the accommodation of the public, is there anything like water-closets?—There is not. I can have no hesitation in saying that I think the Museum buildings are extremely defective in all points regarding minor accommodations and the personal convenience of those employed in it. For the public there is no accommodation whatever, I believe, of the kind alluded to in the question.

4132. Are there those conveniences for the assistants?—They have those to which the readers and attendants also go.

4133. Have any remedies suggested themselves to your mind in reference to your own particular department, for the evils which have been elicited in your examination?—The have sometimes been the subject of conversation amongst the assistants in the Manuscript department; several of the assistants have perceived the evils to which you allude.

4134. Will you suggest any remedies that occur to you?—I feel rather a delicacy in stating these things, because they bear so much upon the personal situation of myself and the other assistants. As the Committee, however, wish me to state my opinion, it is, that the assistants should have keys of the department, and that no attendant should be allowed to have a key of the cases on any account whatever; that the assistants should be responsible to the keeper, and should superintend the delivery and return of all manuscripts; that they should keep a register, to be signed every day, and make a report in writing to the keeper upon every manuscript whose state may require notice or remark, whether upon its general condition, loose leaves, or defective binding; that the assistant or officer on duty should not leave the department until every manuscript given out for use during the day is returned and replaced, and that there

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there should be no exception to such return, unless by order in writing from Mr. Forshall.

4135. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does not that imply the transference of a purely mechanical office from the attendants to the assistants, taking both words now in their official sense, in the British Museum?—No; I think that if each of the assistants took this duty in turn, and had the services of an attendant allowed to him, who should be at his special orders for the time, that it is perfectly feasible and would be satisfactory. It would be in my opinion highly beneficial to the institution, and a greater security not only to the Trustees and to the public, but also by reason of the safer custody to the keeper of the manuscripts, who would be enabled by this plan to have a daily account, if necessary, of the state of the manuscripts. The responsibility would be direct and practical, instead of being technical or nominal only, as at present; and if any fault were observed, it could be visited directly upon some one person, which under the present system cannot be the case.

4136. Would you desire that each manuscript exhibited to a visitor or reader during the day should be collated by the assistant before it should be replaced on its shelf at the close of the day?—Certainly not to be collated leaf by leaf; it would be impossible to do so; but I think that the general state of a manuscript may be well observed without subjecting it to that process.

4137. Mr. *Hawes.*] Would it not be desirable also that the assistants, particularly gentlemen in your situation, should be recognised as junior officers, and put upon a permanent footing?—Our wishes of course lead us to desire that.

4138. Putting aside for the moment wishes that you might personally entertain, and speaking only as a literary man in reference to the effect of such an alteration of the regulations of the Museum upon literary men, do not you think it desirable?—I do. I have stated that I think the Museum has suffered a great loss by the situation of the assistants; I have stated that Mr. Stevenson left it on that account; I may also state that an application was made to a gentleman, requesting him to become an assistant in the Manuscript department, a gentleman highly distinguished for his knowledge of Saxon and northern literature, and who would have been a great acquisition to the Museum, Mr. Kemble; he refused for the same reason to accept the offer.

4139. Would not one great advantage that would follow from the regulation you propose to introduce with regard to the account to be kept of the manuscripts used and the return to be made to the chief keeper be this, the intimate acquaintance which all parties, keepers and assistants, would necessarily obtain with the manuscripts under their charge?—Of course in proportion to the frequency with which the manuscripts came under the cognizance of any officer of the department his acquaintance with them would be increased, and it would be a great advantage to him in every way; it would also enable him to afford very great assistance to the readers, with whom he would more frequently come in contact; I may also add, that in the exhibition of curious MSS. to foreigners and to other casual visitors, the MSS. would be exhibited by gentlemen competent to describe them properly, instead of by attendants, who cannot be expected to know much of the MSS. nor to give the visitors a very high idea of the Museum functionaries.

4140. As a substitution for the exhibition of the more valuable manuscripts and papers, which are sometimes shown to casual visitors, could not a selected exhibition under cases be furnished, which would prevent injury to the manuscripts from such exhibition?—I believe that some such measure is in contemplation; Mr. Forshall has lately mentioned it to me in conversation.

4141. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Do not manuscripts suffer from the effect of light?—There are many that do not suffer from the effect of light, some perhaps would; those which are illuminated with colours, particularly with green, might suffer.

4142. Mr. *Marshall.*] Have you heard also that the reason why that has not been sooner done is the want of space?—I have heard so.

4143. Mr. *Hawes.*] If such an exhibition was determined upon, it should be in some degree a systematic exhibition, a classed exhibition, should it not?—It certainly should be so. I conceive that any one exhibiting manuscripts would naturally class them so as to show the progress of writing and of art. There would be specimens of early writing in various languages and in order of time; illuminations of the various ages and different schools of art, such as the Greek, Italian,

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Italian, Flemish, and early English; autographs of royal and eminent persons; Oriental manuscripts, showing their different characters and modes of ornament.

4144. Would it not be desirable that something like a journal should be kept, to show the exact date of every acquisition to the department, and whether purchased or presented, and such particulars as would at once give an inventory, with remarks and observations upon every thing that was presented?—I think that such a journal would be desirable for every department of the Museum.

4145. Is there such a journal kept of the daily acquisitions of purchases or presents?—Nothing further than the accounts of the Museum will show.

4146. Do not you think that that department admits beneficially of some subdivision?—I think not at present, and I also think that at present such a division would be unfair to Mr. Forshall. I think he is eminently qualified for his situation, being at once an Oriental scholar, and possessed of great general knowledge. These are acquirements which are rarely found in the same person.

4147. Assuming the department to be recognized, without reference to Mr. Forshall, whose fitness for that office is not at all disputed, would it not be desirable to have some better subdivision than exists?—If the Museum were extended or more subdivided, I think that the Oriental manuscripts might be separated from the general class of manuscripts, because those who are Oriental scholars are very seldom attached to other pursuits.

4148. Then one great division might beneficially take place, into the Oriental and the General?—At a future time, if any division is to take place, I think such a division as is mentioned would be the most natural.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

4149. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU have heard the examination of Mr. Holmes; have you any general observations or explanations which you wish to make, in reference to that examination?—I think not.

4150. In reference to the proposed exhibition of the manuscripts, will you state what intention exists, and the mode in which you intend to carry it into execution?—It has been my intention for some years past, whenever we had space for the purpose, to propose to the Trustees the exhibition, in table cases under glass, of some of the more splendid of our manuscripts, such as are generally now shown to casual and curious visitors, in order to preserve those manuscripts from the injury to which they are liable, from being frequently handled. Some months ago I mentioned the subject in one of my reports, and directions were immediately given for the table cases; these are now in hand. Specimens of our manuscripts would have been generally shown long ago, if the Museum had afforded any convenient or sufficient space for such an exhibition.

4151. Can you give a detail now, of the existing catalogues of manuscripts in the Museum?—Yes.

4152. To begin with the old Royal Library manuscripts?—That collection contains about 1,884 manuscripts, and a catalogue of it was printed by David Casley in 1734, some years before the collection came to the Museum.

4153. Is that an accurate and good catalogue, in your opinion?—It is not; it may be considered tolerably correct as far as it goes, but by no means sufficiently ample.

4154. Has any alteration or improvement been made in it since the Museum acquired it?—None, except that a few notes have been added by Sir Henry Ellis, in an interleaved copy of it.

4155. Is the arrangement of the manuscripts in the catalogue a convenient one?—Yes; it is the same which is observed in all the other catalogues, except that of the Sloane collection. The manuscripts are taken as they originally stood upon the shelves, or sometimes in the order of their acquisition, without any classification whatever. It would be very difficult, and of no adequate advantage in forming a catalogue of a miscellaneous collection of manuscripts, to arrange them systematically.

4156. The arrangement is not strictly alphabetical in the index, is it?—In the index it is.

4157. Is the index to the catalogue under one alphabetical arrangement?—Yes.

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4158. Then there is one general alphabetical index to this catalogue?—There is.

4159. Has not Sir Harris Nicolas published some index to assist the general readers?—He printed a half sheet, or it might be a sheet, containing an index to the designations of the manuscripts, or the technical marks by which they are known, so that the inquirer might refer more easily to the page of the catalogue where any particular manuscript is described.

4160. This was the work of a private individual, and it is found useful to general readers?—Yes; it is not a work of very great labour; it would not take many hours to accomplish it.

4161. Are there not some charters among those manuscripts?—There are.

4162. Is the catalogue, describing those charters, in the reading-room?—It is frequently there, and may be had by any reader who asks for it.

4163. With reference to the Cottonian collection, is that catalogue in a satisfactory state?—It might be improved; but as I stated to the Committee last year, it is as fair a catalogue as could reasonably be expected from the labour of a single individual, considering the period when it was published.

4164. Has it received any improvement since it has been at the Museum?—I have some notes and additions to the catalogue, but they are not very extensive.

4165. Does it contain any description of the charters?—No, it does not, except some few which are bound up in a volume, known by the designation of Augustus II. These are some of the most ancient and valuable charters in the collection.

4166. Is that catalogue in the reading-room?—It is.

4167. With reference to the catalogue, sometimes called Hooper's or Astle's catalogue, is that a good catalogue?—The catalogue you refer to is a privately-published catalogue.

4168. What is your opinion of it?—It is useful; but I never examined it sufficiently to give an opinion as to its accuracy.

4169. Is there any other catalogue of the Cottonian charters but that?—No printed catalogue of the whole of the charters.

4170. That is a catalogue which the Museum acquired?—It was not published by the Trustees.

4171. Has it been at all improved or amended by the Museum?—No; because we have another and more full manuscript catalogue of the Cottonian charters, which was drawn up by Mr. Ayscough. This catalogue has received many corrections and additions, as well from Sir Henry Ellis as from myself, and Sir Frederick Madden. The catalogue to which I now refer is a general catalogue of all the charters belonging to the Museum.

4172. Mr. Planta also composed a catalogue, did he not?—Of the Cottonian manuscripts.

4173. What is your opinion of that?—I have already stated that it is as fair a catalogue as can reasonably be expected from the labours of one man, considering the date when it was published.

4174. You consider it a fair catalogue for the time, but it is very erroneous and imperfect?—I should not call it very erroneous and imperfect; it is imperfect certainly; in some places there are errors, as there will be in all catalogues.

4175. Was it an original work of Mr. Planta's, or was it founded upon the labours of any other person?—There was a printed catalogue of the Cottonian collection before, which he made the basis of his own; but still the greater part of the matter in the catalogue now under consideration was supplied by Mr. Planta himself.

4176. Does it contain any account of any of the burnt manuscripts?—It does, of those which are in the best state, and at the time the catalogue was made were capable of being used, but not of the burnt fragments, which have been opened and washed since I came to the Museum.

4177. There is no notice taken in this catalogue of some of the Saxon manuscripts which were burnt or injured?—There are several fragments of Saxon manuscripts not noticed there.

4178. A part of some of the destroyed manuscripts were printed before the fire, were they not?—A catalogue of all those manuscripts was printed before the fire.

4179. Were not part of the destroyed manuscripts printed?—I am not sure that I understand the question. Several of the works and papers contained in the burnt MSS. had appeared in print before the fire, and the Cotton MSS. had been extensively consulted, and many of them carefully examined. The Cottonian Genesis, for instance, one of the most curious and valuable MSS. of its kind in the world, had been collated, and its various readings published.

4180. Are they noticed in the catalogue as printed?—No, not generally.

4181. Is it not important that notice should be taken of those manuscripts which have been printed?—Certainly. In the catalogues which have been prepared under my direction, such notice is introduced into the catalogue.

4182. There being a regulation for defects or imperfections in manuscripts to be put down by readers when they observe them, does that often occur?—No.

4183. To whom is the representation made when it does occur?—It would be made to me.

4184. To you directly?—Either directly or indirectly, as it happened to suit the convenience of the person making it.

4185. What would be the course adopted upon the representation being made?—It would depend upon the nature of the defect, and the nature of the representation.

4186. Supposing any defect to be pointed out, do you bring it under the notice of the Trustees?—I should think it my duty to represent to the Trustees any injury to a MS. whether it were done wilfully or accidentally; but I have never had occasion to do so, nor has any defect of the kind to which the question refers, been at any time pointed out to me.

4187. There are in this particular catalogue many well-known and acknowledged defects, are there not?—I am not aware that there are many well-known and acknowledged defects in the catalogue; we should probably find several on carefully revising it, and it might no doubt be improved.

4188. Are there not some defects that are generally known?—It is difficult to say what is generally known; but there are no important defects in it which have been brought under my notice.

4189. With regard to the Harleian catalogue, has it received any amendment or improvement?—No; very little indeed, since it was last printed.

4190. Is it not susceptible of great improvement and amendment?—Certainly; the latter part is susceptible of great improvement.

4191. Has any means been taken, either under your direction or proceeding from the Trustees, to improve it?—None whatever, beyond a few corrections which may have been occasionally made, as errors have been discovered.

4192. Will you state those improvements that you think might be made?—It requires amplification, and in many places correction.

4193. Does it want any absolute addition?—No; every manuscript belonging to the Harleian collection is described in it.

4194. The catalogue of the Sloane manuscripts was made by Mr. Ayscough?—It was.

4195. And that also was acquired by the Museum?—I do not recollect under what circumstances Mr. Ayscough's catalogue was printed; I believe it was a private undertaking.

4196. It was undertaken and completed before Mr. Ayscough was connected with the Museum?—I was not aware of the circumstance; very probably it was so.

4197. Has it been improved?—Yes; I have myself been employed for some time in making a new catalogue of the Sloane collection.

4198. Is it not in some degree a classed catalogue?—Yes.

4199. Do you continue to frame it upon the arrangement of Mr. Ayscough?—No; in the common way of other catalogues.

4200. You being of opinion that a classed catalogue is of secondary importance compared with an alphabetical catalogue?—In a catalogue of manuscripts, a full and well-constructed index of authors and subjects, with copious cross references, will give all the information which can be required. The index, so far as it details and arranges the subjects treated of, supplies the place of a classed catalogue.

4201. Your opinion is that a classed catalogue would be still a work of great utility, even of manuscripts?—I do not think that a classed catalogue, in the usual meaning of the term, would be of great utility; but a general index to all

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our manuscripts is desirable; an index which would be much more full in its several parts than those which we have to our catalogue at present, and would combine the matter of all these indexes in one series.

4202. Will you give the Committee your opinion as to the importance of a classed catalogue of manuscripts?—I do not think, as I have already stated, that it would be important to have a classed catalogue of manuscripts, in the sense in which I use the term classed catalogue, namely, detailed descriptions of the several manuscripts, arranged in various classes and subdivisions, according to the matters treated of; but a good general index would be very desirable.

4203. Is there any commencement of such a work?—Yes; we are making provision for such an index.

4204. You contemplate forming a good general index of the manuscripts?—Yes.

4205. Within what period do you think, with your present staff, it will be completed?—It is difficult to say.

4206. Do you think there will be a chance of seeing it this century?—Yes, within 10 years or less, provided we have no extraordinary acquisitions. If the Museum should obtain such acquisitions, these must be catalogued by additional hands.

4207. Have you ever heard how long Mr. Ayscough was occupied in forming his catalogue?—I do not recollect; it is a very bad catalogue.

4208. Who compiled the catalogue of the Lansdowne collection?—The first part was compiled by Mr. Douce; the second part by Sir Henry Ellis.

4209. By whom was it printed?—By the Commissioners of Records.

4210. The Trustees had therefore nothing to do with that catalogue?—Not with the publication of it.

4211. Nor with the formation of it?—I conceive that they had with the formation of it; their own officers formed it.

4212. As officers of the Museum?—So I have always understood.

4213. Did they receive any remuneration from the Record Commission?—That is not within my knowledge.

4214. In your opinion it was formed by the direction of the Trustees solely?—I believe so; I have no reason to think otherwise.

4215. How did it happen that it was printed by the Record Commissioners?—I cannot tell.

4216. Who made the indexes?—I do not know.

4217. The Lansdowne catalogue is in two parts, is not it?—It is.

4218. And each has an index?—Each has an index.

4219. Has that been improved or amended at all by the officers in the Manuscript department?—Not that I am aware of; there may have been a few errors corrected, but they must be trifling.

4220. The manuscripts are numbered by Arabic numerals, and the articles are referred to by Roman?—That is the case; there is some advantage in it. The distinction was probably made to prevent the number of the manuscripts referred to being mistaken for the number of the article in the manuscript, and conversely.

4221. You confirm the statement given by Mr. Holmes as to the catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts?—Yes.

4222. Is the Burney catalogue completed yet?—It is not quite completed; there are 132 pages of it printed, and there are three or four sheets yet to print.

4223. There is also a catalogue of the Syriac manuscripts; is that progressing towards completion?—We are proceeding with it; there are 72 pages printed, and there may be sufficient matter to fill eight or ten more. The MS. is complete.

4224. Has any progress been made in the catalogues since last year?—Yes, but not so great progress as I could have wished; we have not, however, been standing still. The Syriac catalogue at this time last year had not advanced further than page 32; it has now reached page 72. Between 60 and 70 pages of the Burney catalogue were printed last year at this time; we have now printed 132; we have also printed a list of the additions made to the department in the year 1834, and a list of the additions in 1835 is nearly ready for the press. Very large accessions have been made to the department during the last year; in the space of about 14 months

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months we have added little less than 1,000 volumes of manuscripts, all which have been arranged, bound or repaired, and numbered.

4225. Which will materially prolong the completion of the general index?—Yes, but not I think beyond the time I have already specified.

4226. Is not it very desirable that the work should proceed at a quicker rate?—Very desirable; it is very desirable to have complete and accurate catalogues, with a complete and accurate general index of all our manuscript collections.

4227. Do you think it a work of sufficient importance to require the immediate attention of the Trustees in reference to further assistance?—I should be very glad to have a larger sum applied to the formation of the MS. catalogues, and a larger sum applied to their publication, but I should at the same time wish a larger sum to be applied to the increase of our collections.

4228. Until there is a good catalogue of what you have, the collection is scarcely available, is it?—Yes, to a very great extent; manuscripts are frequently used in the reading-room within a few days after they have been acquired, and the public have the advantage of a printed list or brief catalogue of the manuscripts acquired each successive year, as soon as possible after its termination.

4229. Is there not a collection of manuscripts, called the Additional Manuscripts, of which there are no catalogues?—I think there are not more than 200 volumes of manuscripts out of 23,000, the number contained in the Museum collections at the commencement of the present year, of which we have not some catalogue.

4230. Two hundred volumes, containing how many manuscripts?—In the statements just made I have used the words volume and manuscript as identical; but in the Sloane collection and in some others, several MSS., bearing distinct numbers, are frequently bound together in one volume, and in some few cases the same number is attached to several volumes, so that Sir Hans Sloane's MSS., though numbered from 1 to 4,100, do not not probably fill more than 3,500 volumes.

4231. Each volume containing several manuscripts?—Not always, but frequeutly it is so.

4232. And the manuscripts on very different subjects?—Yes.

4233. Then 23,000 is to be considered as about the number of volumes of manuscripts in the Museum, but the actual number of the manuscripts you cannot state?—It is scarcely possible to state that; every distinct letter or paper may be considered a separate manuscript.

4234. If the index were complete, that of course would show not only the number of volumes but the number of manuscripts?—Neither; it would give a reference to every letter of any importance; not always to every letter separately; that would not be necessary.

4235. Each manuscript would be recorded in a distinct index?—Every book, tract, and document of any importance would be recorded distinctly; but in the instance of a correspondence between two individuals of no great note, and the correspondence itself of no great interest, it would be enough to index the whole of the letters by a single entry under each of the two names, specifying the extreme dates and the general subject.

4236. Mr. Holmes has corrected the number of the charters and rolls under the Harleian catalogue. Is that correction in your opinion a sound one?—Yes; in the Introduction to the Synopsis, down to the latest edition, printed about 1820, it is stated that the Harleian charters and rolls amount to 40,000 and upwards, whereas all the collections of this kind deposited in the Museum do not contain one half that number.

4237. What is the number of charters and rolls in the Harleian collection?—My impression is that there are about 16,000 in the Harleian collection; there are 19,000 and upwards of charters, rolls, and other instruments in the Museum.

4238. When you state that about 10 years will be sufficient to furnish the public with a good catalogue, does that comprehend the correction of the existing catalogues?—Yes, I wish to be so understood; the intended general index, when printed, will include the corrections of the present printed catalogues. I should not think it advisable to print a new catalogue of the Hargrave, or Lansdowne, or Cottonian manuscripts, nor indeed a new catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts, but to insert the necessary corrections or additions in manuscript, in interleaved copies of these catalogues, and to include the corrected or supplementary matter in the general index.

4239. There are no catalogues, except those which have been alluded to, existing,

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of any of the manuscript collections at the present moment?—I think all have been mentioned in the evidence before the Committee.

4240. With reference to the buildings, and confining the question to your own department, have you been consulted at all by the architect in pointing out the necessary conveniences for the persons that frequent the reading-room and the Manuscript department?—With respect to the room in which the present manuscripts are deposited, the plan was settled before I was appointed to the Museum.

4241. With reference to the question generally, have you had any intercourse with the architect, with a view to improve the plans for that part of the building?—Very frequent intercourse with the architect, but not with this view, as before I became keeper of the department, the rooms assigned to it were entirely built and finished.

4242. In your opinion, are the plans such as will furnish the public all the convenience they have a right to expect from the new building?—That is a very comprehensive question; I hardly know what conveniences the public have a right to expect.

4243. Is the plan one which you are perfectly satisfied with?—I should not build the Museum as it is, if, with the advantage of my present experience, I were to construct it from the foundation.

4244. Have you made suggestions for alterations in the existing plan at any time?—I have.

4245. Have they been adopted?—I think generally; at least they have been very readily considered, and fairly discussed, both by the Trustees and by the architect.

4246. Will you state the principal suggestions you have made?—I am at a loss to give an instance, but I have frequently gone over parts of the plans, both with the Trustees and with the architect.

4247. Is the building, as far as your department is concerned, as convenient as is desirable?—In its present state not quite so; we require some additional small rooms; for instance, a collating room, a room to unpack and arrange new acquisitions, and a small room for the use of the gentlemen attached to the department. We shall have, however, the means of giving the public a place in which manuscripts may be conveniently collated, as soon as the readers are removed from the present reading-rooms to the north wing.

4248. With regard to the warming and ventilating, is it satisfactory at present?—The ventilation of the large manuscript-room is sufficient; as to the warming apparatus, we have tried several experiments in various parts of the Museum. I do not know that any complaints have been made to me of the want of sufficient warmth in the Manuscript department, except when it has arisen from accidental circumstances; but there appears to be great difficulty in warming satisfactorily large rooms, such as most of those in the new buildings of the Museum are.

4249. Is there any systematic ventilation adopted?—The windows are opened in the morning before 10 o'clock, the hour at which the ordinary business of the department commences, and in close weather they are opened also in the afternoon.

4250. But no system of ventilation is carried on?—Yes; there is a system of ventilation carried on; there are apertures by which the foul air is allowed to escape.

4251. And through which the cold air may enter?—I am not sure whether any cold air can enter except by the windows; when there are fires, fresh warm air is introduced.

4252. There is no system adopted so as to ensure a steady supply of fresh warm air, and a regular escape of the foul air?—I believe there is, but the architect will be able to speak to the nature of the system better than I can. I wish to speak only of its practical effect. In my own department we have sufficient ventilation, but the system of warming is not very satisfactory.

4253. Are you aware that any offer was made by the curators of the Bodleian library for the purchase of Mr. Heber's manuscripts?—I am not aware of it.

4254. Did the Museum negociate at all for their purchase?—Yes.

4255. Upon what grounds did the negociation go off?—The parties who acted on behalf of Mr. Heber's representatives did not conceive themselves at liberty to sell the MSS. except by public auction.

4256. Were you present when Captain Sherwell made a statement relative to your inspection of Mr. Upcott's manuscripts?—I was.

4257. Do you desire to make any observation upon it?—There were two distinct offers

offers of those manuscripts made. The first was an offer of a portion of them, of what I considered one of the most desirable portions for the Museum. It included the Dayrolles correspondence, Henry Worsley's papers, and Sir Lionel Jenkins's, and among the last the original treaty of Nimeguen. Mr. Upcott at first asked 470 *l.* for this part of the collection; he then offered to take 350 *l.* The purchase was twice proposed to the Trustees and declined. But with regard to the examination of this part of the collection, I have to observe that the Worsley and Jenkins' papers, and three or four volumes of the Dayrolles correspondence, were in my possession for two months or more, so that I had ample opportunity of examining them; and it is in my distinct recollection that the offer was very fully discussed at a meeting of the Trustees, when there happened to be present persons quite as competent as myself, and indeed much more so, to form a judgment on the value of these political papers and correspondence. With reference to the offer of the whole collection, that was made not in writing, but orally; and as to examination of it, I think I must have been at Mr. Upcott's apartments for an hour or two; but my notions of it were derived rather from the catalogue sent to me than from any personal inspection. Rev. *J. Forshall* 19 May 1836.

4258. Captain Sherwell has stated that that catalogue was a very imperfect one, conveying a very incorrect idea of the collection itself?—I should differ from him in opinion as to its giving a very incorrect idea; I made some notes from that catalogue which are entered in my letter-book, and fill two pages of it. I have seen the catalogue printed since, and I still think that my original idea of the collection was correct; my impressions are not altered by seeing the printed catalogue.

4259. The printed catalogue you allude to is that exhibited here by Captain Sherwell?—Yes.

Martis, 31° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. N. W. Ridley Colborne.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Compton.	Sir Robert H. Inglis.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Holmes*, called in; and further Examined.

4260. Mr. *Hawes.*] HAVE you any observations to make in reference to your former evidence?—I have stated in my former evidence that the manuscripts were examined annually. Such was my belief at the time: I have since ascertained that they have been examined twice during the time that I have been in the Museum, between six and seven years; namely, in 1831 by Sir Frederick Madden, the assistant-keeper; and in 1835, by the Reverend Henry Coxe and Mr. Upton Richards, two of the assistants. Mr. *John Holmes.* 31 May 1836.

4261. What is the nature of the examination when it does take place?—It consists in ascertaining whether the manuscripts are still in the Museum and are forthcoming; it does not apply to the internal state of the manuscripts; I think, not even to the binding; it is an examination of the inventories of the several collections.

4262. In fact, it is little more than counting them over?—It does not, in fact, amount to more than that.

4263. By whom is the examination actually carried on, and to whom is the report made after the examination is concluded?—I have taken the statement which I have made from one of the inventories, which is signed in the one case by Sir Frederick Madden, and in the other case by Mr. Coxe.

4264. But it would be desirable to know the value of the signature. To what does Sir Frederick Madden sign his name, and what kind of security does it confer in reference to the examination itself?—I conceive that his signature, or the signature of the assistants who examined the second time, implies the assertion that the manuscripts still belonged to the Museum, and could be produced.

4265. Who were the parties making the examination?—In the first case, Sir

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Frederick Madden, the assistant-keeper of the manuscripts; and in the second case, two of the assistants.

4266. Is the keeper of the manuscripts himself present; does he direct the examination?—He is not present at the time; but he issues directions from time to time.

4267. Does he at all superintend it?—I think that he may be said to superintend the examination.

4268. The only record of the examination is the signature to the book, showing that the number of the manuscripts is correct?—"Examined" such and such a day.

4269. Then there is no regular periodical examination?—No; I was in error when I thought that it was regular. I presume that it rests entirely with Mr. Forshall, the keeper of the manuscripts, to have them examined when he pleases.

4270. Is there any other point you wish to mention?—The second error into which I fell was in stating that all the assistants were paid by the day. I find, however, that one of the gentlemen, the Reverend Thomas Hartwell Horne, has a yearly salary, and is paid quarterly by checques from the Trustees direct. Mr. Horne is in the department of Printed Books.

4271. What is the ground of exception?—Mr. Horne has been in the Museum during a longer period than any other assistant; but he was always paid in that manner. Another point which I wish to explain is this, that where I have spoken in my last evidence in the plural number, I wish to restrict it to the two gentlemen whom I have already named, Mr. Coxe and Mr. Richards.

4272. When you have spoken in the plural number in your preceding evidence, is it to be understood that those gentlemen participate in the opinions you have expressed?—I have not their authority for saying so; but I think that they do.

4273. Supposing there was a classed catalogue of the manuscripts, or rather a classed index, similar to that of Mr. Horne, of the Harleian collection, would it not very much facilitate periodical examination of manuscripts?—I do not know that it would bear upon the periodical examination of the manuscripts. A classed index would be very good, but I think that the catalogues themselves, with the exception of the Lansdowne, the Arundel and the Hargrave, require previous revision. I think that prior to any index being made, the whole of the published catalogues, with those exceptions, require to be rewritten. Although a great deal of money has been spent upon the construction of indexes, I think I could prove that it would be necessary to reconstruct and to rewrite the existing catalogues.

4274. The Committee have been told that that would be a work of perhaps 10 years' labour?—Of course, it would take a great deal of time.

4275. Do you think it could not be done in less time than that?—An index alone, if all the catalogues now in progress were put aside, might be made in that time; but my opinion is, that a classed index, in the present state of the catalogues, would be almost valueless. For the purpose of proving the necessity, in my opinion, of the catalogues being, for the greater part, recomposed, I will hand in the present paper.

[*Producing a paper.*]

4276. This appears the commencement of a classed catalogue?—It is a private paper of my own, and has no official connection with the Museum. For some time I have had an idea that very considerable advantages might arise from putting together the descriptions of different manuscripts of the same works. For this purpose I have had two copies of each of the catalogues cut up. What I now produce is a specimen page taken from a part which is already arranged. It contains the descriptions of several copies of Peter Lombard's Commentary on the Psalter.

4277. But it is the commencement of a classed catalogue?—It is.

4278. Will you inform the Committee why you produce this specimen of the commencement of a classed catalogue; what object you had in view in commencing it?—My object is, as the several portions of my catalogue shall be completed, to present them to the Trustees, for the use of the reading-room.

4279. Your object was then to form a classed catalogue of the manuscripts?—As far as the printed catalogues, which describe upwards of 17,000 manuscripts, will allow me to do so.

4280. And that labour you were undertaking by yourself for the purpose of presenting it to the Trustees, for the use of the readers of the reading-room?—Yes; it is a private labour of my own.

4281. What time do you think, looking at the time at your own disposal, you would be occupied in forming such a work?—No one can be more sensible of the difficulties of forming a classed catalogue than I am. I think it would be almost impossible to state the time in which it could be finished. I began two months ago to select one class, that of the Biblical manuscripts. I now have them arranged in one volume. I am only waiting for the publication of the Burney catalogue, and the catalogue of the Syriac manuscripts, to be enabled to present that class to the Trustees.

4282. Will you describe the mode of forming this catalogue?—I beg to state that I do not produce this page as a specimen of a classed catalogue; I produced it in order to show that in my opinion the existing catalogues ought to be rewritten before an index is made.

4283. Lord *Stanley.*] When did the idea first occur to you of undertaking a new classed catalogue of the manuscripts?—When I received an intimation that I should be examined before the Committee, I thought it probable that I should be examined with reference to the index which had been begun by the Trustees, and has been discontinued.

4284. It was then that it occurred to you practically to examine into the difficulties which might be encountered in such an undertaking?—Yes; I wished to show that it could be done, and that it could be done in the Museum.

4285. What was the object you had in view when you undertook this classification?—I had two objects in view, the one to render a service to the public, and the other to do myself a service with the Trustees.

4286. What was the nature of the service which you proposed to render to the public?—Greater facility in using the manuscripts in the Museum.

4287. You intended to undertake the formation of a classed catalogue of the manuscripts in the British Museum?—Yes.

4288. Will you state when you commenced it, how you commenced it, and what progress you made?—I commenced it between two and three months since.

4289. Mr. *Hawes.*] It was a voluntary labour you imposed upon yourself?—It was so entirely; to be carried on at my own expense and in my own time. I purchased several copies of each of the different catalogues, and had them subdivided by a bookbinder into portions, so that I obtained a separate description of each manuscript; it required, of course, two copies of each catalogue. I then selected, in order to form the first class, all the manuscripts of the Bible, or parts of the Bible in every language; these I fastened on paper in manner shown by the page which I have produced; I then had the volume bound. As two catalogues (the Burney and the Syriac) which contain many Biblical manuscripts, are not yet quite ready for publication, and as I wished to include them in the volume, I did not announce my intention to any one in the Museum, because it might have been laughed at as chimerical, unless I had a specimen volume to produce. I will add, that I wish to show that at least something may be attempted to stop the clamour which is raised against the Museum.

4290. Lord *Stanley.*] Then the operation in which you engaged was simply that of taking the existing printed catalogues of the Museum, arranging them into subjects, and cutting out the present titles and pasting them in a new arrangement?—Yes; of arranging the manuscripts under their subjects.

4291. That is the whole amount of the labour you have imposed upon yourself?—The *first* labour.

4292. Therefore the classed catalogue, when it shall be completed by this labour, will be only a classification of the titles in the present alphabetical catalogue, and any defects in that alphabetical catalogue will of course be copied into the classed catalogue which will be produced by you?—There are two assumptions in that question. The first, that the catalogues now existing are alphabetical; they are not alphabetical, but are numerical. The Museum collection is a chaotic mass of manuscripts; we have perhaps a Hebrew manuscript upon one subject, next to an Italian manuscript upon a totally different subject; there is no order whatever in the catalogues; being made numerically the numbers are the only guide for the arrangement.

4293. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact they are mere lists, and not, properly speaking, catalogues?

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catalogues?—Some of the descriptions of the manuscripts are of great length; they are catalogues, but catalogues made in the order of the numbers, the numbers arising in general from the date of the acquisition of the manuscript.

4294. Lord *Stanley.*] Are the Committee to understand that the present catalogues of the manuscripts in the Museum are merely in that arrangement according to the date at which they were acquired by the Museum, and with no reference either to alphabetical arrangement or to classification under any other head?—There is but one exception to my statement; the catalogue of the Sloane collection, compiled by Mr. Ayscough. With reference to the second part of the question which was put to me, respecting the defects in the existing catalogues being copied into the classed catalogue, I wish to reply by referring again to the paper which I have produced. The manuscripts here described are all of them copies of one and the same work, viz. of Peter Lombard's Commentary on the Psalter; the first is described as a "Commentary on the Psalter by William Paris," which it is not; the second is called "A Commentary of an Anonymous Author on the Psalter;" the third is described as "The Psalter Glossed;" the fourth as "The Psalter of St. Jerome, with the Exposition of Peter Lombard," that is correct; the next is entitled "The Psalter with a Gloss;" the last on the list is No, 346 of the Burney collection, of which the catalogue is nearly ready for publication. It was part of my duty to describe this manuscript, which was imperfect at the beginning and the end, but was evidently part of a Commentary on the Psalter. In order to ascertain its author, I had to examine almost all the early Latin writers on the Psalms, and I also turned over every volume of the great Bibliotheca Patrum, but without success; I then examined some of the manuscripts in the collection, and found it to be the same work with those which I have just enumerated, and which with one exception are erroneously described in the catalogues, and would be entered therefore in an equally erroneous manner in any index whatever. A classed catalogue made in this manner, would not be, therefore, as the question implied, merely a repetition of the errors in the existing catalogues, but, from the juxta-position of the different manuscripts of the same work, it would very often serve, as in this case, to detect the author and correct mistakes. There are here three anonymous works, and one pseudonymous, identified with their author. I would also consider this statement as applying to the question, whether an index would not be advisable.

4295. Mr. *Hawes.*] Then one effect of this classification has been to establish the authorship of some anonymous works, and to correct the authorship in some cases already assigned erroneously in the catalogue?—It has in this case, and it will do so in many others; one great object proposed in the Manuscript department, is to ascertain, if possible, the authors of all anonymous manuscripts.

4296. Therefore the continuation of your labours would serve to correct the existing manuscripts very greatly?—Certainly it would; it would have been of great use in compiling the Arundel and Burney catalogues, and will be so in compiling the future catalogues, which, as completed, may also be dissected and the manuscripts arranged under their several subjects. I intend that my arrangement shall proceed simultaneously with the new catalogues.

4297. There is no doubt of the necessity of an alphabetical catalogue in a great library and collection of manuscripts like the Museum?—An alphabetical catalogue, I think, would be a third catalogue, which might be made after the numerical catalogue and the classed catalogue, or catalogue under subjects, are complete.

4298. You would rank the alphabetical catalogue below a numerical list, and below a classed catalogue?—I think an alphabetical index would do, instead of an alphabetical catalogue.

4299. Lord *Stanley.*] You do not wish it to be understood by the Committee that this classed catalogue which you have undertaken voluntarily, with reference to a particular part of the collection, is the only progress which has been made or is making towards the formation of a classed catalogue of the manuscripts?—Certainly not; I do not know what others may have done, I was speaking of myself only, and of my own labours.

4300. Therefore the Committee are not to understand that in taking this labour upon yourself you took upon you a labour which never had been thought of by any other person in the Manuscript department?—Mr. Forshall's intention is to have a very copious classed index only, or at least an index of matters so full

full that it shall be in some degree another catalogue. My opinion varies from his, because I think that the catalogues themselves must be previously re-written, in order that the index which he proposes may be made with advantage.

4301. Mr. *Hawes.*] That index would be formed out of the existing catalogues, which in many cases are erroneous?—Yes; I did not know till Mr. Forshall gave it in evidence, that he did not think of remaking the Cottonian and the Harleian catalogues; the latter part of the Harleian in particular, I think very bad.

4302. The index which has been alluded to, would not have the effect of bringing together all the works upon the same subject, and thus throwing light upon authorship, or discovering errors which already exist in the catalogue, by attributing the authorship to certain writers to whom it does not belong?—It might to a certain extent; but even for that extent you would have to take the same trouble that you would to make a new catalogue; a new catalogue would be far better than a mere index, however good, because an index could easily afterwards be made to it; I consider a catalogue greatly preferable to an index.

4303. In your last evidence you corrected an error as to the number of charters in the Museum; is there any catalogue of the charters in the reading-rooms?—There is a catalogue of the additional charters.

4304. All of them?—Of about 1,000.

4305. What is the whole number?—About 20,000.

4306. Where are the remaining 19,000?—There is a catalogue of those charters, which is kept in the manuscript-room.

4307. What means have the general readers of knowing the existence of such a catalogue as that?—There are some readers who know of its existence and inform others; I am aware that there is some dissatisfaction existing on the subject; I have heard that Sir Harris Nicolas frequented the reading-room for several years before he knew of the existence of a catalogue of the charters; but it is known to a great many, although it is not placed among the catalogues in the reading-room.

4308. Would the existing catalogues in the reading-room, and those out of the reading-room, give any general inquirer a knowledge of all the manuscripts?—Not at all; there are some of which the catalogues are not yet in the reading-room, nor are the catalogues ready for use.

4309. The Committee have been told that all the manuscripts have been catalogued, with the exception of about 200; now are the Committee to understand that the readers have a knowledge of all those manuscripts except those 200?—Mr. Forshall did not mean that, nor could he intend that inference to be drawn; he is correct in stating that notices exist of the manuscripts either in the catalogues or in the list of printed additions, or in the manuscript catalogues; but there are a very considerable number of manuscripts, of which the readers have not yet a knowledge.

4310. Is there not a great distinction between catalogues and lists of additions?—The catalogues describe the manuscripts; the lists cannot be said to describe them.

4311. Are the lists numerous?—There are the lists of additions for seven years.

4312. Of course without any arrangement at all?—They partake of the same arrangement with the rest of the collection of manuscripts; the numerical arrangement.

4313. Lord *Stanley.*] Is not that numerical arrangement the arrangement adopted in most foreign libraries?—In most.

4314. Mr. *Hawes.*] That does not in your mind prevent the necessity of introducing improvements in the British Museum, does it?—No, I do not know that it is an argument either way; it is a fact; but there are some libraries which attempt a rough arrangement. Bandini, for instance, in his catalogue of the Florence library, has Bibles together and classics together, and the Italian manuscripts together.

4315. Those annual lists are only privately printed, are they?—They are printed for the use of the Trustees; a copy is also sent to each officer of the Museum, and to every donor; they are not sold.

4316. Can the general visitors of the Museum purchase them?—No.

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4317. Can the public purchase them?—No.

4318. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] How many copies are printed?—I believe 250 are printed; I speak from the Returns before The House.

4319. Are all those 250 circulated?—There are about 45 sent to the Trustees, and about 16 to the officers. The donors are very numerous; every person who sends a gift, has his gift recorded in this list of additions, of which a copy is sent to him.

4320. Merely of that year?—Merely of that year.

4321. Lord *Stanley.*] The principal object of that is, that the donor may have an opportunity of seeing that his gift has been received and properly recorded?—I conceive so.

4322. Mr. *Hawes.*] Would it not be a great advantage to the public, if in each manuscript a description of its contents, similar to that given in the catalogue, were added?—I have heard that mentioned by Sir Harris Nicolas; it would certainly be advisable, as it would supply, in some degree, the place of a table of contents to each manuscript.

4323. Could it be done without much trouble; and would it not be a benefit to the readers?—It would certainly be a benefit, and it might be done by the sacrifice of two copies of each of the catalogues.

4324. Will you state whether or no it would be easy for a list of all the manuscripts in numerical order, preparatory to a general or full catalogue, to be placed in the reading-room, and to be completed periodically, say every three months?—It would give the readers a knowledge of what acquisitions were made to the Museum during every three months; I do not think that it would be possible to keep the catalogues up to that point; a list of additions might be made, and would be very useful, but a catalogue could not often be compiled in that time; there are many manuscripts which require a long time to describe them accurately.

Mr. *Joseph Harding*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Harding.*

4325. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] YOU are a bookseller and publisher in a considerable way of business and long established?—Yes.

4326. You have of course given you attention to such collections of curious books and manuscripts as are offered for public sale in London?—I have.

4327. Are such sales chiefly attended by booksellers?—Very generally.

4328. Do you know anything of a practice, said to be common, according to which booksellers agree not to bid beyond a certain point against one another, and to compete privately among themselves for the lots purchased?—I believe it to be very common; but I beg at the same time to exempt myself from that practice.

4329. But you feel confident of the fact?—I know it to have existed I have been in communication with the Excise relative to it.

4330. Does not it turn out, that after that sale there becomes in fact a second auction among the booksellers themselves?—I believe it is so.

4331. Does not it act then as a sort of fraud and trick upon the revenue?—I think it a decided fraud, not only upon the revenue, but upon the owner of the property which is exposed for sale, and destructive of every feeling of honesty and respectability among the parties concerned in it. I have not known a single man that has entered into that illicit trade extensively, ever to be a rich man, to be a man of property or reputation.

4332. Then your opinion is, that the Trustees of the British Museum could not join in any arrangement of that kind with any degree of credit to themselves or justice to the public?—Decidedly not.

4333. You feel confident that this is a habit that goes on, though you say, yourself, you have never entered into it?—I do not say that I never have; and it is necessary, in exculpation of myself, to explain when and how I was concerned in it. Some years ago I took a partner, who was engaged in it for a time. He turned out dishonest, and I got rid of him. That is the only period that I ever was connected with it, and therefore I do know that it did exist, and I believe it to exist now.

4334. Do you happen to know if this is a habit which dealers in other articles besides books, for instance, pictures, or any other works of art, likewise adopt?—I believe it to extend to most sales by auction.

4335. Your

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4335. Your attention is requested to the following question and answer, in the evidence of Mr. Thorpe. In No. 3225, this question is put, "Have you made any offer to the Trustees to buy manuscripts on commission?" His answer is "Yes; I offered to Mr. Forshall to buy for them, at 10 per cent. commission. What advantages did that offer to the Museum?—I think if they were to employ me for things which I buy, and other persons in the line in which they buy, they would probably save a great deal of money by it. Is that upon the notion that the officers of the Museum bidding at a sale, being known as purchasers for the national collection, are more likely to be run up?—I think, probably, a greater value is set upon the thing when they bid for them." Now, what is your opinion of those statements?—I do not think that they would obtain manuscripts upon nearly so good terms as if they were to bid straightforward for themselves, because, if a party or parties were dishonest enough to compete in this way, for the possession of the property, they might also be dishonest enough to combine, between themselves, to prevent that property from being sold at a fair price, and probably would themselves run it to three, four, or possibly 10 times its real value; and if a per-centage were added upon that excess of value, the Museum, and consequently the public would be losers to that extent.

4336. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think it at all uncommon in sales to employ an agent, who does not proclaim his principal in the room?—It is very general.

4337. Do you think there is any dishonesty in that?—None at all; I think it correct, and very judicious.

4338. Do not you think an agent bidding, without its being known who his principal is, often purchases more advantageously than he would if he proclaimed that his principal was a very wealthy buyer?—Very often; but if that agent is not an honest man, I apprehend the principal will stand a good chance of being swindled by a combination between two dishonest agents, that is, by his own agent, and also by his agent's associate.

4339. Why should you assume the agent to be dishonest?—I do not assume it; but I have been asked whether a combination does not exist, for the purpose of preventing property being sold in a fair way, and I have stated that I believe it does exist, and any imputation of dishonesty would apply only to parties who engaged in such practices, supposing them to exist.

4340. You have been referred to an answer of a former witness, in which it is stated, that had the Museum employed an agent instead of bidding by its officer, they might have saved a great deal of money. Do you mean to say that that is not a correct statement?—I do, coupled with the combination upon which I have been questioned, and which I have before stated I believe to exist between parties, to prevent property being fairly sold in the sales.

4341. Do you mean to say that there is a combination between parties to prevent the fair sale of manuscripts and books generally?—I should say that I believe it frequently exists. It is not confined to that class of property, but I believe it extends to all properties. At a sale of pictures, at Christie's, some years ago, there was a combination of that description. The parties engaged in it *split* between themselves, even before they got out of Christie's, and they actually had a quarrel in King-street.

4342. Who suffered by that?—I apprehend the Excise and the proprietor of the property; because this must have been a combination to depress property, and obtain it at an undervalue.

4343. But not the buyer?—The buyers were themselves.

4344. The buyer gained by this proceeding, according to your account?—I do not see that; the parties who thus obtained the property, could not fairly be called buyers.

4345. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Do you think the plan that is adopted now by the British Museum is the fittest and best, namely, that of sending their own people to buy?—I think it most decidedly the best way for obtaining things, and eventually the cheapest: I once received a communication from the librarian of the greatest university library in England, highly illustrative of the extent of the evils attending the practice of combining at sales; it stated that in consequence of such combinations he had been driven out of the market, and had been induced to send his commissions to a foreign country, considering that course less injurious than to submit to imposition. The communica-

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tion was from Dr. Bandinel, the keeper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and refers to a transaction four or five years back.

4346. Do you mean that Dr. Bandinel, on the part of the Bodleian Library, has never bid for books through an agent?—I do not mean that; I mean that he had been driven out of the market by such a combination, and had deemed it more honourable and less injurious to send commissions to a foreign market, than to submit to imposition.

4347. Does not he continue to employ an agent?—I have no doubt that he does, when he deems it advantageous for the library under his custody.

4348. You think it advantageous that principals should always buy in their own names at public sales; that it is the most economical mode of making purchases?—I think it the best mode, upon the long run; and where opulent parties, like the British Museum, are constantly coming into the market, and possess the means of defeating combinations, by dropping articles, at high prices, upon parties who they have reason to believe are combined against them, such a course would prevent frequent combinations.

4349. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Do not you think there might be a danger of the price being run up, when it is known that so strong a purse as the public purse comes into the market. Would not the seller be inclined to run the price a little higher?—I think it very likely; it would be difficult to make a rule without any exception to it; but my answer to the preceding question applies equally to this, and I beg it to be understood, that the remarks I have necessarily made in reply to these questions, are not intended to attack any individual persons, but to an iniquitous practice, and to unprincipled traffickers in such a practice, which is called a *rig*, and which could not exist 12 months, if properly looked after by the Excise, and a short Bill passed applicable to the case. The principal part of the most valuable pictures in the kingdom are purchased by commission. It depends entirely upon the reputation and the honesty of the agent.

4350. For instance, if we wanted to buy pictures abroad, would it not be rather an unwise thing to send out and bid for ourselves?—I think it would.

4351. The fact is that it depends a great deal upon the character and honesty of the person employed?—Very much. But with reference to book-sales and sales of manuscripts generally, I think the bidding openly for what is wanted, a more probable means of getting things at a fair price in the course of years by parties like the British Museum, who are constantly in the market, than by employing an agent. That answer does not apply to the question of making purchases of pictures abroad, because the parties who are most likely to combine at public sales for books would not be the most reputable part of the trade, and would not have very long purses, and therefore, upon a long series of sales and purchases, they would be beaten out of the market, or be frequently compelled to buy them themselves at ruinous prices, at which they could obtain no profit.

4352. Where a person goes to bid for a large body like the British Museum, is not it soon found out by other dealers?—If the British Museum were to bid in that manner, I apprehend they would upon one occasion employ one person, and upon another occasion another person, so that they would not be traced.

4353. Mr. *Hawes.*] Did you ever hear of the British Museum employing an agent?—Frequently.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall,* called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

4354. Lord *Stanley.*] WHEN were you first appointed to a situation in the Museum?—In April 1824.

4355. When to your present situation?—In December 1827.

4356. Did you fill any public situation before you came to the Museum?—I was tutor in my college at Oxford, one of the largest colleges in the university, for four or five years; and for two or three years before I came to the Museum I was also librarian to the college.

4357. By whom were you recommended to the Museum?—I had no recommendation to the principal Trustees, except from such persons as knew me at the university. I had no aristocratic or Parliamentary influence whatever, at least none such was exerted on my behalf.

4358. Your

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4358. Your recommendation, therefore, must have been your character at the university?—Entirely.

4359. Since you have taken charge of this department, at the end of the year 1827, what additions have been made to the collections of manuscripts?—I think there have been about 4,500 volumes added.

4360. What was the total number of volumes when you first took charge of the department?—About 19,000, and of the subsequent additions about 3,500 have been purchased by the Trustees without any extra aid from Parliament, or the direct interference of Parliament.

4361. When you say purchased by the Trustees, upon whose judgment and whose advice have the Trustees acted in the purchases they have made in the Manuscript department?—Upon mine and that of my colleague, whom I usually consult previously to any purchase of importance.

4362. Is not the general rule with regard to all purchases in the Museum, that the Trustees make the purchases upon the recommendation of the officers at the head of the respective departments?—It is.

4363. As secretary to the Trustees you have an opportunity of knowing upon whose recommendation, and under what circumstances, almost all purchases have been made, and you state that to be the general rule which has guided the conduct of the Trustees?—I do.

4364. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you state that all purchases are made upon the recommendation of the officers of the Museum exclusively?—I scarcely ever knew an instance in which a purchase was made not recommended by the officers of the Museum.

4365. Are they originated by the officers?—Not always.

4366. Lord *Stanley.*] There seems to be some doubt with regard to the meaning of the word recommendation; are the Committee to understand, that upon an offer being made of a manuscript, or of any other article for purchase by the Trustees, the recommendation and advice of the officer at the head of the department is taken, as to whether the purchase is advisable or not?—It is almost always so, and in cases of importance there has never been an exception, in my experience.

4367. And without such consultation with the officer at head of the department, the Trustees have scarcely ever made a purchase?—Scarcely ever; I have not known an instance in which the Trustees have made a purchase without consulting the proper officer. They have frequently declined purchases which have been recommended by the officers, but only in consequence of want of funds, or, generally speaking, from some other similar cause.

4368. That is to say, they have declined making purchases which the officers have stated to be desirable, from motives of economy and want of funds?—Yes.

4369. Since you have had the charge of the Manuscript department, what additions have been made to the establishment?—There have been considerable additions. When I first came, in 1824, there were two officers, Sir Henry Ellis and myself, the keeper and assistant keeper of the department, and one attendant. In June 1826 another attendant was added; in July 1831 a third attendant; so that we have now three attendants belonging to the department instead of one. We have now also several gentlemen of considerable literary attainments who give their assistance in the labours of the department. The first of these was added in July 1829, a second in January 1830, a third in May 1833, a fourth in June 1833, a fifth in May 1834, and a sixth in February 1836. But I should explain, with regard to the last two of these gentlemen, that they do not give the whole of their time to the Manuscript department, it being inconvenient to them, or more correctly, to one of them, to do so.

4370. Are those gentlemen to be considered upon the permanent staff of the Manuscript department, or are they engaged in particular works, for which their services were especially thought desirable?—Not upon the permanent staff, but rather as supernumeraries. In fact, almost all the assistants in the Museum are at present considered rather in the light of supernumeraries than as upon the permanent staff. But the subject of the organization of the Museum in respect to this branch of its staff has been for some time past under the consideration of the Trustees, and I have no doubt some of these employments will be put upon a different footing.

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4371. Were you rightly understood that, in 1827 and 1828, the only persons charged with the Manuscript department were Sir Henry Ellis and yourself?—The only persons charged with the ordinary duties of the department were Sir Henry Ellis and myself. In 1828 I found Mr. Millard also employed upon the index of the manuscripts.

4372. That also was a special service?—It was.

4373. In what state was the collection of manuscripts in 1827; what room was there for the keeping of them; what provisions for their custody, and what was their arrangement?—In 1827 the manuscripts were removed from the old building into the room where the chief part of them are at present deposited. Before that time they were scattered over three or four rooms in the old building, some of which were used as reading-rooms. These rooms were generally inconvenient; one of them was so dark that in the brightest day a tin reflector was used to find the manuscripts.

4374. For want of space they were not generally accessible, and of course not capable of being properly classed and arranged?—Not so easily accessible as at present. They have always been arranged as they are now; that is, according to the numbers by which they are designated, and this is the best arrangement for manuscripts. It is scarcely possible, without unbinding and even cutting up manuscripts to make anything like a regular classification of them upon the shelves of a library, seeing that 10 or 12 manuscripts upon very different subjects are not unfrequently bound in a single volume, and sometimes several written upon the same fasciculus of paper or vellum.

4375. In 1827 you obtained the present accommodation you have for the manuscripts?—Yes.

4376. Is that accommodation sufficient?—Quite sufficient for the stowage and arrangement of the manuscripts; and I think, when the design for the Museum is completed, we shall have room for accessions of manuscripts during the next 40 years, supposing that we proceed at our present rate of acquisition, and with this additional space also all other necessary conveniences.

4377. Have you at present sufficient and convenient room for unrolling, examining, and decyphering manuscripts?—Not quite so much as I should wish to have. We want some additional small rooms attached to the department, but much greater space will be afforded in the course of next year, when the reading-rooms will be removed to the north side of the building, and the present reading-rooms devoted entirely to the Manuscript department.

4378. Do you consider a classed catalogue of all the manuscripts desirable for the Museum?—I consider a very good, full and accurate catalogue of all our collections very desirable, indeed essential to the proper utility of the Museum; but I do not consider a classed catalogue of the manuscripts as at all essential, or perhaps even desirable. It would be a work of very great labour to make an accurate classed catalogue of all the manuscripts of every description, and one that I think would be attended with no adequate advantage; but a full and detailed index, both of authors and subjects, with copious cross references, is very desirable indeed; and I have long designed such an index, and thought that certain parts of it might, with advantage, be printed separately; for instance, the part which Mr. Holmes has just referred to, the Biblical MSS., for which separate index of these Biblical MSS. I made not inconsiderable preparation some years ago, The classical manuscripts might also be printed separately; the manuscripts relating to British history separately; and the heraldic and genealogical manuscripts separately; so that these separate indexes, so far as they extend, would be classed indexes to manuscript collections, but I do not think that it would be desirable to classify all the manuscripts in this way, and to print indexes upon every branch of knowledge separately. Treatises upon or MSS. relative to canon law, or many branches of theology or alchemy or astrology, and any subjects which are not of common or decided interest, might be deferred until the general index was published.

4379. Since you have been in the Museum, what progress has been made towards cataloguing the manuscripts, and when was the subject first taken in hand?—The catalogues have been proceeding ever since I came into the Museum, and indeed I presume that they have always been in progress, but the progress has been much more rapid within the last eight or nine years, as might reasonably be expected, seeing that I have had the assistance of an extended

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tended establishment. A catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts has been entirely made and published. We have completed in manuscript a catalogue of the Burney manuscripts, and printed it within a sheet or two. A catalogue of about a third part of the Sloane and additional manuscripts has been completed in manuscript. One half of the labour has been gone through, which is necessary to make a complete catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts. We have printed annual lists of the additions to the collection, to the amount of about 2,500 volumes.

4380. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are those printed lists accessible to the public?—They are placed in the reading-room for the use of the public.

4381. Can they be purchased by the public?—No.

4382. Is there any index to them?—No.

4383. Then in order to find any particular manuscript, you must search through the whole number of volumes?—Yes.

4384. How many volumes are there?—Four at present.

4385. Containing how many manuscripts?—About 2,500.

4386. Are those lists printed exclusively for the use of the Trustees?—Not exclusively for the use of the Trustees, but for the use of the public in the reading-room, and of the officers and other persons employed in the Museum, and for the use of the benefactors to the Museum during the year.

4387. Lord *Stanley.*] You mean to say that the annual lists include in the whole 2,500 volumes, but each of the annual lists contains all the additions made within the year?—Just so.

4388. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In point of fact they are merely provisional catalogues, waiting to be absorbed in the general catalogue, which is in preparation?—To be amplified very considerably in the general catalogue.

4389. Lord *Stanley.*] Will you go on to state the progress which has been made towards cataloguing the manuscripts?—A catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of King George the Fourth has been made by Sir Frederic Madden, and a catalogue of all the charters which have been added since I became keeper of the manuscripts has been completed and is ready for being printed whenever the former catalogue is sufficiently correct. Several additions have been made to this old catalogue of charters and numerous corrections. Considerable materials have been collected for a supplement to the Cottonian catalogue. The Pipe Rolls, transferred by the order of the Commissioners of Records to the Museum, have all been examined; the membranes have been counted, and a list of them has been printed, and something like 8,000 volumes of MSS. have been paged. The papyri have been also transferred from the department of Antiquities to that of MSS., and numbers of these have been unrolled, pasted down, and framed or otherwise secured.

4390. What is the nature of the catalogues of those parts which have been completed?—The catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts will give the best idea of the manner in which it is intended to print the others. There have been a few improvements introduced into the plan of this catalogue; for example, with regard to such manuscripts as have been printed, the fact is stated, and when and where they have been printed.

4391. The catalogue contains, with respect to each manuscript, a very full and accurate account of the manuscript itself and its contents, and any bibliographical notices?—Yes, a full and accurate account of the contents of the MS., and a notice of its age and its state; but not, generally speaking, any critical notices with regard to the work described or its author.

4392. Have those catalogues indexes attached to them?—The old catalogues have, and the new catalogues will have when a volume is completed.

4393. Does not the work of attaching an index to a catalogue, after the catalogue is completed, bear a very small proportion to the labour of making the catalogue itself?—Very small indeed; if the catalogue be well made, not one-tenth part of the labour is required to accomplish it.

4394. In what manner are the manuscripts arranged in the catalogue?—They are arranged according to the numbers attached to the manuscripts, just as they may happen to have been arranged when the collection was first formed. When any number of manuscripts are brought to the Museum, which have not been numbered and arranged before, then we attempt to classify them, beginning with theology, and proceeding to jurisprudence, philosophy, history, biography, heraldry, poetry, and so forth. But the Museum manuscripts are,

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for the most part, already numbered, and many of them known throughout the world by those numbers.

4395. You mean to say that particular valuable manuscripts are known by certain numbers, and that a different arrangement of those would cause considerable confusion in the literary and scientific world, with reference to those manuscripts?—It would create very great confusion.

4396. What do you consider still remains to be done in the way of cataloguing the manuscripts?—We shall complete the catalogue of the Burney manuscripts very shortly, and probably then print the catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of George IV. A new catalogue of the Sloane collection, and a catalogue of the additional manuscripts must be printed; a catalogue, too, of the Oriental manuscripts, the Syriac part of which is nearly finished.

4397. With reference to the Syriac manuscripts, one of the gentlemen engaged *pro tempore* is engaged upon those?—He is, Dr. Rosen.

The catalogue of the charters should be printed. This is an important work, and one which I should be glad to see completed without delay. The catalogue of the Royal MSS. should be remade; a supplement to the Cottonian catalogue printed; the Harleian catalogue revised; and then a general index to all the collections should be formed and printed.

4398. Would you in all cases think it desirable to postpone the index till the whole of the catalogues shall be complete?—I purpose to print an index to each volume of the catalogue as it is produced. But with respect to the general index, the arrangement to be adopted must depend upon the funds at the disposal of the Trustees. If the Government allow us to spend considerably more than we do at present, and thus bring the completion of our catalogues within three or four years, I should then defer the whole of the general index till we complete our catalogues; but if we go on at the same rate of expenditure as we do now, I think it might be desirable to print certain classes of the general index before we are able to print the whole of it in one series.

4399. Are those catalogues generally accessible to the public that visit the the Museum?—Generally speaking, they are so; those that are complete, are so.

4400. Are any of them open to public sale?—All the catalogues that have been printed by the Trustees are open to public sale.

4401. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In stating the general object which you propose to yourself, in order to produce a complete set of catalogues, to be used in the British Museum, do you or do the Trustees adopt any plan which you know to have existed in any other institution in the world, or do you form these plans with a view to render the British Museum the most perfect in the world. In other words, do you know whether in the Paris or in any other library whatever, there exists such facility as that which you propose to afford to the readers in the British Museum?—I look to the greatest advantage to the public which is within the compass of any means which can reasonably be expected; —to such facilities of reference as I believe do not exist in any large and national library in the world.

4402. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know any country that has the same means for such purposes at its disposal?—No; and I think it much to the disgrace of Great Britain, with the means at its disposal, that so little has been done in past times for the Museum and its collections, and for other institutions similar in their objects.

4403. Therefore, reasoning from the imperfections of other institutions is not to be taken as any argument against improvements in the British Museum? —Undoubtedly not.

4404. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The answer which you gave to the former question put by me, implied that you were not viewing the deficiencies of other museums, or the attainments of other museums, as any reason why you should or should not adopt a particular plan; but that you have adopted the plan which you propose to yourself, with a view to render the British Museum in itself as nearly perfect as you can?—Certainly.

4405. Was that the inference which you wished the Committee to draw?— Yes, it was.

4406. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there a catalogue of the charters in the British Museum?—There is.

4407. And placed in the reading-room?—It is not always in the reading-room, but very frequently there; it is deposited in the Manuscript department.

There

There is but one catalogue, and we have frequently occasion to refer to it in the department.

4408. What means has the general reader of knowing the existence of such a catalogue?—The keeper of the reading-room would inform any person of its existence who wanted to consult it.

4409. There are no other means, then?—No other than I have described; but the inquirer would naturally presume that a catalogue existed, if he wanted to consult any public collection of charters whatever.

4410. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] And if he asked the question of Mr. Cates, in the reading-room, would Mr. Cates as a matter of course inform him?—Yes.

4411. And in fact the question would be as much a matter of course as the answer?—Exactly so.

4412. Mr. *Hawes.*] There are about 20,000 charters?—There are.

4413. What proportion of those are contained in the catalogue, which is usually kept in the Manuscript department?—I should think nearly 18,000.

4414. The catalogue of about 18,000 of the charters is out of sight and out of reach of the general reader?—Not out of the reach of the general reader, but out of sight, until he inquires for it, unless it should be in the reading-rooms at the time.

4415. You do not take any means to inform him that there is such a catalogue?—No; beyond what I have already explained.

4416. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have stated that the collection consisted of 19,000 manuscripts when you became keeper of the department, and that you have added 4,500 since, and that you have formed the catalogues to the extent which you have described. Do you wish the Committee to understand that such an increase, amounting to about one-fourth of the manuscripts formerly in the possession of the Museum, and such an addition to the catalogues, justify the hope and belief that there will be a corresponding rapidity of progress, in the years to come, both in forming the collection and in completing the catalogues?—Yes; I think it gives the greatest hope, and furnishes strong grounds for public confidence. A much more rapid improvement has taken place within the last seven years than in any like space of time previously, and the improvement during these seven years has been progressively rapid. I can give an illustration, if the Committee wish it, by stating the number of manuscripts purchased by the Trustees, during several periods, from the foundation of the Museum up to the present day. In the 26 years that had elapsed previous to 1782, there were not more than 50 manuscripts purchased, and made accessible to the public. In the next 30 years, between 1782 and 1812, there were 350; between 1812 and 1828 little more than 150 were purchased; and since 1828 there have been about 3,500 purchased. I speak of purchases by the Trustees, exclusive of those which have been made with special grants by Parliament, such as those of the Burney, the Hargrave, and the Lansdowne collections.

4417. Lord *Stanley.*] Who is charged with the custody of the manuscripts in the British Museum?—They are in my charge, and in that of my colleague, Sir Frederick Madden.

4418. Have you ever had the misfortune of losing any manuscripts?—Never; I have never lost a single manuscript since I have been keeper of the department.

4419. You consider that they are completely safe?—Quite safe.

4420. Mr. *Hawes.*] Who has the custody of them at this moment, while you and Sir Frederick Madden are absent?—I have the custody of them.

4421. Do you mean that they are locked up?—No, the attendants have the keys, and when I go back I shall see that the department is safe.

4422. Lord *Stanley.*] Are you responsible for their safe custody?—I am responsible for their safe custody; if a single manuscript were to be lost, through any want of care, I should have to make it good, if it could be made good, or to pay its estimated value; and therefore, for my own sake as well as for the sake of the public, I of course exercise great caution.

4423. Comparing the collection of manuscripts at the British Museum with other great collections, what rank do you consider it to hold?—The Paris collection is probably much more extensive; what the Vatican contains it is difficult to know; but with those two exceptions, I should think the collection in the British Museum, was the most numerous in the world.

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4424. In point of value?—I am unable to state what the rank may be in point of value; but in large manuscript collections, the value may be considered nearly proportionate to the number of the volumes. There is a very great difficulty in ascertaining the number in foreign collections, whether of manuscripts or of printed books, and likewise indeed, in the collections of our own country. The Committee have had already one instance of widely-circulated error brought before them, in the case of the Harleian charters and rolls, which, in the authorised publications of the Museum, were enumerated at 40,000, though they do amount to scarcely 16,000, or thereabouts. There are two other curious instances of the same kind of error contained in the volume which the Committee have printed. The one, at page 399, where the printed books of the Museum are reported officially, some 15 years ago, to amount to nearly 200,000; whereas, at page 385, they are enumerated, in 1823, as 125,000, and with the accession of Sir Joseph Banks's library, and the library of George the Fourth, which together must be upwards of 80,000 volumes, and with all the additions that have been made from year to year since, they do not amount now to more than 240,000, if to so many. Another instance exists in the letter of King George the Fourth, written when His Majesty presented his library to the British nation, in which his library is stated to consist of 120,000 volumes. When it came to be counted, it was not more than between 60,000 and 70,000.

4425. Mr. *Hawes.*] That arises from titles being sometimes taken for volumes, does not it?—It may be so, and generally speaking, unless volumes are actually counted for the purpose of ascertaining what the number in a library is, there is very little dependence to be placed upon any commonly-reported account of the extent.

4426. Have the volumes been actually counted in the Museum?—Yes; I know that the manuscripts have, and I believe the printed books have.

4427. In the case of the King's library, were there not many books kept back by the King?—Not many; there were some ten or twelve.

4428. Lord *Stanley.*] We have heard something about some offer made by Mr. Thorpe to the British Museum, for the purchase of manuscripts belonging to him. Will you state whether such offer was made, and under what circumstances?—Mr. Thorpe has, upon two or three occasions, made an offer of the Battle Abbey muniments, and I have several times spoken to him upon the subject. In reference to question 3217, where Mr. Thorpe says, "I never had any communication with him (Mr. Forshall) upon the subject, more than he once said, 'I am very sorry we cannot buy them; we ought to have them, but we have not the money;' and what is more, Mr. Forshall never saw the collections," and so on, the Committee will, perhaps, allow me to put in an extract from my Report of November 10th, 1832; they will see from this that those manuscripts were examined by me more than once, and that in my Report I brought them fairly under the consideration of the Trustees: "Mr. Forshall, in compliance with the wish of the Trustees, has again examined into the collection of muniments relative to Battle Abbey, offered to the Museum by Mr. Thorpe. These evidences consist of about 1,100 charters and other deeds, and of 700 rolls; the former comprise grants, confirmations, agreements and awards, acquittances, leases, powers of attorney, wills and bonds; the latter of rentals, stewards' accounts, accounts of the officers of the monastery, and rolls of the hundred court and courts baron. They seem to relate to the chief endowments of Battle Abbey, and their dates range from the reign of the Conqueror to that of George II. Mr. Forshall has no hesitation in saying that the collection is, in its kind, unrivalled, and that it is highly valuable, as furnishing large materials for illustrating the history of the families and places to which the deeds refer."

4429. The purchase, however, was not made?—It was not.

4430. Can you state upon what ground it was not made?—It arose from some difficulty which the Trustees had, either about the price or about their own funds.

4431. Does the collection still remain in the possession of Mr. Thorpe?—It does; there is another point connected with Mr. Thorpe's evidence to which I would beg to refer. It is question 3223: the question is, "Have you at any time had any transactions with the Museum?" In answer, "Perhaps I may have sold them 100*l.* of manuscripts in the last 20 years." I believe Mr. Thorpe was

was not very extensively known 20 years ago as a dealer in manuscripts; but I have before me an account extracted from our books of the manuscripts purchased from Mr. Thorpe during the last four years. In 1832, we purchased manuscripts from him to the amount of 40*l.*; in 1833, to the amount of 54*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; in 1834, of 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1835, of 28*l.* 14*s.* 6*d*, amounting, in these last four years, to 137*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and I believe there has been some trifling purchase this year.

4432. Have you purchased on the part of the Museum several manuscripts at public sales and public auctions?—Very frequently; I have generally preferred to attend sales myself rather than to employ an agent, partly on the ground which has been stated by Mr. Harding to the Committee, that the sales of manuscripts by public auctions are frequently not fair sales; that there is a combination among the booksellers, so that no private bidder can obtain any lot he wishes at a fair price; the booksellers do not bid against each other to the same extent that they bid against any private individual, on the understanding that the lots purchased are to be resold among themselves. There was a very intelligible hint given to me soon after I became keeper of the manuscripts, that if I would consent to purchase exclusively through certain booksellers, such manuscripts as the Museum required might be obtained on the payment of a small commission; but I rejected the idea at once, considering that the system to which I should to a certain extent become a party was objectionable in principle, and also that the pecuniary interests of the Museum would be better served by a different course; my subsequent experience has established this last point so as to leave no doubt whatever on my mind.

4433. There was a considerable purchase made by a special grant, authorised by the Treasury in the course of the present year, of Mr. Heber's manuscripts?—There was.

4434. Did you purchase then by yourself, or by commission?—The manuscripts were purchased by myself and by my colleague. During the first three days of the sale I made the purchases myself; my colleague attended the sale afterwards, because I was too unwell to do so.

4435. Did you there obtain very valuable manuscripts at fair and reasonable prices?—At a fair and reasonable rate; the manuscripts certainly sold at high prices, and that owing to two or three causes; there was a commission from Paris, the Belgian minister gave some commissions, and Sir Thomas Phillips, who is a bold purchaser of manuscripts, was also in the market.

4436. Supposing it had been known that the British Museum had a Parliamentary grant of 2,000*l.*, to be expended at that sale, do you think you would have obtained the manuscripts you did obtain upon the same reasonable terms?—I endeavoured to conceal the exact amount of the grant; but it was well known that we had a considerable sum to spend. It is almost impossible to conceal a fact of that kind for any length of time.

4437. Was not very considerable surprise expressed a little while ago, and something approaching to disappointment in the trade, that the British Museum was not a bidder for a celebrated Bible that was for sale?—There was, as indeed is indicated by some passages in the evidence given to the Committee.

4438. Will you state at what price that Bible was bought in?—It was bought in at 1,500*l.*; the Bible to which you refer has been under my notice the last seven years.

4439. Then, in point of fact, it was not a *bonâ fide* sale for 1,500*l.*?—No: I believe there was no *bonâ fide* bidding.

4440. What was the first price asked for that Bible of the British Museum?—The price mentioned in 1829 was 2,500*l.*; but the price asked for it by the proprietor when he came to England in the present spring was 12,000*l.*; his next offer was 10,000*l.*; he then reduced the sum to 8,000*l.*, and subsequently to 6,500*l.*

4441. Under those circumstances, the Trustees then declined the purchase of that Bible, preferring to take the chance, if they should think it desirable, of purchasing it after it should be exposed to public sale?—Exactly so; the Bible is still on sale.

4442. The result of that transaction has been that for a Bible for which 12,000*l.* was asked of the British Museum, no person at a public auction has been found willing to give 1,500*l.*?—That is the case.

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4443. Do you consider yourself that that Bible is worth 1,500 *l.*?—In my opinion, I could spend 1,500 *l.* much more advantageously to the public.

4444. Do you think that 1,500 *l.* is an extravagant price for that Bible?—I think it is a very high price.

4445. Then you believe that at an auction, as a buyer, you would not have felt yourself justified in bidding for that Bible the sum at which it was bought in?—I should not have felt myself justified in offering that price.

4446. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have stated that the collection at Paris, in the Bibliothèque du Roi, is probably more extensive than that in the British Museum; what evidence have you, or what evidence has any one from catalogues or lists, that that collection is more extensive?—The catalogue printed in the middle of the last century, and particularly the memoir prefixed, may be some evidence to the point, as well as an Essay on the Library by Le Prince, printed in 1782.

4447. You mean the catalogue of 1744?—Yes; there are between 16,000 and 17,000 manuscripts described in that catalogue: then we have printed accounts of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the catalogue published by Hamilton and Langlés, and of the Italian, in that recently edited by Marsand; so that I can hardly doubt that the Royal Library at Paris must contain 50,000 or 60,000 volumes of manuscripts; the Returns furnished to the Committee state the number at 80,000, and elsewhere the number given is less. They have a great many manuscripts I know which are in need of being bound; in the report to M. Guizot, 10,000 volumes of manuscripts are said to require it urgently. The librarians are therefore, it is probable, not very accurate as to what constitutes a volume.

4448. Is not the enumeration by volumes a very arbitrary enumeration of the manuscripts, inasmuch as single volumes may contain, some 150 and some 200 articles?—It is arbitrary, but perhaps as little uncertain as any way of reckoning which it is possible to adopt. To number the manuscripts rather than the volumes would be still more arbitrary; for instance, in political dispatches, one man might consider a dispatch, with the enclosures and with the reply, but a single manuscript; another might count each separately.

4449. Mr. *Hawes.*] In answer to question 1263, in last year's evidence, you stated that the officers comprehended under the term of assistants are those who have no custody whatever; it is presumed, however, that the officers mentioned as assistant keepers in the Appendix to the last year's Report, page 370, have custody?—They have.

4450. In the same page of that Report, Mr. Panizzi is mentioned as additional assistant-keeper; has he custody?—Yes; in case Mr. Baber and Mr. Cary were not present, he would have the custody of the books.

4451. In a note appended to Mr. Cary's name, as well as to that of Mr. Panizzi, it appears that he assists in the care and arrangement of the printed books; are they in fact performing the same duties?—Not exactly so.

4452. Will you state the difference?—The Committee had better perhaps obtain any information, with respect to the daily duties of these gentlemen, from Mr. Baber, who will explain the occupations of the officers of this department more satisfactorily than I can do.

4453. Do you know whether they both give securities?—They do.

4454. What is the amount?—I am not sure at the moment whether the amount is exactly the same or not; but my impression is that the amount is the same.

4455. Are they invested with an equal authority and responsibility?—No.

4456. Then why do they give security to the same amount?—Because it might so happen that Mr. Panizzi would be invested with the same degree of responsibility as Mr. Cary, in case both he and Mr. Baber were absent.

4457. In what does Mr. Cary's responsibility consist?—When Mr. Baber is away, he has the sole custody of the printed books, and if both Mr. Baber and Mr. Cary were absent, Mr. Panizzi would have the entire custody.

4458. Have you ever purchased by an agent since you have been keeper of the manuscripts?—Frequently.

4459. Do you see any objection to that upon principle?—By no means; there can be no objection whatever to the mere circumstance of purchasing by an agent; I should always purchase in the way which I conceived most economical,

economical, or in other respects most expedient for the public interests, provided it was perfectly fair and honourable.

4460. You see nothing dishonourable in buying by an agent, and thus preventing the public from knowing who may be the actual purchaser?—Nothing.

4461. May there not be some advantages in it?—Sometimes great advantages; and I have found such.

4462. You have stated that the printed annual lists are to be absorbed into catalogues in due time?—Rather they are to be amplified into catalogues.

4463. Do you mean by that, that the catalogue is to be altogether remade?—Yes, in point of fact.

4464. Therefore those lists cannot be considered as any progression towards a catalogue?—In most cases but an inconsiderable help.

4465. You have heard that portion of Mr. Holmes's evidence relative to the formation of a classed catalogue; what is your opinion of it?—I cannot recollect the evidence sufficiently to answer the question.

4466. Mr. Holmes has stated that, taking certain printed catalogues and dissecting them, he has been enabled to commence a classed catalogue, and that he has actually advanced in the formation of a classed catalogue of the Biblical manuscripts. Now, what is your opinion as to that mode of forming such a classed catalogue with reference to time, to expense, and to utility?—As a temporary and provisional measure it would be useful, but it never could be quite satisfactory; the catalogues must first be correct and complete before a correct and complete classed index or catalogue can be made from them. It will be expedient when we come to correct our catalogues, to cut them up and arrange them in this way, so as to bring the manuscripts relating to the same subject or by the same author together. Mr. Holmes's suggestion is so far a very good plan.

4467. In fact it is the formation of a classed catalogue by a very simple process?—Yes, by a very obvious process, and one easy of execution when confined to certain classes of manuscripts, as Biblical manuscripts, where the contents of a volume are considered as one single work, or classical, where the contents are generally by one author, and in both cases are limited to subjects admitting of an arrangement which is simple, definite and easily understood; or again, historical manuscripts, where the country and date of the transactions described furnish an equally simple principle of distribution. But with respect to the largest portion of a miscellaneous collection, such as the Museum library of manuscripts, the process of classification would be very tedious, difficult and expensive, because many articles embrace a great variety of subjects, many are incomplete and uncertain in their design, many by authors unknown, obscure, or illiterate; and others again by writers in languages with which we are not familiar, and whose modes of thought and expression are totally different from our own; so that for some one or more of these reasons it would often be a work of much difficulty to ascertain the precise subject of an article, and when that point was ascertained, it would by no means be always easy to assign to the article in question its exact place in the arrangement proposed. It is likewise worthy of remark, that the labour of classification would be generally in proportion to the worthlessness of the article. And though the difficulty of a classed catalogue of manuscripts is much greater than a similar catalogue of printed books, yet the observations I have made apply in a certain degree to the last also. Even if the Museum library were much more complete and better stored than it is, and the means at the disposal of the Trustees were ever so ample, I should for my own part be content with such facilities of reference as would be afforded by a good alphabetical catalogue, printed in one series, with a well-digested and full classed index of subjects, and with classed catalogues of the books in some five or six branches of knowledge, which are limited in their extent and definite in their nature; I mean, such as, 1. The physical sciences; 2. The arts of design, and the mechanical arts; 3. British history; 4. British topography; 5. Bibliography; and a few others. But I may perhaps be allowed to take the opportunity of suggesting whether in the annual lists the books added each year might not with advantage be disposed alphabetically in classes, so that a reader might find within the compass of a few pages what new books, in his own particular line of reading or research, had been added to the library in the course of the preceding year.

4468. Mr. Holmes has described the mode in which he has commenced the formation

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formation of a classed catalogue of the Biblical manuscripts; do you think that mode of speaking of it mechanically is one both economical and expeditious?—Yes, so far as that class of manuscripts extends.

4469. In reference to a former answer you have given as to the time that would be occupied in forming a classed catalogue, do you, or do you not think, that this mode of attaining it will alter that period?—No; because I should adopt the very same method myself.

4470. Have you catalogues in a sufficient state of correctness to do it?—No; not to make a satisfactory classed catalogue, or classed index; but to do what Mr. Holmes has commenced.

4471. Are you at this moment revising the old catalogues?—No; but I have always had that revision in view.

4472. Have you, since you were keeper of the manuscripts, attempted a revision of the existing catalogues?—No; not to any extent, except as to the Sloane catalogue.

4473. You have stated that your staff has been considerably increased in the Manuscript department; do you think that consistent with your holding the offices of keeper of the manuscripts and secretary of the Museum?—Yes, I do.

4474. Do you think it desirable that an office like that of keeper of the manuscripts, should be held in conjunction with another laborious office, like that of secretary?—I gave my evidence to the Committee last year upon that point; and I have subsequently seen no reason to alter the opinion I then expressed. The business of the Museum is increasing every year, and every year more rapidly than in the former; and the time must certainly come, and perhaps is not very far distant, when those two offices must be separated; and the moment there is sufficient business to employ the whole time of any person as secretary, it will be much better that they should be separated. But during the past history of the Museum, that would not have been the case; and even seven or eight years ago, when I first succeeded to the office, the secretary had comparatively very little to do in the autumn of the year.

4475. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Mr. Thomas Thorpe states, in answer 3217, "What is more, Mr. Forshall never saw the manuscripts:" will you explain to the Committee what is the state of the fact?—I saw, so at least, I believe, and so I understood at the time, the whole of the collection as it existed when I first examined it, and as it is described in my report. I went to Mr. Thorpe's, in company with my colleague, Sir Frederick Madden, and we must have spent one or two hours in looking over the deeds. That was, I think, in 1832, and I have seen some part of it since it has been bound; and I am led to think I must have seen it at some third time; because I speak, in my report, of having *again* examined it, though I cannot bring to my recollection having seen it more than twice.

4476. Mr. *Hawes.*] As secretary, of course you take the minutes of the Trustees; who sees that they are executed?—The principal librarian.

4477. Do you communicate to the principal librarian the minutes of the Trustees so soon as they are made?—As soon as they are written out fairly from the rough memoranda.

4478. What time elapses, upon an average, between the making of a minute and the communication of it to the principal librarian?—Between the actual copying it out fairly, no time whatever; the moment it is completed it is sent to him.

4479. What time elapses between the making of a minute by the Trustees and the communication of it to the principal librarian?—It depends upon circumstances. Formerly, two, three, four, or five days; but since this Committee have been sitting, a greater time has elapsed; sometimes 10 days; sometimes perhaps as much as a fortnight: but if there be a minute of any importance, it is communicated to the principal librarian immediately.

4480. So long a time as a month has never elapsed, has it?—Not that I am aware of: if it has, the delay has been caused by some very extraordinary accident, as by illness, or by the absence of Sir H. Ellis during his vacation, or by some cause of that sort. The minutes can never be deferred beyond a month; nor indeed so long as that; because, before the next meeting of the committee, they are entered regularly in the minute-book, and are read to the Trustees at their meeting: but a fair copy is sent to Sir Henry Ellis, upon all occasions, as soon as I can prepare it.

4481. Sir

4481. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] If there be any minute of pressing importance, it is communicated substantially to Sir Henry Ellis as soon as made?—It is, if it concerns the internal management of the Museum.

4482. Mr. *Hawes.*] Would it be advantageous to the Museum to have the office of secretary placed upon another footing; that is to say, to have an individual more of the nature of a clerk, to discharge the duties of the office, and to place the keeper of the manuscripts, as the keeper of every other department, at the head of it, without any other duty to conflict with those of his department?—I think the Trustees will, in all probability, before long adopt some new arrangement regarding the office of secretary; but what that will be I am unable to say; and I do not wish to give a specific answer to the question now put to me, without further consideration.

4483. In your opinion would the formation of a board of the heads of departments be likely to work well or ill for the management of the institution, under the board of Trustees?—I am not sure that such a board might not be useful on certain occasions, and under certain restrictions.

4484. Looking at the description of the duties of principal librarian, as described by Sir Henry Ellis in question and answer 269, do not you think it highly desirable that some alteration should take place in the office of principal librarian, in reference to those details of duty?—I have never given my attention seriously to that subject. I am not aware that any alteration could be made that would be useful. The essential duties of the principal librarian are to take care that every other person in the Museum performs the services required from him; to see that the orders of the Trustees are punctually obeyed; to provide, as far as possible, for the general security and good management of the establishment, and to point out any defects in the Museum, and suggest improvements in it which may be, in his opinion, desirable. But Sir Henry Ellis being my superior officer, I have never looked critically into his duties.

4485. Do you think it advisable to charge the principal librarian with the purchase of articles of a small kind for the use of the establishment?—That is done, I presume, by means of other persons. The principal librarian does not purchase them himself; but merely gives directions.

4486. Sir Henry Ellis says that no articles of a small kind are obtained for any department without his signature?—There must be some signature to authorize such expenditure.

4487. Do you think that a desirable duty to give to the principal librarian?—I do not know to whom it could be better assigned; it seems expedient that it should be assigned to some one person.

4488. Would it not be better to give to a person in the nature of a clerk those small duties?—I think not. To authorize expenditure in a public establishment, even in small things, should be entrusted to a person of more importance than a clerk. To assign the duty to a principal officer is a better security against abuse.

4489. You think it is right that the principal librarian should examine and check the tradesmen's bills?—Sir Henry Ellis does that as expenditor, not as principal librarian.

4490. Do you think it is desirable?—If I am asked whether the office of expenditor should be separated from that of principal librarian, I cannot say why it should; the offices seem to me to be compatible.

4491. The office of principal librarian you think compatible with the examination of the tradesmen's bills, and the purchase of all the small articles for the use of the house?—I conceive it quite compatible with the comptrolling of such bills, and the authorizing of such purchases.

Jovis, 2° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Compton.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Hawes.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Henry Hervey Baber*, called in; and Examined.

The Rev. *Henry H. Baber.*

2 June 1836.

4492. Mr. *Hawes.*] WHAT office do you hold in the Museum?—Keeper of the printed books.

4493. Will you state your salary and emoluments?—My salary is 425 *l.* a year. I have an allowance for stationery to the value of about 5 *l.* a year; I am entitled also, under the will of the late Dr. Birch, to a yearly stipend of 5 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*

4494. Will you describe your duties?—My duties arise from the care and custody of the printed books; also from the means to be taken to render the same available to the public use, as far as is consistent with the regulations of the Museum; also to augment the collections as far as I have funds at my disposal to do so.

4495. To what regulations do you allude?—I allude to the regulations respecting the books sent into the reading-room for the use of the readers. I am to take care that no printed book goes out of the walls of the Museum, unless wanted in a court of law or by the Royal Family, under particular circumstances.

4496. Are there any printed regulations authorized by the Trustees for the regulation of the library?—None beyond what are in the statutes in general, and such as appear upon the minutes of the Trustees, with which the officers are more or less well acquainted.

4497. Do the published statutes or regulations of the Museum comprehend generally the regulations which you refer to in the minutes?—They may contain the substance of them in general.

4498. One of your duties appears to be to augment the library; what steps do you take for that purpose from time to time?—Increase is made to the library from three sources: from donations; by virtue of the Copyright Act, which entitles the Museum to claim one copy of every book printed for sale within the United Kingdom; and by purchase.

4499. With reference to the purchases for the library, do you recommend those purchases to the Trustees?—I used to recommend, and could not make a purchase without an immediate order from the Trustees; there was a committee appointed belonging to the library, to whom I used to submit my lists; that custom has dropped, and latterly I have generally purchased upon my own responsibility, paying due attention in my purchases to the reasonable demands made by the readers, and further to what may be considered most desirable books for a public institution. If the books required be works of very considerable expense, I then think it requisite to submit the purchase to the consideration of the Trustees, for their sanction.

4500. How long has the committee of the library ceased to act in that way?—For some years.

4501. Was there any reason for discontinuing its meetings?—At one period there was very little occasion to apply to them, for the opportunities to purchase, in consideration of the lowness of the funds, were so few that it was very seldom necessary to apply. At one time we had only 200 *l.* a year for the purchase of books; but how it dropped altogether I cannot state now.

4502. Then it is from that cause alone, the want of funds for the purchase of books?—Not entirely; I do not exactly recollect the circumstances under which it ceased.

4503. Who were the members of it?—At the time above alluded to, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Lord Colchester, when he was Speaker of the House of Commons, and the late Mr. Henry Bankes.

4504. Did

4504. Did Mr. Bankes take a very active part?—Yes, more active than any other. The Archbishop and the Speaker generally acceded to my recommendation; but not so Mr. Bankes.

4505. Did the Committee show a desire to listen to your suggestions for the improvement and extension of the library?—In my ordinary applications, as far as they had funds to do so; but they were frequently restricted in their grants; messages being sent, as I understood from report, to bring the expenditure of the trust as low as possible, and this more particularly so when Mr. Hume began to press upon the consideration of Parliament the necessity of a reduction in the public expenditure. But latterly our expenditure has greatly increased, and as much more liberal supplies have been granted, very considerable additions have been made to the collections of the Museum in general.

4506. Then, in point of fact, the committee broke up at the time from the want of Parliamentary and national encouragement to the institution?—It seemed to die away gradually.

4507. Sir *R. Inglis.*] At present you feel no difficulty in purchasing, on your own responsibility, any books which you may feel to be essential or even desirable for the service of the library?—None at all; there is the most liberal indulgence given me that I could wish in the purchase of books, as far as the annual grant (which yearly increases) will admit.

4508. Mr. *Hawes.*] And your suggestions are attended to satisfactorily to yourself on the part of the Trustees?—Latterly very much so.

4509. Sir *R. Inglis.*] When you say latterly, will you explain what is the period which you wish to be understood?—When Mr. Bankes took an active part in the concerns of the Museum, it was extremely difficult to get any assent on his part to any purchase that was of any amount.

4510. Then you refer generally to the last two or three years, during which you have been comparatively at liberty?—Yes, rather longer than that.

4511. Mr. *Hawes.*] What books are under you care?—The whole of the printed books.

4512. Is the Royal library under your care?—Yes, equally with the rest.

4513. Are the librarians of the Royal library under your direction and control?—The same as the rest.

4514. Lord *Stanley.*] Will you explain to the Committee under what circumstances those gentlemen were admitted into the service of the Museum, and under what conditions?—When the Royal library was transferred to the Museum, the librarians attached to that library applied for some emolument in consideration of the income they had lost as librarians to his Majesty. What the communication was that took place between the Trustees and the Treasury, I know not; but a difficulty having arisen about pensioning off those gentlemen, it was suggested that they should not only be continued as librarians of the Royal library, but they should be considered as officers of the Printed Book department in general, and hence they were admitted upon an income the same as the officers in general, according to the rank in which they were placed; Mr. Carlisle was admitted as an under-librarian, a rank equal with my own, upon a salary of 200*l.* per annum; Mr. Armstrong was admitted as assistant-librarian, which is an inferior rank, upon a salary of 120*l.* per annum; Mr. Glover was admitted also as an assistant-librarian, upon the same salary, each being required to devote two days in the week to the service of the Museum for their respective salaries. Upon every additional day given, they were to have the same pay as the other officers, that is, 75*l.* per annum for every additional day in the week throughout the year on which they were employed in the service of the library. The Trustees allowed Mr. Glover to give three days extra services in each week; Mr. Armstrong one day extra service; Mr. Carlisle wished for no extra service, I believe.

4515. In short, the admission of those gentlemen upon the staff of the Museum was a part of the conditions under which the King's library was transferred to the public?—I do not know that it was part of the conditions; it was an act of justice to those gentlemen who had lost their occupation in the King's Library, to transfer them to the Museum, and as a compliment to the King for his most munificent present to the nation.

4516. In consequence of this arrangement and the necessity of making some provision for these gentlemen, there is at present a larger number of gentlemen

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men permanently employed in the Printed Book department, than will be required at any time when vacancies occur?—Yes; it was an act of justice to those gentlemen so to employ them, and it was expedient further to do so in consideration of the great accession of work to be done in consequence of the valuable addition of that splendid library to the Museum.

4517. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state generally under what circumstances the library in question was formed by the King, and at what rate of expense annually; and what was the general commercial value, if the books could have been sold, that such a library would have obtained in the markets of Europe?—Any information I can give upon the subject is nothing but the mere report of the day; I have no authentic information upon the subject; I can state generally what was my impression and what I heard. With respect to the formation of the library, it was collected upon a plan suggested by Dr. Johnson; that plan appears in the preface of the King's catalogue. It was considered by George the Third that a good library was one of the most valuable additions that he could make to his palace, and no sovereign was better acquainted with books, both as a bibliographer and historian, than his Majesty was reputed to be. It is well known that his late Majesty having determined, soon after his accession to the throne, to form a large and useful library, purchased at Venice, for 10,000*l.*, the extensive collection of books of Mr. Smith, the British consul at Venice, and that he applied, through the period of 60 years, 2,000*l.* annually towards the purchase of books, this together being an expenditure upon this library of 130,000*l.* With respect to the value of the books, it is impossible to say what that may be at the present day. When books were fetching a much higher price than they now do, the value of this library was estimated at 200,000*l.*; but what may be the value at this day, when books are very much fallen in price, I cannot say; but with respect to its literary value and importance, it was the most valuable addition that could possibly be made to the Museum. No selection that any librarian could have made, could have been more wise and judicious for the public than that of his late Majesty's library. It came to the Museum through the exertions of the Trustees; some struggle was made to separate it from the Museum. There were various projects with respect to the manner in which it should be disposed of, and last of all, by a great deal of exertion, it was attached, and I think wisely, to the Museum.

4518. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know anything of the exertions made by the Trustees upon that occasion?—Sir Henry Ellis, who was then secretary to the Museum, can give the best information upon this point.

4519. You say the King's Library was formed upon a plan drawn up by Dr. Johnson; will you describe it?—It is given in the letter above-mentioned, forming a part of the preface to the printed catalogue of the King's library, in five volumes folio. The great object, as appears from the contents of the library, was to assemble every important work relating to ecclesiastical, civil and literary history, for the prominent feature of the library is historical literature, yet other branches of knowledge were far from being neglected. There is to be found also in this library a well selected collection of books relating to theology, law, science and belles lettres.

4520. Was not there a catalogue accompanying it?—A printed catalogue of five volumes folio.

4521. Was that an alphabetical catalogue?—It was; there was also a classed catalogue which accompanied it.

4522. Was there any index?—No.

4523. Has any classed catalogue been commenced with reference to that library?—There is a classed catalogue in manuscript belonging to that library, but no classed index.

4524. Do you know who drew up the classed catalogue?—Sir Frederick Barnard.

4525. Will you state your opinion of it?—It is not done with that care and accuracy with which perhaps Sir Frederick Barnard would have made it, if he had intended it for public view. The classes are not very clear and distinct, and in many instances there are books put in one class that would be more appropriate in another.

4526. What is your opinion generally of a classed catalogue of a national library?—A classed catalogue is frequently desired and is useful.

4527. One

4527. One has been commenced in the Museum?—And has proceeded to a considerable extent.

4528. Could it not have been continued in conjunction with the alphabetical catalogue?—It might.

4529. A considerable sum was expended upon it?—There was.

4530. Can you state why it was not continued, without any reference to the individuals employed upon it?—I cannot exactly state the reasons that the Trustees had for discontinuing it; I myself, when asked for my opinion upon the subject, certainly stated strongly, that I considered an alphabetical catalogue the most useful; not that I wished the catalogue of a public library to be limited to an alphabetical catalogue, but finding it to be the most useful for general purposes, I wished to see a good alphabetical catalogue made in the first instance. Then the next thing would be to have added to it a good copious index, and after that, if such a catalogue with its full index did not satisfy the public wants, then let a classed catalogue be made.

4531. Was it discontinued against your judgment?—No, I do not apprehend that it was.

4532. Will you state when it was discontinued?—In 1830 it was partially stopped, Mr. Horne being the only person employed upon it. It was further suspended in 1834, Mr. Horne's services being transferred towards assisting in the preparing a new alphabetical catalogue of the entire contents of the library.

4533. Do you think that at any time a classed catalogue could be so economically and expeditiously formed as at the time when you are forming an alphabetical catalogue?—It is the best time to form it, making the alphabetical catalogue complete first.

4534. Then why do you state that it was in concurrence with your judgment that the formation of a classed catalogue was suspended?—The Trustees seemed disposed to have but one catalogue going on at one time.

4535. The question is asked of you as the head of the Printed Book department, in reference both to the economy and the expedition of forming a classed catalogue conjointly with an alphabetical catalogue?—The question was not pressed upon me by the Trustees, and I did not suppose that they were disposed to go to the extra expense that would necessarily be caused by letting the two proceed simultaneously.

4536. Then it was suspended without consultation and communication with you?—Certainly not without communication with me, for I was called into the committee-room of the Trustees, and asked whether it could be suspended and taken up again at any future period; I told them the method by which that could be done, and it is only partly broken up now, and only so broken up that the titles could be assembled again immediately.

4537. Lord *Stanley.*] You mean to state that although the completion of the classed catalogue is postponed, still the labour which has been employed has not been thrown away, but remains?—Certainly not; there is only the labour of reassembling it, which anybody who can read their alphabet and the Arabic numerals can do.

4538. And that has been suspended for the purpose of turning the strength of the establishment to an object which may be of more immediate benefit to the public and to the readers?—I think if one catalogue only were to be made at once, an alphabetical catalogue was the most important. After a long experience, first in the Bodleian for three years and for 30 years in the Museum, I hesitate not to say that if no alphabetical catalogue existed, and you had only a classed catalogue, the library would be of very little use compared with what it would be if it had only an alphabetical catalogue; but if you can have all sorts of catalogues, I should be glad to see it.

4539. Mr. *Hawes.*] You think the library would be comparatively useless if only a classed catalogue existed?—I do.

4540. Will you state how an author who should desire to know the works written upon a particular subject, would proceed to find them in the library of the Museum, in the absence of a classed catalogue?—The persons who come to consult books at the Museum generally come for the purpose of research; they know what they want, and those that want more than that go to other sources of information. One way among many in which they will proceed, they will consult the references cited by the author they are reading, be the subject of

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their study what it may; thus the writings of many authors whose works may be subservient to their purpose will be brought before them.

4541. But supposing he wishes to know what works have been written upon a particular subject, without knowing the authors' names of them, a case that may occur to a literary man; how is he to proceed in the absence of a classed catalogue?—He can apply to the librarian, taking care candidly to state what his objects are; and if the information desired be within the compass of a librarian's title-page knowledge, he will generally get very large assistance hereby.

4542. Is he sure to know from the librarian all the books in the British Museum upon that subject?—Very few men are so happy as to have such a memory, but that librarian can frequently point out many sources which a classed catalogue will not supply, from which the desired information may be directly or indirectly obtained, not only from such books as may happen to be in the Museum, but further in other libraries.

4543. Therefore the knowledge of what writers have written upon a particular subject cannot be had at the present moment, so far as the British Museum library is concerned?—Not by any catalogue which relates only to the contents of the Museum library.

4544. Could he not obtain that information if a classed catalogue existed?—A classed catalogue would give him a very large portion of the information.

4545. Lord *Stanley.*] In order to obtain the information which is supposed to be desirable, would it not be necessary, not only to have a classed catalogue of the library of the British Museum, but a catalogue of all works that have been written in all times, and in all places, upon the subject?—Yes, if the student wished to ascertain what books had been written in general upon any particular subject.

4546. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are there many classed catalogues of libraries of private institutions?—There are.

4547. Have not many of those catalogues alphabetical indexes?—They have.

4548. Do not they therefore unite in themselves all that is required, both in an alphabetical and a classed catalogue?—To a person that wanted to look for any particular book, there is considerable trouble. He goes to the index, and then to the class in which that book is; and, generally speaking, the person would come better at his information by having an alphabetical catalogue than by having a classed catalogue.

4549. But is it not the case that one important class of inquirers at the Museum would find what they want in a classed catalogue, and would not obtain what they want in an alphabetical catalogue?—They would find it, so far as the contents of the Museum go.

4550. Then is not it a fair inference, that an alphabetical catalogue is of inferior importance to a classed catalogue?—No; because in general persons apply to an alphabetical catalogue, and not to a classed catalogue: if you had a classed catalogue, with an alphabetical index of authors, the index would be turned over by more persons than the catalogue would.

4551. That is to say, those persons only who know the names of the authors upon the subject which they are studying?—Yes; and those are the largest portion.

4552. But the other class would not find the information?—No; the smaller class would not.

4553. But both classes would find the information in a classed catalogue with an alphabetical index?—Yes; but the larger class at the expense of the smaller.

4554. Then is not a classed catalogue of more importance than an alphabetical catalogue?—If there is to be only one, I would rather have the alphabetical alone: I should like to see both.

4555. Lord *Stanley.*] Suppose an alphabetical catalogue is to be made, and a classed catalogue is also to be made, do you conceive that much time would be saved by carrying on the two operations of the alphabetical catalogue and the classed catalogue together, in comparison to what would be taken up by first finishing that, and then from that making the other?—The persons that would be employed to make the alphabetical catalogue, and to make the classed catalogue, would be of a very different description; you would want a man that was a common decent scholar for the alphabetical catalogue; you would

would want men conversant with particular sciences for particular portions of the classed catalogue. The persons that you would get to make the alphabetical catalogue would be men of less knowledge and skill than the persons that would be required to make a classed catalogue; therefore I do not conceive that by the same persons the work could proceed simultaneously, unless you were to employ persons that were skilled to class as well as to catalogue.

4556. You must have, in the preparation of either the one or the other, certain persons of considerable literary ability, and certain persons under them, to perform the mere mechanical part. Now, supposing your staff to be such as you would require for both purposes, do you think that much time would be saved by carrying on the two operations simultaneously, as compared with carrying them on one after the other?—If the two descriptions of persons mentioned were employed, the one to transcribe the title of a book, the other to class it immediately upon its being transcribed, it would frequently happen, from the ambiguity of very many titles, that the person classing a book would not be satisfied with merely reading the title, but would have frequent occasion to inspect, and that very minutely, the contents of the book, before he would venture to fix it in its most appropriate class. Hence the time to be saved by both processes, that of transcribing a title, and that of classing it, would be the time saved in having a book already looked out by an attendant for the former purpose ready at hand for the latter.

4557. Mr. *Hawes.*] How many persons have you working now to make an alphabetical catalogue?—Four.

4558. How many more would be requisite, supposing a classed catalogue was constructing at the same time?—That would depend upon the rate at which you wanted it to go on.

4559. Could you, with your present numbers, carry on the formation of a classed catalogue and an alphabetical catalogue at an equal rate?—Certainly not.

4560. What would be the increase of assistants that you would require now to carry on a classed catalogue at the same time with the alphabetical catalogue, *pari passu*?—I do not know that I could give a proper answer to that question: it would be requisite that a trial should be first made.

4561. Would it be a material increase?—A very considerable increase. You must get men of different sciences: for the jurisprudence you must get a jurist; and so, in many instances, persons well qualified to class books in certains portions of science. Unless you adopt this method in classing an extensive library, embracing every ramification of human knowledge, your classed catalogue would be in danger of being crowded with frequent instances of erroneous classification, and still further with very many ridiculous examples of most ludicrous mistakes.

4562. Lord *Stanley.*] Does not your answer, with regard to the different descriptions of persons that would be employed in the two operations, negative almost the possibility of carrying on the operations simultaneously, and render it necessary to complete one fully by one description of persons, and then to carry on the other by another description of persons?—No; by a proper adjustment of the number of persons employed to transcribe and to class the titles, which could only be ascertained by experience, both operations might proceed at nearly an equal rate.

4563. Supposing the classed catalogue and the alphabetical catalogue to be carried on together, would not the carrying on of those two simultaneously, provided the strength were not materially increased, very much postpone the time at which the public could be in possession of the alphabetical catalogue?—Yes.

4564. Do not you think it is desirable that the public should be, as soon as possible, in possession of the alphabetical catalogue?—I think it most desirable.

4565. Then unless you had a very large increase of strength, and consequently a much increased expenditure, you could not, without delaying that which you conceive essential to the public, carry on a classed catalogue at the same time with the alphabetical catalogue?—Certainly not; the strength of the house at present could not do it.

4566. Mr. *Hawes.*] Has the alphabetical catalogue proceeded at a much more rapid rate since you suspended proceeding with the classed catalogue?—The alphabetical catalogue has occupied entirely the attention of the gentlemen that have been set upon it. I think the rate at which the alphabetical

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catalogue and the classed catalogue would proceed, are nearly the same; it would take nearly the same time to make the classed catalogue as to make the alphabetical.

4567. Would it require double the staff to do it?—It would not require double the staff to do it.

4568. Would there be none of the mechanical part of the labour saved by carrying on both together?—There would be an economy of time; because the books that were looked out for the alphabetical catalogue would be at hand for the person that classed them to examine, if necessary.

4569. Would it not save time, and therefore save expense?—Yes.

4570. You stated, that to make a good classed catalogue, it would be necessary to have a jurist to classify the legal works, and a geologist to classify the works on geology; are you acquainted with the various classed catalogues that have been published by public institutions, both at home and abroad?—The classed catalogues that have been formed abroad of any very extensive library are not numerous, and how they were formed I know not.

4571. Lord *Stanley.*] At the present moment the principal strength of your department in the Museum is engaged neither in the classed catalogue nor in the alphabetical catalogue, but in hastening the completion of transcripts for the use of the readers?—We are transcribing two catalogues; one for the use of the library, preparatory to the removal to the new building; and the other for the use of the readers; for the catalogue for the use of the readers is so crowded, and so worn, that it is necessary to transcribe it.

4572. What number of folio volumes will the new catalogue for the use of the reading-room consist of?—It will extend to nearly 50 volumes, interleaved; it is the octavo printed catalogue, inlaid in folio, and interleaved.

4573. What progress has been made in it within the last six months; are there any of those volumes ready for being deposited in the reading-room?—It is proceeding, and has proceeded as far as the letter G; but no volumes are complete, as there are certain articles that want revision and improved arrange ment.

4574. How soon do you suppose that those complete transcripts will be laid in the reading-room for the benefit of the readers?—I hope to have a few volumes ready in two or three months.

4575. How soon do you suppose the whole will be completed with the strength that you have upon it?—By the end of this year I hope it will be done; but I have two officers away at present; one from illness, and another from another cause, by permission of the Trustees.

4576. That has been an object which has been very much desired by the public, has it not?—I have thought it very desirable, as the interleaved catalogue in the reading-room was becoming very inconvenient to consult, on account of the crowded and confused state of some of its pages.

4577. Are you not aware that considerable complaints have been made in the reading-room of the state in which the catalogue was?—In some instances complaints have been made; and I found that they would be increasing, if something was not done immediately; I pressed it, therefore, on the notice of the Trustees.

4578. Mr. *Hawes.*] And it was attended to, and taken up by them?—Not in the first instance, but it was subsequently; it is now going on vigorously.

4579. Perfectly to your satisfaction, and likely to remove any complaint?—To my satisfaction, so far as it is only intended for temporary use, till an alphabetical catalogue, which is intended to embrace the contents of the King's catalogue and every other catalogue connected with the Printed Book department can be completed.

4580. You are acquainted with the printed Parliamentary paper called "Regulations of the British Museum," published in the year 1807?—I do not recollect it.

4581. In the report which is alluded to in that paper, which is a report proceeding from the Trustees of the Museum, the following works are specified as fit to be executed either in discharge of the ordinary duties of the house, or as extra services, and under the head of Printed Books the following are recommended: a revision and enlargement of the synthetical arrangement of the library; an alphabetical catalogue of the whole library, consolidated into one series, and a general classed catalogue, according to the principle of arrange-

ment

ment detailed in the report made on the 12th of July 1806?—I am aware of that.

4582. Have any steps been taken to fulfil the recommendations of that Committee?—A classed catalogue was commenced in consequence of those recommendations.

4583. Was that commenced in 1806?—No, it was not commenced till 1824, but why, I cannot say at present.

4584. And that is now suspended?—That is for the present suspended.

4585. So that that recommendation for 30 years has lain dormant practically?—It has been in force for a certain time.

4586. But it has in point of fact been dormant for that period?—It has been acted upon only partially. A classed catalogue was commenced in 1824, and was afterwards in some degree stopped in 1830.

4587. Is any portion of the classed catalogue in existence?—Yes; in manuscript there are about 160,000 titles classed, and only about 20,000 broken up. The portion which has been broken up can be reassembled very soon.

4588. Lord *Stanley*.] You said just now, that the Trustees had not in the first instance attended to your recommendation with regard to the transcribed catalogue for the readers; when did you make the first recommendation?—I forget when it was; a discussion took place at the board of the Trustees at which I was present; Sir Robert Peel was present, and he suggested a plan, by which it might be done, as he thought, with great expedition, but the project dropped. I know not why, I pressed it again upon the consideration of the Trustees at the end of last year, and it was adopted. I never had any reasons given to me why it was not upon my first recommendation proceeded with.

4589. Mr. *Hawes*.] When was it readopted?—Late in last year.

4590. Then in the resolutions which the Trustees come to with regard to the management of the library, do not they previously consult you?—Sometimes I am sent for into the room.

4591. Is there that general consultation and cordial intercourse which is satisfactory to you as head of your department?—Certainly not.

4592. If there are 160,000 titles classed, is not that a large proportion of the whole 220,000 volumes in the Museum?—Volumes and articles are two different things.

4593. What proportion do you think those would form of the whole?—It is estimated that we have 240,000 volumes in the library; 218,957 are estimated in the return in 1833. In that return, a considerable number of pamphlets were by accident omitted to be reckoned, which would otherwise have materially enlarged the statement of the number of volumes there returned. Since that return, many thousand printed works have been added by purchase, and by the operation of the Copyright Act; therefore there are 240,000 volumes estimated to be in the library at present. These volumes are estimated to yield above 300,000 titles or entries in an alphabetical catalogue. As an example of the difference which would be made by counting a library by volumes or by articles, take the instance of the Mercure de France, in which you have a work extending to 500 volumes, yielding only one title or entry; in another case, in that of a volume of tracts, you will have a single volume, comprising near 300 articles or separate publications, yielding so many titles, but counting only as one volume.

4594. Then it appears that you have proceeded with the classed catalogue more than half-way?—About half-way.

4595. How did it happen that a parcel of books was overlooked in making the return to Parliament in 1833?—I do not know; they were a mass of pamphlets that were omitted.

4596. Will you describe the circumstances under which the omission of those pamphlets took place?—The man forgot to take account of that part of the room in which those books were deposited; they were bundles of uncatalogued pamphlets that were thrown on one side till they could be catalogued.

4597. Lord *Stanley*.] With respect to the discrepancy between the number you have now stated of 240,000, and the number stated in the return of 1833, of 219,000, in how great a degree do you suppose that discrepancy is accounted for by the annual purchases of books that have been made since that

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return was made?—About 14,000 or 15,000 publications of greater or less extent, have since that return was made, been added to the library, either by purchases, or by the Copyright Act, or by donations.

4598. Mr. *Hawes.*] The return in question was to March the 25th, 1833; now from March the 5th, 1833, to the same date in the year 1836, has there been anything like the number of an annual average of 4,000 added to the library?—Yes; I should think there were more: all this is estimate; they have not been counted; but to the best of my belief and knowledge, I think my statement to be correct.

4599. Is there no account kept of the books that come in, so as to know accurately the annual additions?—Of the titles there are; you can have how many titles, but not how many volumes.

4600. Is there any journal kept of the books received at the library and placed under your care?—No; I have no daily journal of the entries and accessions to the Museum.

4601. Is there any book in which the works are entered as they are received, so that at the end of the year, from that book, you can state the number of volumes added to the library in any one year?—The printed list will show the additions made; but then, very generally, a collection of pamphlets may be represented to be 120 or 130 volumes, and when they come to be catalogued they will yield 4,000 or 5,000 articles.

4602. Will the additional list show all the books received, whether under the Copyright Act, or by donation, or by purchase?—Yes; but such publications as have been purchased and are included in more volumes of tracts than one, such a collection of pamphlets would be recorded in the annual printed list merely as a collection of pamphlets in so many volumes, without specifying, for want of time to catalogue them, the separate publications therein contained.

4603. Then there is, in point of fact, an entry made of all the books received, from whence you can give an accurate account of the augmentation of the library?—We can make it from the Stationers' Hall and collectors' lists, and from the transcribed titles of the purchased books, and the books presented; but there is no book in which there is an entry of that kind made except the list which is published annually, giving an account of the additions made in the course of the year.

4604. That is a book giving the titles, not the volumes?—It gives the volumes and not the titles, in many instances, for reasons stated in a previous answer.

4605. Suppose Gibbon's History of Rome had been received in the course of the year, would it not be entered under the title of Gibbon's History of Rome, and would there therefore be anything to show how many volumes it consisted of?—Yes; in a clear case like that every separate book is specified, but if it is a collection of pamphlets, the separate tracts in the collection are not specified, but the number of volumes is mentioned.

4606. You have stated that, to form a classed catalogue, you must have first-rate men in the various departments of knowledge; do you adhere to that opinion?—I do; for I am sure you would commit many gross mistakes if that were not done.

4607. Do not you think it might be made so correct as to be a work of great public utility without the assistance of such a class of gentlemen?—It would be useful, but it would be safer and far more creditable to a great national library to do it with the best and ablest assistance.

4608. Assuming that to do it with perfect accuracy that might be necessary, yet might it not be done so as to make it a work of great public utility without that?—Yes, it might; but I should like to see anything that went out of the Museum go forth as perfect as it could be made.

4609. Are you acquainted with the classed catalogue of Queen's College, Cambridge?—Yes.

4610. Is that sufficiently accurate to be a work of utility?—I have never been led so accurately to look to it as to pick out its faults; I have found it generally useful.

4611. Are you acquainted with the classed catalogue at Sion College?—That was printed a very considerable time ago.

4612. Are not there classed catalogues of various private institutions; has not the library of the Inner Temple a classed catalogue?—And a most wretched production

duction it is. Demosthenes is placed amongst modern Latin authors, and Isæus and Cicero amongst English prose writers. It is true that the Demosthenes is a Latin translation of the original, and the two latter English versions of their respective originals. No good bibliographer, however, would place them as they are in this catalogue.

4613. Is there not a classed catalogue forming of the library of the Royal Society?—Yes.

4614. Is not that formed by a very competent person?—It would have been a good one if it had been left to his own discretion, but by the interference of gentlemen who are men of science, they have made a complete jumble of it, against the strongest remonstrances of Mr. Panizzi. It will be a most incongruous catalogue, and it will be very far from giving satisfaction to Mr. Panizzi.

4615. That Mr. Panizzi is perfectly competent to form a classed catalogue may be inferred from the answer you have given?—I think it is a bold thing to undertake a classed catalogue of a large library to any extent. Mr. Panizzi gets the best assistance he can; he is as competent as any body, but I consider no individual competent to such a work without committing errors; and the expense, upon the whole, would not be more in employing several competent men than it would be in employing one man. If it would take one man 20 years, 20 men would do it in one year, and it would be much better done.

4616. Will you apply that to the library at the British Museum, and state why it should not be adopted there?—It has been adopted as far as the classed catalogue has gone. There is one person to take the mathematical and another person to take the theology, and another jurisprudence.

4617. In your opinion such a classification ought to go on and be completed?—It is desirable, but I think it is more desirable that there should be an alphabetical catalogue, and that alphabetical catalogue should have a very full index of matters, &c. to it; at the same time, if the whole could go on together, it would furnish the library, as far as catalogues are considered, with every thing of this kind which the public could in reason desire.

4618. It would render the library more accessible to the public, and it would save a great deal of trouble to the librarians?—It would.

4619. Lord *Stanley.*] Can you calculate what the additional expense will be of carrying on the two operations simultaneously, so as to execute them within a reasonable time?—No, I cannot.

4620. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know anything of the classed catalogue of the Gottingen library?—I have heard of it; I have not been at Gottingen.

4621. Have you heard whether they are forming one at Vienna?—I have heard of it.

4622. And also of the library at Leyden?—Yes, there is one at Leyden and one at Munich.

4623. If all those great public libraries are forming classed catalogues and other private institutions have classed catalogues, do not you think it is a work worthy of national encouragement here, and that it ought to be completed for the use of the British Museum?—I have never objected to a classed catalogue as a classed catalogue.

4624. You spoke of the classed catalogue at Sion College being an old catalogue; have you seen it recently?—No.

4625. You are not aware that it is kept up to the last accessions to the library?—I cannot say; they have no strength there for such a purpose; and I even doubt whether a large portion of the books are catalogued at all.

4626. The readers in the Museum make great use of Watts's Bibliotheca, do not they?—It is consulted.

4627. Is it not tolerably well thumbed, and bearing marks of service?—It is used a good deal.

4628. Do you superintend the reception of works under the Copyright Act?—I do.

4629. Will you state what means you adopt to secure the reception of all the works which by law you have a right to?—We have a person appointed specially to watch the progress of publications, by going over the advertisements wherever he can trace them, and making memoranda of publications when they are advertised as being in the press or published; and what are not entered at Stationers' Hall, it is his duty to apply to the different booksellers,

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and demand, in the name of the Trustees, the publications they have omitted to enter at Stationers' Hall.

4630. Are they all regularly received?—No, we lose, I conjecture, about one-fifth of the publications; there is every dirty trick resorted to to impose upon us, and to evade the Act.

4631. Are the Trustees, in consequence, reduced to the necessity of buying many works that they really have a legal right to?—They generally get the most important; they do not buy a great many.

4632. Lord *Stanley.*] With regard to works of inferior value, which is the cheapest course, buying them or going to law to ascertain the legal right?—They would only go to law to ascertain the legal right, to deter other booksellers from refusing to enter or deliver their books.

4633. Did not the Trustees go to law about the Flora Græca?—I am sorry to say they did.

4634. Did they succeed?—No, they did not: and it cost them a considerable sum of money. It was a case that they ought not to have taken in hand.

4635. Mr. *Hawes.*] Why do you entertain that opinion?—The Attorney and Solicitor-general gave an opinion that the book was claimable; but the Trustees were, at the same time, recommended not to prosecute, as it was thought that it would not be popular to do so, as it might interfere with the progress of the work, as it was publishing at very considerable expense. Lord Spencer persisted in urging the prosecution of the work, and the Trustees lost their cause.

4636. Who is the collector under the Copyright Act?—A person of the name of Cowtan.

4637. Does he hold any other office?—He keeps the accounts of the Museum.

4638. Has he any other occupation besides accountant and collector of books under the Copyright Act?—Not that I am aware of.

4639. Lord *Stanley.*] Is he paid by salary or by a per-centage?—Salary.

4640. Was not the question raised and discussed, whether it was expedient to pay by salary or per-centage in that case?—I believe it was; but it was judged better to pay him by salary.

4641. Mr. *Hawes.*] You think no books are purchased that could be obtained under the Copyright Act?—Not recent books; if they are lapsed books, that is, works which the publishers have neither entered at Stationers' Hall, nor delivered to the Museum within the first year of their publication, they have thus become unclaimable, and such works are occasionally purchased for the use of those who frequent the reading-room.

4642. If they are pressed for much in the reading-room, you purchase them without waiting to obtain them under the Copyright Act?—Not till I have tried and found that the time has gone by for claiming them by law, and that the recovery is hopeless; then I do not hesitate to purchase them if they are books very much wanted.

4643. Mr. *Baring.*] Is the wear and tear of books considerable?—It is increasing, in consequence of the increase of readers; we have been obliged to ask for 100 *l.* per annum more for binding, which has been given.

4644. *Chairman.*] Under the Copyright Act do you make an application for the book, or does the publisher send it to you?—Under the Copyright Act the publisher is bound either to enter it at Stationers' Hall, or to send it to the British Museum, and if he does not do either, he is subject to a penalty of 5 *l.* and eleven times the price of the publication, together with the costs of the prosecution. Booksellers do enter to a certain extent at Stationers' Hall, and what are not entered at Stationers' Hall, Mr. Cowtan applies for personally or by writing to the respective publishers. I can show a statement of what we obtain through the Hall, and what we have obtained through the collector's exertions, both with respect to the number and money value. The average number for the year is, 3,106 works, of books and pamphlets; the amount in value is, 1,209 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*, that is the total; but with respect to the number of articles that are entered at Stationers' Hall, taking the year 1835, there were 931 articles entered at the Hall, and 2,263 which they would have cheated us of, if we had not had a collector to obtain them. The money value of the books entered was, 317 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* The money value of the books collected was,

was, 454 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.*; that did not include music, of which there were 188 articles, value 41 *l.* 16 *s.*, that is for the year 1835–6.

4645. Lord *Stanley.*] What is Mr. Cowtan's salary as collector and accountant?—£. 130. a year; I will deliver in these returns to which I have alluded.

[*The Witness delivered in the same, which are as follows:*]

	Number of Books and Pamphlets entered at Stationers' Hall, and received for the Library of the British Museum; with the Money Value thereof, taken at the Published Prices.			Number of Books and Pamphlets procured by the Collector, for the Library of the British Museum; with the Money Value thereof, taken at the Published Prices.*			Number of Songs and Pieces of Music entered at Stationers' Hall, and received for the Library of the British Museum; with the Money Value thereof, taken at the Published Prices.			
	From May 1834 to April 1836.			From May 1834 to April 1836.			From May 1834 to April 1836.			
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		
1834:		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s.	d.
May	141	44	8 10	282	88	5 –	18	4	6	–
June	131	35	1 4	209	125	13 7	8	2	12	–
July	70	19	6 8	203	135	18 –	21	6	1	–
August	58	19	19 10	239	87	4 3	35	4	19	6
September	60	27	19 4	159	68	16 3	4	–	11	6
October	83	23	14 –	185	72	19 8	3	–	5	6
November	47	17	8 10	149	59	17 7	21	3	–	6
December	56	21	4 6	179	74	5 2	23	4	2	–
1835:										
January	75	30	6 –	166	68	16 8	10	2	10	–
February	52	16	19 6	145	64	6 1	10	1	8	6
March	77	30	12 4	225	54	7 4	5	2	10	–
April	81	30	15 6	122	53	19 –	30	8	14	–
May	121	55	9 –	135	58	9 9	16	3	18	6
June	83	33	2 6	99	77	13 5	11	1	4	6
July	70	24	3 6	155	68	7 9	7	2	6	6
August	96	33	4 6	181	69	3 10	13	5	–	6
September	92	33	6 10	121	42	13 3	4	–	15	–
October	51	11	12 4	106	59	18 –	5	–	12	–
November	122	23	1 9	132	59	5 4	8	–	18	6
December	56	30	5 10	124	48	18 8	10	5	1	6
1836:										
January	103	37	18 –	144	72	15 3	10	2	16	–
February	46	9	1 9	140	57	17 10	11	4	16	–
March	98	33	6 –	154	86	8 3	21	5	19	6
April	102	25	11 6	148	76	13 5	35	4	13	–
TOTALS	1,040	350	3 6	1,639	778	4 9	151	38	1	6

* To this Statement is added the presumed number of volumes created by the several periodical works, (amounting to about 200), producing on an average two volumes each per year, say 34 volumes per month.

Memorandum.—So small a portion of the books published being entered at Stationers' Hall, and from the difficulty there is in ascertaining what books are published in the provincial cities and towns of the United Kingdom, the collector for the British Museum calculates that at the least one-sixth part of the works published do not reach the library of that institution.

4646. Mr. *Hawes.*] With reference to public papers of importance, for instance the London Gazette, what arrangements are made for the purpose of securing an accurate and an early supply of those publications?—The Gazette, as also the newspapers, we receive now through the Stamp-office, and the supply is made annually, but it is always two years in arrear. They are left at the Stamp-office as evidence papers, and are detained there in case they should be wanted in any court of law. As soon as the two years expire there is no demand for them, and they are given up to the Museum. Formerly they used to be sold as waste paper. Hearing of that, I made some exertions to get them at the Museum, and they are a very valuable addition to our stores, and we have now a collection amounting to above 2,000 volumes.

4647. From what date?—Commencing with the earliest date of a *news-letter*

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in 1588, and proceeding in their respective series, more or less complete, up to the year 1833. In the year 1817 I obtained the London papers first, and a few years ago the country papers.

4648. What London and country papers do you preserve?—All the London and country papers that are published: they are very much in request, and it has increased our number of readers very much.

4649. Do you take English, Irish and Scotch?—English only; we cannot get the Irish and Scotch; we should be glad to get them if we could.

4650. Is it advisable to go on preserving all the country papers?—We find it advisable, because they are very much in request, so much so that they add very much to our labour in supplying the readers with them.

4651. Will you describe the class of readers that consult them?—All classes.

4652. What object have they?—Tracing property through advertisements, of property offered for sale; tracing births, marriages, and deaths. Attornies and persons of all descriptions, men and women of the humblest rank in society, frequently consult them for those purposes. They are referred to also for various literary purposes.

4653. Do you think there is a sufficient reason for these papers being two years in arrear at the Stamp-office before they are sent to the Museum?—The Stamp-office are the best judges of that.

4654. The Acts of Parliament are regularly delivered and preserved in the Museum?—They are sent by order of Parliament.

4655. And all the Sessional papers?—Yes.

4656. Are they sent to the Museum as soon as published?—No; they never come to a considerable time after the Session is closed.

4657. Have you received the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee on the British Museum last year?—I do not think we have. The delay in the delivery is more to our advantage than disadvantage. They come to us in a very valuable state; the papers are arranged for us and paged, with table of contents added, and bound in volumes, as they are for the use of the Government offices, and all this at no expense to the Museum. We pay for the binding of the Lords' papers; but in consequence of the Commons' Parliamentary papers being all sent in bound, we cannot receive them till the whole series is completed.

4658. Then, with regard to the supply of public documents, are you satisfied?—They are very ample. I believe that we get every thing that belongs to the Government, as far as I am aware, at least all Parliamentary papers.

4659. With regard to foreign literature are there any steps taken to secure a regular supply of the principal works published abroad?—Yes, we purchase, as far as our means go, foreign books.

4660. What means do you take to ascertain foreign books?—Reading over all the catalogues that come in my way.

4661. That depends upon yourself?—I make a selection, and if any officer or reader furnishes me with any articles that are desirable, I take them into consideration and purchase them accordingto my means.

4662. Are the leading German authors' works in the Museum?—The readers of German literature are not very numerous.

4663. Is that a reason for not having the leading authors of Germany?—The first object is to purchase those works that are most wanted.

4664. Then you do not select the works of the most eminent and most distinguished authors, but those which are most wanted?—In some instances I do, if the funds admit of it; but I do not make it a rule generally to do so, and that principally from want of funds.

4665. Have you a complete set of Göethe's works, for instance?—We have got a portion of his works.

4666. It is stated in a pamphlet, which has been recently published by Mr. Edwards, that there are none of Göethe's works later than 1819, except the correspondence with Zelter; is that so or not?—None, except some few translations of some of his works.

4667. Have you the works of Herder, or of Wieland or complete sets of the works of the principal German authors?—We have Herder's works, in 44 volumes, purchased July 1835, when I purchased also the works of Lessing, Gellert, Gleim, Schiller, and Körner. We have the collected works also of other German authors, purchased September 1835, viz. Burger, Howauld, Mendelsohn,

Seume,

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Seume, and Tieck. These were not entered into the reading-room catalogue, nor are books in general entered there as soon as they come into the Museum, because we have arrears of entries to fetch up. But if they had been asked for they were forthcoming, for public use. With respect to Wieland's works, Mr. Edwards referred not to the King's catalogue, which is in the reading-room, where he would have found the following list of Wieland's works:

Wieland, Christoph Martin, Herz. Sachs. Wiemarscher Hofrath, &c.

97. h. 1.—Sämmtliche Werke; mit kupfern, 42 vol. 4to. G. P. Leipzig, 1794, &c.
95. d. 1.—Prosaischer Schriften; 2 vol. 8vo. Zurich, 1771-72.
88. a. 3.—Poetische Schriften; dritte auflage, 3 vol. 8vo. Zurich, 1770.
243. b. 27.—Comische Erzählungen in versen; zweyte auflage, 8vo. (Zurich), 1768.
224. d. 12.—Empfindungen des Christen; neue auflage, 8vo. Zurich, 1769.
232. b. 31.—Beyträge zur geheimen Geschichte des menschlichen Verstandes und Herzens, 2 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1770.
231. e. 39.—Sympathien; zweyte auflage, 8vo. Zurich, 1758.
88. c. 23.—Der Gepryfte Abraham; ein Gedicht. 4to. Zyrich, 1753.
242. k. 27.—Musarion, oder die Philosophie der Grazien; ein Gedicht, 8vo. Leipzig, 1769.
85. e. 13.—Le même; (traduit en prose Francoise, par M. Laveaux), 8vo. de l'Imprimerie de la Société Littéraire Typographique, avec les Caractères de Baskerville, (Kell), 1784.
88. a. 17.—Idris, ein heroisch Komisches Gedicht. 8vo. Leipzig, 1768.
244. f. 31.—Die Grazien; mit kupfern, 8vo. Leipzig, 1770.
243. b. 29.—Combabus; ein Erzählung, 8vo. Leipzig, 1770.
88. a. 15.—Der neue Amadis; ein Comisches Gedicht; mit kupfern, 8vo. vol. 1, Leipzig, 1771.
243. l. 35.—Cyrus, in V. Gesangen, 8vo. Zurich, 1759.
244. d. 11.—Der Goldne Spiegel, oder die Könige von Scheschian, eine wahre Geschichte; mit kupfern, 4 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1772.
243. k. 9.—The History of Agathon, translated from the German, 4 vol. 12mo. London, 1773.
244. e. 1.—Araspes and Panthea, eine Moralische Geschichte, 8vo. Zurich, 1760.
245. f. 24.—Die Abentheuer des Don Sylvio von Rosalvo; mit kupfern, 8vo. vol. 1. G. P. Leipzig, 1772.
248. c. 35.—Geschichte des Frauleins von Sternheim, 8vo. vol. 1, Leipzig, 1771.
244. l. 13.—Die lezten Gespräche Socrates und seiner Freunde, 8vo. Zurich, 1760.
244. l. 28.—Die Dialogen des Diogenes von Sinope; mit kupfern, 8vo. Leipzig, 1770.
244. l. 25.—The same; translated from the German, by Wintersted, 2 vol. 8vo. London, 1771.

Mr. Edwards further states in his pamphlet, that we have no edition of Crevier's Histoire des Empereurs, except Mill's translation. In the King's catalogue he would have found an entry of the splendid edition of that work, printed in 1756.

4668. These errors naturally arise from the imperfect state of the catalogue?—No; from the haste with which Mr. Edwards probably wrote his book. The King's catalogue is perfect. It was printed before 1820, and these works existed in it before that time.

4669. But the catalogues in the reading-room are in a confused and imperfect state, are they not?—They must unavoidably become so in the course of time, as new books are added. In entering books in alphabetical order, we cannot always calculate the blank space which ought to be left for new editions of books, or for the works of new authors; hence, for want of room, we are sometimes obliged to insert them as near their proper place as we can. When a manuscript page becomes too crowded to be used, with convenience, the titles in it are transcribed in their proper order, and the new leaf is inserted in the place of the old one. Finding it frequently necessary to remove these overcrowded leaves, it was judged expedient to prepare forthwith a complete transcript of the whole of the manuscript portion of the printed book catalogue.

4670. Will you apply your answer to another paragraph in page 20 of the same pamphlet, with regard to the works in Belles Lettres. Are the works of Chateaubriand in the Museum?—They are not complete; an edition in four volumes, and portions that are stated here, not to be in the Museum, are in the Museum; Les Martyres appears in the reading-room catalogue.

4671. Is the work of Quérard in the catalogue?—It is not in the catalogue, but we have two copies in the Museum, in constant use for the officers.

4672. Are there any works of Victor Hugo and La Martine?—Some of La Martine's; we have one or two of Victor Hugo's, but nothing of any consequence. French and German novelists we have not much attended to. It is a sort of literature that we have not at present, in many instances, particularly wished to purchase; limited as the reading-rooms are in their accommodation for readers, and considering the character of the writings of the French novelists, I do not think it desirable that young men should have easy access to such productions in the Museum. We have frequently found young men, who are admitted to the Museum, reading books that were extremely improper, and, at one time, they were handed from one to another, not only to the corruption

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ruption of their own minds, but from prints therein contained, annoying to their neighbours. Hearing of this, I ordered such books to be locked up, and desired that if they were asked for, the person wanting them was to apply to me, and the consequence has been a check upon it.

4673. Having adopted that check, does not that furnish a reason why the principal works of foreign authors should be regularly supplied to the Museum, since, whatever be their character, you have the means of checking any improper use made of them?—But we cannot buy everything, for want of funds; my opinion is, that everything that can be obtained, ought to be deposited in a public library. With respect to the use of them, if a bad use is made, it may be put under restrictions.

4674. In that point of view would not it be desirable that there should be a systematic selection from foreign writers, so as to insure at all times possession of the works of the principal foreign authors?—Yes.

4675. Does the Museum possess, to any extent, any Danish literature?—Not to any considerable extent.

4676. Is there any one who is competent to advise purchases of Danish literature in the Museum?—Yes.

4677. Do they attend to it?—Sometimes; and some books have been bought, but very little Danish literature comes into this country, and very few Danish catalogues of books also. The works printed in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia are very few in number, in comparison with what is published in other parts of Europe; and the readers of such productions are also very few. Few as those readers, however, are, yet if we had the means, we should be glad to purchase them for the use of those few.

4678. An accurate classed catalogue would point out those deficiencies under particular heads, would it not?—Yes.

4679. You have referred to some errors in this pamphlet of Mr. Edwards; are there not several distinct catalogues of printed books which it is necessary to refer to, with a view to ascertain a fact of that description?—There is the King's catalogue, the interleaved catalogue, and the additional lists, and the catalogue of the maps, the geographical collection in the King's library, and there is a manuscript catalogue of the collection of books relating to the History of the Interregnum of Oliver Cromwell, formed by George the Third, and deposited in the reading-room.

4680. Is there not also a catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks's library?—There is.

4681. Is there not a large collection of pamphlets on the French Revolution?—There is, and a catalogue of it was in the course of preparation, but it was stopped, that we might proceed more rapidly with the general alphabetical catalogue.

4682. Will the catalogue that is now forming, comprehend and consolidate all those various catalogues?—It will embrace everything that is in the Museum, every printed paper and book that we have.

4683. Then when that is done, the classed catalogue may be made without great loss of time from that?—Yes.

4684. And that, in your opinion, is a most desirable and important work?—I consider a classed catalogue desirable, but not so desirable as an alphabetical, with an index.

4685. Assuming the alphabetical catalogue to be completed, a classed catalogue would be a very desirable work?—I think the most desirable work then would be an index to the alphabetical catalogue.

4686. Would you then leave such classes of readers as frequent the Museum, and desire to know what may be in the Museum upon a particular subject, without knowing the authors' names, still without means of ascertaining the contents of the collection?—No, I would not; if we had funds, I would have everything, a classed catalogue and an alphabetical catalogue, and an index to the alphabetical catalogue.

4687. But the classed catalogue would comprehend the advantages of the alphabetical catalogue if it had an index?—It would if it had an index of the authors' names.

4688. Then is not it desirable that that should take the precedence?—Not in my opinion; I cannot divest myself of the opinion of the utility of an alphabetical catalogue preceding.

4689. Is

4689. Is there any complete set of the London Gazettes in the Museum?—Yes.

4690. How long has the Museum been in possession of a complete set?—The accession of the King's library made the collection most complete, with the addition of the set in that library; we have got the Gazettes complete up to within the two years; we get them now from the Stamp-office.

4691. Have you an index to it?—We have indexes to the set.

4692. You have now, but how long have you had it?—I made a report of the state of the Gazettes in 1830, in which I stated that the index was then complete, except for 1815, and that we have not yet been able to procure.

4693. For some time were not you without the indexes to the Gazettes, whilst they were published by authority?—Ever since the King's collection has been with us, we have had the indexes regularly supplied; the bookbinder purchases the indexes as he wants them for the volumes he binds annually.

4694. How do you manage to select the duplicates of the library for sale?—When such selection is necessary, we compare book by book, and turn out the worst copy, provided it is not a gift or with any manuscript notes in it, or any peculiarity for which we should keep it; we may have two copies of a book, one upon vellum and one upon paper, and that is considered one amongst many other peculiarities which makes it necessary to keep duplicates.

4695. You keep duplicates of all donations?—We do; duplicates of donations have been parted with many years ago, but not recently.

4696. Can you give some instances of duplicates that were parted with some years ago?—When Mr. Beloe was librarian, some duplicates were parted with.

4697. Do you refer to some irregularities that occurred at that time?—I do not refer to the irregularity with respect to the prints; but if we had two copies of a book, it was considered not necessary to keep them both, and the worst was sold, though it might have been a copy presented by gift; but finding that that practice gave offence, such books have not been parted with, and we have got now above 20,000 volumes of duplicates retained, owing to one peculiarity or another.

4698. Supposing a book to be given which you have already in the library, do you mark that at once as a duplicate, or do you reserve the stamping it as a duplicate copy till the time of sale?—We do not stamp it till the time of sale, for they are stamped with the year in which they are sold.

4699. Is it at all within your time that a copy of a Greek Testament was sold, the title and particulars of which were published in the catalogue of Lee and Sotheby, which is now put into your hands (*the same being shown to the Witness*)?—No, it was before I was attached to the Museum.

4700. Do you know anything of the book?—I have heard of it.

4701. It is not a work which you would have turned out as a duplicate, if you had been at the head of the department then?—Not knowingly.

4702. Are any of the duplicates of the Royal libraries ever sold?—Duplicates which formed part of the royal books transferred to the Museum in the reign of George the Second have been sold, but that practice has been abandoned ever since the year 1805.

4703. Do you mean that if they have been sold at all, they have been sold carelessly or from accident?—No; they were sold knowingly and purposely when Mr. Harper had the care of the collection.

4704. Lord *Stanley*.] How long ago were they sold?—Forty years ago.

4705. By whose authority were they sold?—By the authority of the Trustees I suppose; but I know nothing of the circumstances under which they were sold.

4706. Mr. *Hawes*.] The work now put into your hands, "Streinius's Stemmata," was that any part of a Royal collection?—The Royal mark is upon it.

4707. What year was that sold in?—1787.

4708. Is there a copy now in the Museum?—There must be one, else it would not have been parted with.

4709. Another work is put into your hands, called a "Key to Civil Architecture," by Thomas Caife. What is the date of the duplicate mark there?—1830.

4710. Is that a Royal book?—No; after the Royal books in George the Second's time came to the library, all the books received from Stationers' Hall had a rose and crown stamped in gold on the back of them, as we received

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such books by virtue of the King's privilege; but since the passing of the Copyright Act in 1814, that practice has been discontinued, because we receive them since that time by our own privilege, and we put B. M. upon the back of such books now.

4711. Will you read the title of that book (*another book being shown to the Witness*)?—De Bononiensi Scientiarum et Artium, Instituto et Academia Commentarii.

4712. Is that one of Sir Hans Sloane's books?—It is.

4713. Is there a manuscript note or title, written by Sir Hans Sloane?—Yes; the Sloane books being purchased, and we considered, if they proved at any time to be duplicates, we might part with them, as we do with all purchased books, when they come under such circumstances.

4714. Have you better copies in the Museum?—We have better copies; we always keep the best.

4715. How lately have any of these been sold?—This was sold in 1818.

4716. Are the better copies that you have a portion of the original Sloane library?—No.

4717. In what respect is the copy that you have of this work superior to that?—The one in the Royal library is infinitely better in condition, cleaner and in a better state of binding; we have two copies of the work in the Museum now.

4718. Then you have turned out some of the books of the founder, and retained others instead of them, upon the ground that they are better bound, and something cleaner?—In better condition, and as being in every respect better copies; if they had been equal in condition, we should have retained the Sloane books. We have two copies of this book now; one is from King George the Third's library, and the other was given us by Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

4719. With reference to opening the Museum generally during the Easter and Whitsun holidays, have you any opinion?—The only objection seems to me, that it would bring a vast influx of people, who would be almost unmanageable; crowds of people intoxicated, and not so well conducted as at other times.

4720. With regard to extending the hours of admission to the reading-room, and to the use of the library generally, during the hours of daylight, what is your opinion?—It would be an increase of labour, and of course an increase of attendance would be wanted. It would be a question of expense.

4721. No other objection strikes you than the increase of expense that would be incidental to it?—There would be a want of time to return the books which had been in daily use to their places; but this objection might be obviated by making a different arrangement with respect to the putting up the books: we must have a class of men solely for that purpose.

4722. Lord *Stanley.*] Are the whole of the regular attendants in the library employed in that labour?—A portion of them only.

4723. For what length of time are they employed in it?—An hour before, and an hour after the Museum is open, during six months of the year; an hour before the Museum is open, during the winter six months. They are further employed till near twelve o'clock in the day, before they can get the books which have been in daily use restored to their places.

4724. But after the readers have left the room in the evening, what length of time is taken, upon the average, to get the books replaced?—They put the books up, as far as they can, till five o'clock; and after that, they leave them till the next morning: the time varies according to the quantity out.

4725. Mr. *Hawes.*] You are aware that the hours are different from what they were some years ago?—They are.

4726. Do you know the reason for altering them?—No.

4727. You never heard any cause assigned for the alteration?—No.

4728. What do you think of the expediency of returning to the hours as given in the original regulations of the Museum?—It would depend on the officers and attendants that would be required. As there would be an increase of labour, additional assistance, or an increase of income to those who might be called upon for an extension of their services, would be required. The reading-room is open more than any other reading-room in the world.

4729. What is your opinion as to the propriety of admitting scientific men into

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into the Board of Trustees, supposing them to be chosen by certain chartered learned societies to be named?—I have never considered the subject, being perfectly well satisfied with the Trustees that superintended the Printed Book department, men of very high attainments in literature; and therefore I do not see what advantage, so far as my department is concerned, an astronomer, or a geologist, would be to me. It is a question that applies to other departments rather than mine.

4730. But still, men who are distinguished for their knowledge of literature, you have found very serviceable in your department as Trustees?—I have.

4731. Supposing the management of the Museum were vested in the heads of the departments, as a committee for the general management of the institution, subordinate to the Board of principal Trustees, what is your opinion of such a mode of managing the Museum in future?—I think benefit might accrue to the institution by it; as all the reports made by the respective officers of their proceedings; all proposals for increasing the collections in the Museum by purchase, or by any other means; all suggestions for the benefit of the establishment, would, by being previously submitted to the consideration of the officers, and discussed by them at their board, come before the Trustees in a shape and manner, and with an authority, which would cause them to attract the attention of the Trustees more forcibly, perhaps, than they now do in many instances. Such a meeting of the officers might further tend to promote amongst them a more general interest in the welfare of the Museum, and bring before each other's notice observations and suggestions respecting each other's departments, which, under present circumstances, they think it intrusive and impertinent to make.

4731.* Had you recently offered to you, for sale, a complete set of the Transactions of the old Cortes of Spain?—That must be a manuscript.

4732. To Mr. *Forshall.*] Was a complete set of the Transactions of the old Cortes of Spain offered to the Museum?—Yes there was, in 21 volumes.

4733. At what price was it offered?—The sum asked, when the collection was first brought under the notice of the Trustees, was 250*l.*

4734. What was the sum paid?—£. 168: but in the purchase at this last sum were included printed books, valued at 25*l.*, and 14 other MSS., worth not less, I think, than 15*l.* or 20*l.*; so that the cost of the Cortes papers did not exceed 128*l.*, at the most.

Mr. *Edward Edwards,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Edward Edwards.*

4735. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are the author of a pamphlet on the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee on the British Museum?—I am.

4736. You have given in the course of that pamphlet a statement of the deficiencies of the library?—I have given some examples of those deficiencies.

4737. In page 19 you instance some of the deficiencies in German literature?—I do.

4738. Have you heard the evidence which has been given by Mr. Baber in reference to the statements made in that pamphlet?—I have, as regards two of the examples quoted in that pamphlet. I have instanced about 16 German authors of considerable note, whose works are not to be found in the British Museum. Of these, two only have been referred to by Mr. Baber. Perhaps I had better state, that I have prepared four lists as examples of deficiencies in the Museum Library. The first is a selection of German works wanting; the second, of French works; the third is a list of books published on the Continent, in the three months between January and April 1832, in the several departments of History, (including Biography and Travels,) and Fine Arts; distinguishing those works which are not to be found in the British Museum; and the fourth, a list of works on Architecture, authors' names *A* to *C*, extracted from a list given in the last volume of Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, distinguishing, as before, those works which are not in the Museum; the number of these is 46; the total number given is 93.

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EXAMPLES of Deficiencies of Books in the Library of the British Museum, from an Examination of the Catalogues in October 1835.

LIST I.—Foreign Literature.

Examples of *German* works wanting.

Of the works of Goethe, all those published since 1819.	Of the works of Ch. Schlosser, all but 3 vols. of his "Weltgeschichte," and two French translations.
— Herder,* about seven-eighths, (34 vols. out of 40.)	— Jean Von Muller, all are wanting.
— Kant, the greater portion.	— J. W. Menzel, the same.
— Schelling, all but 2 vols.	— J. H. Voss, the same.
— Jean Paul Richter, all but 1 vol.	— J. Voss, the same.
— Fichte, the same.	— C. T. E. Hoffmann, the same.
— Frederick Schlegel, 15 vols. out of 20.	— Tieck, the same.
— Frederick Raumer, 14 works out of 15†.	— J. V. Voss, the same.
— Niebuhr (the historian of Rome) the miscellaneous works.	— C. D. Voss, the same.
	— Laun, the same.
	— Gellert, the same.
	— H. Heine, the same.

See also Lists III. IV. and VI.

* A copy of the entire "Sämttliche Werke" of Herder is entered in the catalogue of the Royal library, but appears never to have been received at the British Museum.

† Besides this one work, the "Hohenstauffen," there is in the Museum a translation of the "Briefe aus Paris, &c., 1832," by Lord F. Egerton.

LIST II.—Foreign Literature.

Examples of *French* Works wanting, in History, Philosophy and Legislation.

Of the works of Guizot, all are wanting.	Of the works of Paul Louis Courier, all are wanting.
— Thierry, important works are wanting.	— Charles Comte, the same.
— Villemain, the same.	— Damiron, the same.
— De Barante, the same.	— Degerando, the same.
— Anquetil, the same.	— Cousin, there are only 2 vols. of "Fragmens," two American translations, and his "Rapport sur l'Instruction en la Prusse."
— Armand Carrel, all are wanting.	
— Des Michels, the same.	
— Du Rosoir, the same.	— Quérard, that valuable guide-book, "La France Savante et Littéraire," is wanting.
— Matter, the same.	
— Poirson, the same.	

As to Belles Lettres, it may suffice to state, that for the works of recent celebrated authors in this department, the library of the British Museum will almost uniformly be searched in vain.

See also the following List (III.)

LIST III.—Works published on the Continent in the Departments of History (including Biography and Travels) and Fine Arts, between January and April 1832; distinguishing those which are not to be found in the British Museum.

The asterisks distinguish those which are not to be found in the British Museum.

Sect. 1. Fine Arts.

*Ansichten vorn Harz.	*Hormand, Vergleich. Darstellung der Architect. Ordnungen, &c. 6 vol. Potsd.
*Caillaud, Recherches sur les Arts, &c., des Anciens Peuples de l'Egypte, &c. 4to.	*Luther's Leben in 15 fol. blatt. gezeicht. von Eunsingen. fol.
*Ecole Anglaise.	*Moller, Monumens de l'Architecture Allemande. fol.
*Horace de Viel Castel, Coll. de Costumes, Armes, &c., pour servir à l'Histoire de France. 4to.	*Reveil, Musée de Peinture.

Sect. 2.

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Sect. 2. HISTORY (including Biography, &c.)

*Abrantes, D', Mad., Memoires. 8vo. Paris.
*Archeif voor Kerklijhe, &c. 8vo. Leid.
*Begebenheiten aus dem leben reisender Personer.
*Behler, Abriss der Geschichte, &c., von Baiern.
*Böttiger, Geschichte von Sachsen. Hamb.
*Berghaus, Annalen der Erd Völker, &c.
*Börne, Briefe aus Paris. 1830–31. Hamb.
*— - - — - - Traduit par Guiran. Paris.
*Baur, Historisches Raritaten Cabinet. 6 vol. 8vo.
Cousinéry, Voyage dans le Macedoine, &c., 2 tom. 4to.
*Deutsche Ehren-Tempel. 12 vols. 4to. Goth.
*Fiedler, Geschichte des Römischen Staates. 8vo. Leip.
*Flathe, Geschichte des Macedoniens. 8vo. Leip.
*Gottschalk, Der Ritterburger, &c., Deutchland. 8 vol. 8vo. Halle.
Hammer, Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs. 12 vol. 8vo. Berlin.
Horn, Reise durch Deutschland. 3 vols. 8vo. Berlin.
*Hoche, Souvenirs et Correspondance du Gen. Durard. 8vo. Paris.
*Kotzebue, Gesch. des Deutschen Reichs. 8vo. Leipz.
*Kufahl, Gesch. des Vereinigten Staaten, N. A. 8vo. Berlin.
*Lundblad, Schwedischen Plutarch. 8vo.
*Lémontey, Hist. Règne, &c. Louis, 15. 8vo. Paris.
*Louis XVIII. Memoires recueilles, par M. le Duc de D——. Paris.
*Menzel, Das Gelehrte Teutschland.
*Menzel, Neuere Gesch. der Deutschen. 4 vols. 8vo. Bres.
*Müller, Lexicon Manuale Geographicum, &c. 2 vol. 8vo. Leipz.
*Münch, Gesch. des Hauses & Landes Furstenberg. 8vo. Arch.
*Panse, Gesch. der Preussischen Staates. 8vo. Berlin.
*Paris, ou le Livre des Cent. et Un.
*Rezende, Eclaircissemens Historiques, etc. sur les Affaires de Portugal depuis le Mort Jean 6. 8vo. Paris.
* Restoration, Histoire de la. 8vo. Paris.
*Relation de la Guerre d'Afrique. 8vo. Paris.
*Register über die beyden, &c. Gesch. Niebuhr. 8vo. Berl.
*Riedeb, Beschreibung, &c. der Mark Bandenburg. 8vo. Berl.
*Rumohr, Deutsche Denkwürdigkeiten aus alter pass, &c.
*Sichingen, Darstellung Œsterreich unter die Ens, &c. Wien.
*Savigny, Gesch. des Römischen Rechts. 8vo. Heidel.
*Schuberl, Reise durch Frankreich, &c. 8vo. Erlang.
* Schutze, Allgemeine Erdkunde. 8vo. Wien.
* Seyffarth, Reisetage en Deutschland, &c. 8vo. Leipz.
Stoeber, Vie de J. J. Oberlin. 8vo. Paris.
*Schoell, Cours d'Histoire Générale.
*Simonde de Sismondi, Hist. Renaissance, &c. de la Liberté en Italie. 8vo. Par.
*Société Royale des Antiquaires de France, Memoires, &c.
*Valéry, Voyages Historiques, &c. en Italie. 1827–28.
Völkels, Archælogischer Nachlass. 8vo. Gött.

Of 53 published in three months, four only in Museum.

EXAMPLES of DEFICIENCIES of BOOKS in the Library of the BRITISH MUSEUM, from an Examination of the Catalogues in October 1835.

LIST IV.—ARCHITECTURE.

The asterisks distinguish those which are not to be found in the British Museum.

Those marked (K) are in the King's Library.

*Aberdeen, Lord, Inquiry on Grecian Architecture. 1822.
*Aikin, E., Essay on Doric Order. fol. Lond. 1810.
Aikin, E., Designs for Villas. 4to.
Adams, R. & J., Works in Architecture. 3 vols. imp. fol.
(K) Adams, R., Ruins of Spalatro. fol. 1764.
- - — - - Vases and Foliage. 4to. Lond. 1821.
Adams and Clerisseau, Architectural Remains in Rome, &c.
Allason, Antiquities of Pola, 1817.
*Astle on Stone Pillars, Crosses, &c. 4to. 1803.
Atkinson, Thomas, Gothic Ornaments. imp. 4to. 1828.
*Atkinson, Wm., Designs of Picturesque Cottages. 4to. 1805.
*Albertoli, Corse Elementare di Ornamenti, &c. fol. Mil. 1805.
*Anselin, N. I. B., Experiences sur differens Travaux des Ingenieurs, &c. 4to. Boulg. 1810.
Atwood, G., Dissertation on Arches. 4to. 2 parts. 1801-4.
*Aubry, Memoires sur des Ponts, &c. 4to. Par. 1790.
*Alexander on the Construction of Meeting-houses. 1820.
(K) Amaldi, Conte Enea, Idea di un Teatro, &c. 4to. Vicz. 1762.
(K) Androuet du Cerceau, Livre d'Arch^e. fol. Par. 1662.
(K) Avila, C. A. D', Cours d'Arch^e. 4to. Par. 1750.
*Amati, C., Regoli du Chiar-oscuro in Arch. fol. Mil. 1802.
Averbeké, Antiquities of Rome. Atlas fol.
(K) Barbault. Vues des Antiquités Romaines. fol. 1775.
(K) Bellon, J. P., Veteris Arcus Augustorum.
*Blonet, G. A. Restauration, &c. à Rom. l. fol. Par. 1828.
Bononi, A., Collectanea Antiquitarum Rom. &c. fol.
(K) Belgrado, Architect. Egiziana, &c. 4to. Parma.
Bentham, Jas., Antiq. History Ch. of Ely. 4to. 1771.

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*Boisserée, J., Hist. and Descrip. Cathedrale de Cologne. Stutt. 1827.
Bouillart, J., Histoire de l'Abbaye Royale de St. Germain du Pres. fol. Paris. 1724.
*Bridgin, R., Sefton Church. imp. 4to. 1822.
Britton's, John, Architectural Works.
†*Britton and Pugin, Public Buildings of, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 1825–27.
(K) Brettingham, M., Holkham-house, Norfolk. fol. 1773.
Blondel, J. F., Cours d'Architecture. 4to. Par. 1771.
Blondel & Lusson. Plans and Details, Marine Scenery, &c. 1816.
(K) Boffrand., Livre d'Architecture. Paris. 1745.
*Briseaux, C. E., Maisons de Campagne. cr. 4to. Par. 1743.
*Brongniart, A. T., Palais de la Bourse Cimetière. fol. Par. 1814.
*Busby, C. A., Designs for Villas. 4to. 1808.
Bartoli, P. J., Gli Antichi Sepolchri. fol. Rom. 1727.
Blore, L., Monumental Remains. imp. 4to. 1826.
Bosio, A, Roma Sotteranea. fol. Rom. 1632.
Beccega, sull'Architettura Grec. Romana, &c., fol. Ver. 1807.
*Bianchi di Lugano, Osservazioni sull'Anfiteatro Flavio. fol. Rom. 1812.
Barlow, P., on Strength of Timber, &c. 8vo. 1828.
*Barres du Moulard, Nouv. Systèm. du Ponts, &c. 4to. Paris.
*Beaudemoulin, L. A., Recherches sur les Ouvrages Hydrauliques, &c. 4to. Paris. 1827.
*Boistard, L. C., sur le Pont de Nemours. 4to. Par. 1822.
*Bonrepos, R. R. R. de, Hist. Canal du Languedoc. 8vo. 1805.
*Brunet, F., Des Fers. 4to. 1809.
*Bruyere, Etudes sur Construction. l. fol. 1823.
(K) Belidor, Architecture Hydraulique.
Bullet, Architecture Pratique. 8vo. Paris. 1774.
Borgnis, J. C., Traité Elementaire de Construction. 2 tom. 4to. Par. 1823.
Barozzi da Vignola, Œuvres.
*Bennet, des Fers à l' Usage des Batimens, 8vo. Paris.
Chapman, W., on Dry Rot. 8vo. 1817.
Coussin, du Genie de l'Architecture. l. 4to. Paris.
Calderari, Opere d'Architecture. 2 tom. l. fol. Vit. 1808.
Chambers, W., Sir, Gardens and Buildings at Kew. l. fol. 1753.
Chambers on the Decorative part of Civil Architecture. 1791.
*Clerc, Le, Traité d'Architecture.
*Coulomb, Travaux Hydrauliques. 8vo. Paris.
Coulier, Description Générale des Phares, &c. 8vo. 1829.
*Cordier, M. L., sur Routes, Ponts, &c. 8vo. Lille. 1823.
*Camus de Mezieres sur la Force des Bois, &c. 8vo. Paris. 1782.
*Columbani, P., Friezes and Cornices. 8vo.
*Colette, Livre d'Ornemens, &c. fol.
*Crunden, J., Architecture. 4to. 1815.
*Coste, P., Architecture Arabe. fol. 1824.
*Cicognara, Le Fabriche di Venezia, &c. 2 vol. fol. 1815.
*Carpentier, Hotel de Ville à Rouen. fol. Paris, 1758.
(K) Clochar, P., Palais, Maisons, &c. de Italie, fol. Paris. 1809.
Campbell, Vitruvius Brittanicus, and Supplement. 5 vol. fol.
Cresy and Taylor, Architecture of the Middle Ages at Pisa, &c. 4to. 1828.
Cottingham, L. N., Henry 7th's Chapel.
- - — - - Westminster Hall
- - — - - Gothic Ornaments
(K) Cotman, J. S. Gothic Antiquities. l. fol. 1811.
- - — - - Normandy (Architectural Antiquities). 2 vol. fol. 1820–1.
- - — - - Architectural Antiquity of Norfolk. fol. 1818.
- - — - - St. Mary's Chapel. 1819.
*Clarke, W. B. Ancient Crosses of England, fol.
*Chapuy, Cathedrales Francaises. imp. 4to. Paris. 1827.
* - - — - - de Paris. imp. 4to. Paris. 1823.
Carter, J., Ancient Architecture of England. fol. 1773.
Cassas, Voyage Pittoresque. 2 vols. fol.
Clerisseau, Antiquities de Nismes. fol. Paris.
Castell, R., Villas of the Ancients. fol. 1728.
*Cameron, C., Baths of the Romans. l. fol. 1772.
*Caristie, A., Forum Roman, &c., Atl. fol. Paris. 1821.
Cockerell, R. C., Temple of Jupiter Olympus. 2 vols. fol. 1820.
- — - Restoration of Athens. Engraved by Carey, 1829.

4739. How do you obtain those dates of the third list?—The list is extracted from Quarterly Reviews of all the principal books published on the Continent in those three months. The number of them is 53, and four only were to be found in the British Museum in October last, when that list was taken.

4740. How did you ascertain those deficiencies in the library?—By extracting the list, and then going through the alphabetical catalogues; first, those of the general series of books; and secondly, those of the Royal library.

4741. You went through the catalogue of the Royal library?—I went through both of them.

4742. Assuming Mr. Baber's statement to be a correct statement, can you account for your error in any way?—The errors which have been stated are two: the first relates to the works of Göthe; I think Mr. Baber's correction will only apply to a series of 20 volumes, published at Tubingen in 1819, and that all the works of that author since that date are really not in the Museum at present, or, at least, not in the catalogues. The second example, that of Wieland, would appear to be an error, arising from the circumstance of having several catalogues to look at under the same alphabetical arrangement.

4743. With reference to those catalogues, how are the author's names entered; suppose the name to be D'Israeli, is it entered under D or under I,

or

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or is it entered under both?—There is a great uncertainty as to that point, which increases the trouble of searching the catalogues. As mention has been made this morning by Mr. Baber of an intention to place in the reading-room a transcript of the alphabetical catalogues, I wish to make a general remark or two upon them; I doubt not those catalogues will be revised, but it is important that some easily intelligible plan should be followed in that revision. It seems to me that the great difficulties of research in the reading-room of the British Museum are twofold, and arise, first, from the want of classed catalogues; and secondly, from the defects of the present alphabetical catalogues, both in plan and actual condition. As to the first, the difficulties occasioned by the want of a general classed catalogue, they have, I think, been already so fully and convincingly stated to the Committee by former witnesses, that it would be wasting its time to go over them again; but having myself experienced the extreme want of such a catalogue during the last two years, I would make one remark in further illustration of the subject and in reference to a work which has been already alluded to this morning, "Watt's Bibliotheca Brittanica;" I think a statement of the nature of the alternative to which a reader resorts in the absence of a classed catalogue, will show the necessity of some immediate improvement. Suppose a person should want to know what books there are in the British Museum on the subject of "Tithes," the only course he can at present pursue is, to take Watt's fourth volume, and turning to "Tithes," thence extract all the titles of books given. Suppose there be 20 titles, he must then, by the help of certain numerals affixed to those titles, have recourse to Vols. I. & II. to find, one by one, the names of the authors of those 20 works; having made a list of them, he may then refer to the alphabetical catalogues of the general series of books in the Museum, having probably to consult a separate volume for every book, and then make a second and similar reference to the catalogue of the Royal Library: with respect to such books as are not found in either, there will be no certainty whether or not they are in the Museum, without reference to the yearly addenda lists, of which there are seven or eight, because some works given in those lists are not to be found in the general catalogues; I have myself written for books which had been two or three years in the Museum at the time of application without obtaining them; because their titles were not in the general catalogues, although I have afterwards, in searching the yearly lists for other purposes, casually found such titles in them; this was, I remember, the case among others, with Sir F. Palgrave's "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth," received in the library in 1832, but which I could not get in 1835. With one general classed catalogue such accidents as these would not be likely to occur. The difficulty of reference is further increased by the want of a clear arrangement of those works in the library of the British Museum which are anonymous.

4744. How are anonymous works entered in the alphabetical catalogue?—I do not think any consistent plan is followed in that respect; I have extracted some instances. Works on the history and general policy of the United States of America may be found under "America," "United States," "Constitution," "Congress," "Commerce," "State Papers," and some other heads of reference, and as there is no sufficient means of distinguishing between those works, there can be no certainty of finding them, unless a great number of volumes be searched. I may give some further examples of the want of system in making entries in the present alphabetical catalogues, which will, I trust, be obviated in the new ones; we have, for instance, such anachronisms of entry as "Cartes, Des," "D'Arblay," "Du Mas," "D'Israeli," "Fontaine, Le," "Israeli, D'," "La Fayette," "Le Roux," "Le Roy," "Pierre, St.," &c., and frequently part of the works of an author, whose name has such a prefix, are under one letter, and part under another letter, and therefore in another volume; so with reference to anonymous works; under "Reports," we have "Reports on the Public Records," "Reports of the British and Foreign School Society," and of the "National School Society," and "Reports of Chancery Cases, by Brown;" while other "Reports on the Public Records" are entered under "Records," other "Reports of the British and Foreign School Society," under "Society, B. & F. School," other "Reports of National School Society," under "Education," and other "Reports of Chancery Cases, by Jackson," under "Jackson," and others again under "Chancery." Many anonymous books, too, are entered where scarcely any one would look for them, *e. g.*

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"History of the National Debt," under "History," "Dissertation on the Saxon Chronicle," under "History," "Specimens of a Translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Eastern Languages, by the Brethren of the Serampore Mission," under "Specimens," &c.

4745. Do you assign that as a reason for having fallen into error in those instances which have been pointed out?—It shows the great difficulty of correctness in any search of that nature.

4746. With reference to the deficiencies in the belles lettres, there also an instance of error has been pointed out. Mr. Baber has said, that "Les Martyres" and "Atala," are to be found in the library?—I can only account for that in the same way; I used the best research that I could, and I had no doubt till this morning of the correctness of all those statements; but there is very great difficulty. I devoted several mornings to it, and I think I must have consulted from 45 to 50 volumes of catalogue.

4747. You are a German scholar?—I am a reader of German.

4748. Have you found any deficiencies in that branch of literature?—I have observed very considerable deficiencies in that branch.

4749. With reference to scientific works, have you had occasion to refer to them?—Yes; and I have already put in a list of works on architecture (No. 4,) in illustration of deficiencies in scientific works. The examples I have given to illustrate the want of foreign literature, are those of distinguished authors, (Nos. 1 & 2), and works published in different parts of the Continent, (No. 3); and I have already stated, that out of 53 works in history, &c., published during those three months, only four are to be found in the Museum; that is a statement, I think, not affected by any explanation given this morning.

4750. You have long frequented the reading-room?—I have for above two years visited it almost daily.

4751. Have you generally found facilities in obtaining what you wanted?—As far as the present regulations permit of facilities being afforded, and as far as the officers and attendants are concerned, I have met with every facility; but I certainly do think, that in respect of the regulations, much greater facilities might be afforded to readers.

4752. Will you state some of them?—It appears to me that chiefly in three respects the facilities for readers might be increased without any difficulty. In the first place, the present hours are very inconvenient, they are very confined, and necessarily have the effect of shutting out many persons altogether. I have been enabled for some time to frequent the Museum, in the present hours, but I cannot expect to do so constantly for a much longer period, and unless the hours are extended, I shall be precluded from continuing to consult the Museum. It seems to me, that it would not be difficult to increase the time, both in the morning and in the evening, by opening the Museum at eight o'clock instead of 10, and by extending the time in the evening probably till eight o'clock, provided an increased number of attendants were furnished. I would also say that I cordially concur in the recommendation of Sir Harris Nicolas, for the establishment of an evening reading-room; I think that would open the Museum to many persons who are quite precluded from it at present, persons who would make a very good use of it, not only for themselves, but for the public; and that view has been supported by some petitions, especially a petition from schoolmasters, already presented to The House, praying for extension of hours. The second respect in which it appears to me that the facilities might be increased, would be by a better provision for furnishing to the Museum, foreign literature regularly, and a better provision for collecting all the works of English authors. With respect to foreign books, it should not be done merely on the casual mention of a particular work, but it should be done, I conceive, as a matter of course. The third respect, in which I would suggest that the facilities might be increased, is with reference to catalogues; I think it would be a great convenience, if a classed catalogue were immediately furnished to the reading-room, to such an extent as the progress already made in the work which was described to the Committee by the last witness, will permit of, together with an alphabetical index of the authors' names.

4753. It would be more useful than the alphabetical catalogue?—In my opinion it would be far more useful; I have lost many days for want of such a catalogue. It appears to me that it would be very convenient when the classed

catalogue

catalogue has been completed, if the yearly addenda lists were published for sale, because then any reader would be able to keep pace with the collection, as to his knowledge of its contents, and would find it very easy of reference, provided the classed catalogue itself were also purchaseable in separate faculties, thereby meeting the wants of different classes of readers.

4754. Do you find the reading-room sufficiently spacious for the numbers frequenting it?—At present it is not; but, I believe, the present reading-room is not intended to be a permanent one. It is exceedingly ill ventilated and warmed, and I remember that this defect has occasioned a remark by Mr. Von Raumer, the celebrated German historian, in his book on England, in which he complains of it very strongly. I have myself found the same inconvenience repeatedly. I may mention that another improvement would be, the attendance of a librarian, or assistant librarian, in the reading room, according to the established regulation some years ago. Every one who has frequented the reading-room will bear testimony to the courtesy and attention of the officer at present attending it in chief, but as he is not expected to be a person of literary attainments, he is, of course, not able to give much assistance in matters of research of any kind. What he is able to do, he does very willingly, but assistance of a literary nature is not expected of him; and although I do not doubt the willingness of the librarians to give their assistance upon all occasions, they are not so accessible as if one of them were present in the room.

4755. Lord *Stanley.*] Does not it appear to you, that it would be a great waste of the time of a man of literary attainments, if he were kept constantly waiting in the reading-room, in order to be close at hand when applied to by any casual reader, and that any references which it may be necessary to make, are not equally well made by their being in the immediate neighbourhood, where they are not distracted from their own pursuits?—I think I can say, that at present desirable reference to the librarian is not equally well attained; not only is there a feeling of unwillingness to obtrude, when you know that important labours may be going on which interruption may injure, but there is generally much delay about it; there is not that readiness of access which you would have if the librarians or assistants were, by turns, in the reading-room, according to the former practice.

4756. Would you not consider it rather below the situation of a gentleman of sufficient eminence to fill the situation of librarian, if he were compelled to give attendance in the reading-room?—I do not think it should be so considered; it is a frequent practice on the Continent, and it was so in the Museum itself formerly.

4757. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have referred to the catalogue of printed books. Have you had occasion to consult the catalogue of manuscripts?—I have frequently; the difficulty of search there is still greater, because, besides a great number of MSS. yet uncatalogued, there are many volumes of catalogues that have no indices of any sort, and of course, certainty as to there being manuscripts in the Museum on any particular subject cannot be obtained, unless you consent to sacrifice many weeks' labour; it may, therefore, be said, that there are at present no means of attaining any certain knowledge of what the manuscript stores of the British Museum afford upon any given subject.

4758. Can you give any instance of difficulties that you have had to contend with from the want of catalogues of the manuscripts?—No particular instance occurs to me at the moment. I have lost a great deal of time from the difficulty of search, but that is a thing of every day occurrence. In respect of the deficiencies of books, I wish to put in a list, to which I before alluded, as to the books due under the Copyright Act. I have taken works published between December 1834 and July 1835, whose author's names come under the first three letters of the alphabet, and within those limitations, I find 48 such works wanting in the Museum.

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2 June 1836.

[*The Witness delivered in the same, as follows* :]

LIST V.

EXAMPLES (A. to C.) of Works Published in London between December 8, 1824, and June 8, 1835, due under the Copyright Act; not in the Library of the British Museum in October 1835.

This List does not include Novels.

*Albrechtsberger, Theoretical Works, translated by Merrick, 2 vols. 8vo.
*Alexander, J. E, Sketches in Portugal, 8vo.
*Anderson, R., Discourses on Commerce. 12mo.
*Anecdota Græca Oxoniensa. Edit. Cramer. vol. 1.
*Aitken. Sermons and Lectures. 8vo.
*Adams on Care of Oil Paintings. small 8vo.
*Ansell. Treatise on Friendly Societies. 8vo.
*Arnott. Bibliopega, 18mo.
*Ashe on the Book of Revelations. 12mo.
*Allen, Lieut. W. Views in Ascension Island. imp. 8vo.
*Abdy. Residence &c. in North America. 3 vols.
*Bowles, W. L., and Nichols, J. Antiquities of Lacock Abbey, Wilts.

March.

*Bean. Atlas of Classical Geography. royal 8vo.
*Bourgery. Minor Surgery. (tr. from Fr.) 8vo.

April.

*Baines, Edward, History of Cotton Manufacture.
*Beattie. Switzerland Illustrated. 4to.
*Burnett. Outlines of Botany, 2 vols. 8vo.

May.

*Barbaconi. Compendious Literary History of Italy.
*Barrow. Visit to Ireland. 8vo.
*Bessel. New method of Lunar Distances, 8vo.
*Bostock. Sketch of the History of Medicine.
*Boteler. Voyage of Discovery to Africa. 2 vols. 8vo.
*Bury, Lady C. Journal of the Heart. 2 vols. 8vo.

June.

*Barlow. Experiments on Malleable Iron.
*Badcock, Lieut. Col. Journal in Spain and Portugal. 8vo.
*Bennet, Solomon. Treatise on the Hebrew Language. 4to.
*Breton. Tour in Norway, 8vo.
*Bellchambers. Biographical Dictionary. 4 vols.
*Beckford, William. Excursion to Alcobaça, &c.
*Bolton, George. Practice of Criminal Courts, &c.
*Butler, Mrs. Journal in America. 2 vols.
*Brougham, Henry. Natural Theology.

January.

*Cooke. Events in the South of France. 8vo.
*Copley. Law of Landlord and Tenant. 12mo.
*Crofton. Upholsterer's Companion. 4to.

February.

*Child, Mrs. Oasis. 12mo.
*Child, Mrs. Appeal in favour of American Indians. 12mo.
*Cadell. Campaigns of the 28th Regiment. 8vo.
*Clarke, C. C. Riches of Chance. 2 vols. 8vo.

March.

*Costello, Miss. Specimens of Early French Poets. 3 vols.
*Cockburn. Corporations of England and Wales.

April.

*Coleridge, S. T. Table Talk. 2 vols. 12mo.
*Colton, C. C. Modern Antiquity and other Poems.
*Collier, J. P. New Facts respecting Life of Shakspeare.

May.

*Calder. Memoirs of Simon Episcopius. 8vo.
*Cary, H. Testimonies of the Fathers, &c. 8vo.
*Clarke, James. Treatise on Consumption. 8vo.
*Clarke, E. W. Twelve Sermons to Labourers, 8vo.

4759. Lord *Stanley.*] What is the nature of those works?—They are general works published in London, whose authors names extend from A to C. I am quite aware that there will be some uncertainty as to the correctness of that list, because it may be that some of those works were in the Museum, but were not catalogued; I have however carefully examined the catalogues, and as far as they go, I believe it to be a correct list; there may be also this other difficulty, that the alphabetical lists for the years 1834 and 1835, were not then and are not now in the reading-room, so that no omissions in the alphabetical catalogue can be supplied from them. Those yearly lists at present extend only to 1833; those for 1834 and 1835 are wanting.

4760. How do you propose to obviate those difficulties?—It appears to me to be very clear now, that there is little probability indeed of the law being so executed and so complied with, as to furnish the Museum regularly with English books; it seems, therefore, that an alteration of the law is imperatively called for.

4761. Have you ever had occasion to refer to coins and medals in any historical pursuits?—I have had occasion to do so. I had occasion to do so, for instance, in a matter of French history, about three months ago. I have met with every attention on the part of the keeper in that department, but very great difficulty from the want of any sufficient catalogue at all applying to the particular matter I was in search of on that occasion; reference was made by the keeper of that department to two or three printed works not connected with the Museum in any way, and not being found in those works, it was inferred that they were not in the Museum, although it was not certain whether they were there or not. In so large a collection of course the memory

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of the keeper alone could not answer the question. I would also observe with respect to the department of prints, that considerable difficulty has occurred to persons having occasion to refer to them, on account I conceive of the present departmental arrangements. During the long illness of Mr. Ottley, who is recently deceased, it was exceedingly uncertain whether you could obtain admission or not to the print-room, and on obtaining admission, you were frequently obliged to depart without obtaining what you wanted.

4762. You are aware that Mr. Ottley was absent on account of ill health?—Yes; and I believe that at no time was neglect of duty chargeable on him personally; but it appears to me that if there had been proper assistance in that department, the absence of the superior officer would not have occasioned inconvenience to persons desirous to examine the prints. With reference to the library, I would also mention to the Committee, that if some better arrangements were made with respect to Parliamentary Papers, a great increase of usefulness would be attained. The Sessional Papers for 1834 were not received at the Museum till December 1835, and then they were not perfect, so that some 15 months had elapsed after the publication of many of the papers of that Session, before they were received at the Museum.

4763. Can you state in what respect they were imperfect?—I think four volumes were wanting.

4764. Do you know anything of the classed catalogue of the library at Dresden?—I have no personal knowledge of it; but I have a knowledge of it from a German book which I hold in my hand; it is intituled "Merkwürdigkeiten Dresden's." It is a sort of guide book to the institutions and curiosities of Dresden.

4765. By whom is it published?—The account relating to the library I believe to be furnished by one of its officers. It contains a detailed account of the mode of classification pursued there. I call the attention of the Committee to it, because the Dresden Return, in the Appendix to the last year's Report, is very short and imperfect. If the Committee will allow me, I will put in a translation of the detail of classification. [*The Witness delivered in the same. See* Appendix.] In further illustration of what appears to me very important—the deficiency of foreign literature in the British Museum—I have taken a list of the German works referred to by Mr. Connop Thirlwall in the first volume of his History of Greece, a book of very high value, and I have marked those which are in the British Museum, and those which are not there; that I will also put in.

[*The Witness delivered in the same:*]

EXAMPLES of DEFICIENCIES of BOOKS in the Library of the British Museum, from an Examination of the Catalogues in October 1835.

LIST VI.

List of the Works of *German* Historians, &c. referred to as authorities by Mr. Connop Thirlwall in the first Volume of his History of Greece, distinguishing those which are to be found in the Library of the British Museum; in further exemplification of its Deficiencies in *German* Literature.

The asterisks distinguish works wanting, as before.

A. Boeckh. Corpus Inscr. Gr.
* - —— - Ueber Pindar.
*Bohlen. Das alte Indien.
*Boettiger. Kunst-Mythologie.
Buttmann. Mythologus.
* - — - Ueber Alenadœ Myth.
*Goettingen. Gelehrten Anzeiger.
*Gerhard. Grundz. der Archaeologie; in.
*Hypoboreische Roemische Studien.
*Huellmann. Anfange der Gr. Geschichte.
* - — - Staatrecht des Alterthums.
*Hug. Erfindung der Buchstabenschrift.
*Hermann. Wiener Jahrbucher.
* - — - Lehrbuch der Gr. Staatsalterthumer.
* - — - & Creuser, Briefe ueber Homer, &c.
Hammer. Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches.
Herder. Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte.
Heyne ueber Virgil.
*Hermes. XXV.
*Hoff. Geschichte der Veraenderungen, &c.
*Hoeck. Kreta.
Hirt. Geschichte der Baukunst bei der Alten.
- — - Bildenden Kuenste, &c.
Ideler. Handbuch der Chronologie.
*Jahn. Jahrbucher fuer Philologie.
*Kortuen. Hellenische Staatsverfassungen.
* — - Wesen & Schicksal, &c. in Archiv. v. Schlosser.
*Kreuser. Der Hellener Priesterstaat.
* —— Meletemata.
* — Vorfragen ueber Homeros.
—— Homerische Rhapsoden.
*Kruse. Hellas.
Mueller, K. O. Etrusker.
* - — - Oeginetica.
* - — - Dorians.†

† Of this work there is an English translation.

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*Mueller, K. O. Orchomenos.
* - — - Archaeologie der Kunst.
*Manso. Sparta.
Neumann. Ueber Aristotle.
*Nitzsch. De Historia Homer.
Niebuhr. Kleine Schriften.
- — - Roemische Geschichte.
Plass. Geschichte Griechenlands.
Rheinischer Museum.
Ruckle v. Lilienstern. Ueber das Homerische Ithaka.
Schlosser. Archiv.
- — - Universalgesch. Uebersicht.
Stuhr. Untergang, &c.
Tittmann. Darstellung der Griech. Staatsverfassungen.
Thiersch, F. Munich Denkschriften.
- — - Epochen der bildenden Kunse.
Ukert. Geographie der Griechen & Roemer.
*Voeckler. Ueber Homers Geographie.
*Wachsmuth. Hellenische Alterthumskunde.
*Weickert. Ueber Apollonius von Rhodus.
*Wolf.
*Welcker. Theognis.
* - — - Ueber ein Kritische Colonie in Theben.

The accuracy of my statement respecting some German authors having been questioned, perhaps I may be allowed to mention one or two others which I have found to be deficient since making that statement. I have in myhand a list of 14 works of Frederick Schlegel, one of the most distinguished Germans of the present age. In the British Museum I find only four of his works; one of the four being a translation merely. I have also a list of the works of Frederick Von Raumer, the historian; of them there are 14, and only two in the British Museum.

4766. Have you anything else that you wish to mention?—There is one thing more I would wish to mention, as the Committee have to consider the possible means of improving the Museum, and extending its usefulness in general. It has reference to the department of MSS. Sometime ago it was suggested by a highly respected nobleman, who is now deceased, Lord Dover, that it might be advisable to remove certain public documents which have ceased to be of any public value, except in an historical point of view, from some of the repositories in which they are preserved to the British Museum. I beg to request the attention of the Committee to that suggestion; there are some manuscripts in the British Museum which are imperfect from the want of other manuscripts which are to be found in record repositories not accessible to the public in the same way as the British Museum. The correspondence of Wolsey, for instance, is partly in the Museum, and partly in some record depository. In the State Paper Office there are many manuscripts invaluable as historical materials, as State Papers now without any value at all, to which the suggestion would apply most strongly. If such manuscripts were brought together in the British Museum, a great service would be rendered to the public.

4766*. *Chairman.*] Have you any further observations to offer?—With reference to the printed books, I believe the three points already enumerated, viz. extension of hours and provision of evening reading-room; publication in faculties of a general classed catalogue of the whole collection; and better supply of foreign literature; together with a revision of the clause in the Copyright Act, will embrace the chief improvements to be desired. I think it would contribute to the security of the books if, in the new buildings, provision were made of a distinct room in which to deposit books retained in use by the readers, instead of allowing them to remain in the reading-rooms as at present. I would add that I think the establishment of one or more additional libraries in the Metropolis a subject highly deserving the consideration of the Committee. There exist more than one endowed foundation, such as that of Archbishop Tennison's Library, in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which might be made the basis of such branch libraries; and I think that such a disposition of the duplicates of the British Museum as would aid this object, would be far more advantageous to the public, than the continuance of the present practice of selling them. With reference to the manuscripts, I think it desirable that in addition to a general classed catalogue, the importance of which was so much and deservedly insisted on by former witnesses, there should be published separately a more fully descriptive catalogue of that portion of them which relate to English history; it might be such a catalogue as was suggested by Mr. Planta in 1801, for the public records in the Museum. With reference to the present department of antiquities, I think a subdivision of it would increase its usefulness, and that the marbles, prints and coins, should each have a separate and responsible keeper; that distinct catalogues of each should be printed for sale, that of the marbles being more descriptive than is that portion

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of the present synopsis devoted to the antiquities, and at least equally so with the catalogues of the sculpture galleries of Munich and Dresden. (See "Verzeichniss der alten und neuen Bildwerke und uebrigen alterthuemer in der Saalen der Kgl. Antikensammlung zu Dresden," 3r Aufl. 1833; and "Beschreibung der Glyptothek Sr. Majestaet des Koenigs Ludwig I. von Bayern; von Leo von Klenze & L. Schorn." Munich, 1833.) It is also highly desirable that selections from the coins and medals should be formed to illustrate history and the progress of the medallic art, and be exhibited openly without restriction.

I would add, with regard to the library, that as next in importance to the capacity of supplying the wants of the inquirer from its own stores, is that of indicating to him where such wants as itself cannot supply may be met; so catalogues of other collections in this country, and elsewhere, especially those of manuscripts, would be highly useful; a catalogue, for instance, of the Cecil Papers, preserved at Hatfield, would be of great value to any one inquiring at the British Museum into the history of the reigns of Elizabeth or of James I., it might sometimes spare him useless labour in a wrong direction, and knowing what he wanted, he might, if the object were important enough, obtain access to those papers. As Lord Salisbury permitted a catalogue to be made for the Commissioners on the Public Records, he would no doubt, if applied to, permit one to be made for the British Museum; and so with regard to the libraries of the Houses of Parliament, &c. Of the curious collection of English Tracts discovered in 1832, and destroyed by the fire of 1835, not even the contents are now known, no duplicate catalogue having been preserved. In the same points of view, I think it would be highly worthy of the Trustees of the British Museum to endeavour to collect information as to the materials for British history, &c. contained in foreign libraries and archives, and that the correspondence so kept up between such institutions and the Museum might reasonably be expected to bring with it other and not less direct advantages, and might facilitate an object so much to be desired as the general and regular interchange of the literary productions of this country and of the Continent. In conclusion, I would beg leave to press on the attention of the Committee, the importance of larger annual grants for the purposes of the British Museum, if those purposes are to be attained on a scale at all commensurate with the wants and with the means of this country.

Martis, 7° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Compton.
Lord Stanley.	Lord Sandon.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. B. Baring.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Antonio Panizzi, Esq., called in; and Examined.

A. Panizzi, Esq.

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4767. Lord *Stanley.*] WHAT situation do you fill in the British Museum?—I was appointed extra assistant-librarian; I am now called additional assistant librarian; it is the same thing.

4768. When were you appointed?—In April or May 1831.

4769. In consequence of a vacancy, or as an additional extra assistant?—In consequence of a vacancy; the place was created long since.

4770. By whom was that vacancy made?—By a Mr. Walter, who retired.

4771. Before that time, had you had opportunities of seeing and knowing the management of several of the foreign libraries?—Not before that time, because I used them only as a student. I have liked bibliography all my life; and when I had the means of collecting books I did so for my own amusement.

4772. Since you have been in the British Museum, and since this Committee has been appointed, have you endeavoured to obtain the most accurate information in your power with regard to the condition of foreign institutions of a similar description?—I have.

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4773. Will you state generally, in the first place, what you consider to be the condition and state of the library of the British Museum; and then as compared with the different foreign libraries with which you have become acquainted; first in regard of extent?—In regard to extent it is a very extensive library, no doubt, absolutely speaking; but as a national establishment for this nation it is very poor; it is by far inferior to the king's library at Paris, even including the magnificent donation made by George the Fourth of the library of his father; but I believe that it stands better in comparison with foreign libraries than is generally said to be the case. There is always some mistake or other about numbers, and it is one of the most difficult things to ascertain. First of all, it seems that librarians are very anxious to make their collections appear better than they are; and I can understand that feeling myself; and then people never make a proper distinction, either in answering or in putting the question, between articles or entries, or works and volumes. The Journal des Savans is one entry and is one work, but it comprises I do not know how many hundred volumes. On the other hand, a single volume of pamphlets may contain 200 entries. I know that this mistake has been committed respecting the Göttingen library, of which so much is said. Even in the printed returns on official authority, it is stated that that library contains 300,000 volumes, and it is no such thing; it is only 200,000; but the articles are about 300,000. That I have taken particular care to verify myself.

4774. Will you have the goodness to state the order in which you would rank numerically the various libraries of Europe, so far as you are enabled to correct those erroneous statements which you say are frequently made?—I believe the king's library at Paris is the finest in the world, and I do not believe it is exaggerated at 700,000 volumes; from what I have seen it is immense. Unfortunately I have not got precise returns from Munich; but I believe that Munich comes the next. A Mr. Schrettinger, who calls himself librarian, chose not only to return no answer to my queries, but he refused it with very bad grace. The library at Copenhagen is also very extensive; it is said to contain about 400,000 volumes, and that of Berlin 320,000. The library at Vienna is a very numerous library, but I think it is not 350,000 volumes of printed books and 16,000 manuscripts, as has been asserted. There is a work recently published on that library by Balbi, who lives at Vienna, and who says that the whole of that collection consists of somewhat under 300,000 volumes, including manuscripts and portfolios of prints. The Dresden library also has been, I think, exaggerated; I think it contains about 250,000 volumes. Besides these I do not think there are any superior to that of the British Museum.

4775. Was there not some exaggeration with regard to the number of volumes in the British Museum?—I think there was at one time.

4776. Now, upon an accurate examination, what is the total number of volumes?—I think about 240,000. Mr. Baber has had them counted about four years ago, and, with the additions made since, I think it comes to about that, exclusive of the manuscripts.

4777. What are the number of manuscripts in the British Museum that are not included in the 240,000?—I believe 23,500 volumes.

4778. Then, in point of manuscripts, it would be superior in number to Vienna?—Yes; of course the number of articles is another thing. In this respect we are also superior to Copenhagen and Berlin, not to speak of Göttingen, which is not remarkable for its number of manuscripts.

4779. Are you personally acquainted with the contents of most of those foreign libraries you have spoken of?—Yes, of some. After I had got an answer to my questions, there were certain points about which I was not very clear, and there were some other points on which I had not thought it delicate to put questions. Then I thought that it would be well to see how the systems worked practically. I have not much time to spare; but I asked leave of the Trustees to have the goodness to give me an exchange of my last vacation in autumn, because then all the libraries on the Continent are shut up, although that of the British Museum is not; and then I united the month's vacation with the holidays at Christmas; and I went to Brussels, Hesse-Cassel, Göttingen, Frankfort and Paris, where I visited particularly the Bibliothèque du Roi, and those de l'Arsenal, de Sainte-Génévieve and de l'Institut. The Bibliothèque Mazarine and that of the Hôtel de Ville I have seen, but I had not time to inquire minutely into the management of them, so that the

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the four first mentioned, particularly the king's, are those that I examined and inquired into more closely than the others.

4780. Comparing the condition of those libraries with reference to the value of the works contained in them, in proportion to their number, in what rank should you consider the British Museum to be?—Very high. The collection of George the Third is so magnificent, not only with respect to the choice of works, but in point of the beauty of the copies, of the value of editions, of the number of large paper and vellum books, and of other typographical rarities, that, in proportion, we stand very well indeed. That collection, moreover, does not contain valueless books. There is a large proportion of very fine ones; the remainder is valuable, but scarcely any that one should not wish to see there.

4781. You would consider the British Museum, taking the two elements of number and the value of the works, to stand as high as any library in Europe?—It is very difficult to answer; as far as I know of those which have not published catalogues of their rarities, Vienna is very remarkable. We can judge that that of Dresden is a very good one, from the Bibliographical Lexicon of the late librarian, Ebert, in which he has put asterisks to the rare books that were in the library; but if you take any library of 240,000 volumes in comparison with that of the Museum, I think that for rarities and modern costly publications the Museum will surpass them all.

4782. Will you specify the libraries in Europe that you consider to be above 240,000 volumes?—I mentioned that of the King, at Paris, the Munich library, then the libraries of Copenhagen, Berlin, Vienna and Dresden; I think those are decidedly so: I know of no other with certainty.

4783. We have heard a great deal about the library at St. Petersburg; are you acquainted with the state and condition of the library at St. Petersburg?—I never could get any information respecting it; the jealousy of that government is such that nobody would take charge of my questions, because they said there would be danger in putting them, and nobody would answer them; I believe there is now a gentleman in this room who recollects the time when it was high treason to speak about it. That library is a monument of the rapacity of the most odious government that can exist. It was originally the library Zaluski, and the Russian government tell the story unblushingly that they went and carried it off from Warsaw in 1795; and from their own account of the manner in which they proceeded there never was such a thing done; they spoiled the books, and lost many. That was the most magnificent collection ever made by a private family. The Russians afterwards made a great scheme of cataloguing it, but they never did much about putting it in order. Lately they robbed the Poles of their libraries again; all the patriots who took any share in the revolution were robbed of their libraries, which were carried to Petersburg. This is what in Russia is called protecting learning. They stole those libraries and put them together, but they never made a catalogue, nor ever rendered them of any use whatever; nobody knows what they contain.

4784. The Committee have been told that it is highly creditable to Russia to have formed so immense a collection within so small a time; would you desire to see the trustees of the British Museum imitate that example?—I think we have reason rather to be proud of our poverty. The French have done the same as the Russians, but they were obliged to disgorge what they had stolen from foreign countries; they have cheated them, however, the Italians more particularly, of many of their books, and they now unblushingly show them, and boast of their fraudulent conduct. I was shown a beautiful copy of the first edition of Eustathius' Comment on Homer, printed at Rome by Blado, in 1542, one of the most magnificent books on vellum I ever saw, although shamefully cut by the Parisian binder; it was shown to me before they knew who I was, and I observed written on the top of the title-page, "Bibliotheca Vaticana, No. ..." I remarked this, adding that I thought they had returned all the books; "Oh, no," I was answered, "we have not given them all back, we have taken good care of that." As to increasing the library by such means, we had much better be without books altogether; but we had still better increase it by legitimate means, in a manner worthy of this nation, which has never been done, and it certainly ought.

4785. Mr. *Hawes.*] You say that the library has not been increased by legitimate means, and that it ought to be done; will you explain that?—I mean to say that I suppose hitherto the House of Commons have never granted money enough to buy books, and the Trustees have never got any money to give to their

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officers to buy with, and that money should now be voted in a liberal manner to supply the deficiencies. If we were to take away from the collection the King's library, and the collection which George the Third gave before that, and then the magnificent collection of Mr. Cracherode, as well as those of Sir William Musgrave, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Richard Colt Hoare and many others, and also all the books received under the Copyright Act; if we were to take away all these books so given, I am satisfied that not one half of the books have been bought nor one-third of the value of the library has been procured with money voted by the nation; the nation has done almost nothing for the library. From 1820 to 1824 it appears, from the returns published in the Appendix to the evidence given last year before this Committee, that Parliament have voted from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year for the purchase of books. In one of those years the small state of Parma in Italy purchased De Rossi's collection of Oriental manuscripts and books for 4,000*l.* The British Museum was founded in 1753; the Brera Library at Milan was founded in 1763, and opened to the public in 1770: it contains 200,000 volumes.

4786. Lord *Stanley.*] Then the Committee are to deduce from your answer that this library, holding a very high place both in numbers, and particularly in value, among the libraries of Europe, has been obtained chiefly by the donations of individuals to the trustees of the British Museum?—Chiefly, I think.

4787. Do you think that that argues great dissatisfaction with the manner in which the trust has been conducted?—No, quite the reverse.

4788. Mr. *Hawes.*] That is to say, that individuals have been found willing to confide their libraries to the care of the Trustees?—Just so.

4789. But considering the Trustees as composed of the highest functionaries of the country and some of the most influential persons in the country, how do you account for the small expenditure on the library of the Museum?—I cannot tell; I know that there have been often objections made to buy on all sides; buying has been suggested, and the Trustees said they could not get the money, and the Treasury said they could not get it from the House of Commons. I do not know whether the House of Commons is not ultimately in fault.

1790. Then it does not appear that the institution has derived any great benefit from very influential persons and high functionaries being placed in the trust?—The institution is one thing, the library is another. There is a return of the extra grants to the British Museum for buying collections in the Appendix just mentioned. I think the amount from 1813 to 1835 is about 80,000*l.* Now what I complain of is, that the library has not had a fair share of it, because it has not had so much as one-seventh of that sum; and without going further back than 1831, the time since which I have been connected with the Museum, if you compare the sums you will see how scantily the library has been supplied with pecuniary assistance by the nation in comparison with the other departments. I have here a statement which I should like to be considered by the Committee. It appears that from Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831 there were 1,063*l.* spent in books; in 1831 to 1832, 1,032*l.*; 1832 to 1833, 1,359*l.*; 1833 to 1834, 1,974*l.*; 1834 to 1835, 1,970*l.* That makes altogether 7,399*l.* But duplicates were sold for 2,043*l.*, and others given to the Royal Society for 450*l.* more. So that Parliament actually spent during those five years 4,905*l.* on the library of printed books, that is not so much as 1,000*l.* a year, when the liberality was carried farther than it was ever dreamt of before. During the same period 7,397*l.* were spent on manuscripts, and moreover this year the manuscripts are to have an extra grant of 2,000*l.*, besides the usual annual grant. The antiquities during the same period have had 9,831*l.*, and then the prints have had 926*l.*; that makes 9,957*l.* Then they have got an extra grant last year, 2,500*l.* for Egyptian collections; and they are going to have 8,000*l.* more for Dutch prints and Etruscan vases. That makes more than 20,000*l.* The natural history have had within 8*l.* or 10*l.* as little as the printed books; but then they are to have an extra grant of 1,500*l.* Thus extra grants and assistance are given to every department except the printed books, and that is the real truth.

4791. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Does not this comparison that you have made show that in the general management of the British Museum there is great liberality?—I have nothing to say to that; I confine myself to the liberality to printed books.

4792. In addition to the collection, would you recommend that the Trustees should purchase libraries, or only individual books or particular works as they come into the market?—Libraries, because if you go on book by book you will never end.

4793. And then sell the duplicates?—No; never sell a duplicate; that has been a great misfortune; a very great misfortune.

4794. Lord *Stanley*.] You have spoken of the comparative value of the British Museum library with regard to rare books only: what is the proportion as it regards the utility of the books compared with foreign libraries?—I think, considering the British Museum to be a national library for research, its utility increases in proportion with the very rare and costly books in preference to modern books; such books as you do not look for either in private collections (except very splendid ones), or not ready to be purchased by individuals whenever they want them. I think that scholars have a right to look for these expensive works to the government of the country. You do not so much want such common books as might be had at any circulating library. The library of Göttingen, referred to as a pattern, is an university library; it is a library for the education of the persons attending the university, and not a national collection, like that of the British Museum. It is not a library for research, as ours ought to be, but a library for education; they ought not, therefore, to be conducted on the same principles. Yet even at Göttingen they buy rarities, as far as their means and as far as their principal object (education) allow them. They have a numerous collection of Aldines, and also many books printed before 1500, of which they think even of printing a catalogue. These are rarities; and I have no doubt that if an Aldine, wanting in their series, was offered, the librarians would very properly give a good sum to secure it. English books are exceedingly dear, yet they buy a great many of them, not so much on account of their particular merit, but because they are expensive. The professors complain sometimes of the librarians that they do not buy common books, as this would save them the expense of buying them themselves; but the librarians do not mind such complaints, and they are perfectly right. The fact is, that the library of the British Museum being the only library for a million and a half of inhabitants, will never be satisfactory to every body, whatever be the expense and care taken to please the public, so long as it is the only one in London. There ought to be at least two public libraries for education, and they ought to be formed on very different principles from those of the library of the British Museum. The principle of collecting useful books for common use ought to prevail in them to a certain extent, for the same reason that it prevails at Göttingen. But this is no reason why the same principle should be adopted in the British Museum. I should be very sorry to see only common and cheap editions there. If the poor student, who does not happen to be connected with a great collector, cannot consult costly books there, how can he see them at all?

4795. Then the Committee are to understand that, in your judgment, it is a very secondary object to keep up the library of the Museum, even if it could be done, with a full supply of all the modern British and foreign works?—I would not say a very secondary object; but if I am to choose, I would say that it is of less importance for the library of the British Museum to have common modern books, than to have rare, ephemeral, voluminous and costly publications, which cannot be found anywhere else, by persons not having access to great private collections. I want a poor student to have the same means of indulging his learned curiosity, of following his rational pursuits, of consulting the same authorities, of fathoming the most intricate inquiry, as the richest man in the kingdom, as far as books go, and I contend that Government is bound to give him the most liberal and unlimited assistance in this respect. I want the library of the British Museum to have books of both descriptions; I want an extra grant for those rare and costly books which we have not, and which cannot be bought but upon opportunities offering themselves. Then the annual grant should be increased for modern books, that is books printed from about the beginning of last century. When Napoleon went to visit the King's library at Paris, which was then the *beau idéal* of a public library, and which had been got together by the unlawful means of which I have been speaking, Mr. Van Praet pleaded hard poverty, and he asked a grant of at least 40,000 *l.* to render the library complete. Napoleon said he should have it, and he actually ordered 5,000 *l.* to be paid on account; the political events which followed stopped the payment of the remainder. Now when you have given three times as much (say 100,000 *l.* in 10 or 12 years), then you will begin to have a library worthy of the British nation, but not if you continue to go on as hitherto.

4796. You, like every other of the officers of the British Museum, have shown a very

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a very laudable desire to promote the interests of the department with which you are connected. As you complain of the small amount that has been voted annually, what amount would you desire to see voted by Parliament for the purpose of seeing your views carried into effect?—First of all I should think it necessary to have a large extra grant to buy books and libraries occasionally whenever they offer themselves.

4797. What do you mean by a large extra grant?—If you grant during 10 successive years, 10,000 *l* a year, that would be something; and then the annual ordinary grant ought to be raised for modern books, from 2,000*l*. to 3,000*l*. a year besides.

4798. That you consider essential for the purpose of putting the library in such a condition as you would desire to see it in?—I should think the very least that could be done for London; I do not know why Paris should have, in its great library only, above three-fifths more books than London has in its only public collection; nor can I understand why the nation should be surpassed by the French in generosity in this respect.

4799. When you have got this additional money, you would require additional space for the library?—Yes.

4800. In what manner would you provide that extra space within the British Museum?—I think that the chief evil of the British Museum is to have too many things together. When it was established, it consisted of three departments, natural history, manuscripts, and printed books. Natural history was then in its infancy; calves with two heads and such things were considered fit to be collected for public instruction and amusement. In later times the department of antiquities has been added. When the British Museum was founded, a public library of printed books amounting to 200,000 volumes, was unknown. The Vienna library in 1789, which was then the largest in the world, consisted of 196,000 volumes. The Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris in 1791, was counted by Mr. Van Praet, and it contained 153,000 volumes; so that even at so late a period, there was no library known containing so much as 200,000 volumes. Now the library is increased beyond this number, and must increase a great deal more to be worthy of the British nation. Natural history has sprung up in a wonderful way during the last 50 years; antiquities have been collected from Athens and other parts of Greece, and placed there; and thus the single institution of the British Museum is now to answer the purposes of the Bibliothèque du Roi, Gallerie du Louvre, Musée d' Histoire Naturelle, and I do not know what else; in fact, every thing; though these are, in Paris, all different institutions more liberally supported than this single one is here. It is not fair to expect that we can go on at all till an alteration takes place. The department of natural history ought to have better assistance and be transferred somewhere else; in which case there would be room enough for books even immediately. I wish to impress upon the Committee the absolute necessity of this separation; no good can ever be done without it.

4801. In short, for the accomplishment of your views, you would desire first an annual grant to the amount of more than 12,000 *l*. a year for the library; next the institution of two or more libraries for the use of the public, with somewhat different views, in London; and thirdly, the removal from the British Museum of the Natural History department, for the purpose of affording extra space for the increased library?—Not only space, but the extra assistance which is requisite. The officers of the Natural History department justly complain that they cannot get enough; and we, with still greater justice, complain that we cannot get enough; and as long as we are together we are likely to get no more, and neither department will thrive. The establishment has become so great, that I believe it cannot be well governed so long as so many collections remain in the same locality. As for what I suggest besides, I cannot see how we can do with less. If something had been done for our library ere this, so much would not be required now; and if something decisive be not done now, the evils will become tenfold. It is not a bit-by-bit assistance we want; the public have a right to expect something worthy of the nation, and I trust that this Committee will see the absolute necessity of recommending something like what I have had the honour to suggest, and not less.

4802. What do you think of the suggestion that has been thrown out, that the affairs of the Museum should be managed by a committee consisting of the principal officers at the head of each department, who should meet together and settle their

their differences?—I should not think that to be a good plan; but I think all the officers, not the principal officers only, ought to be more consulted than they are now.

4803. What has been the annual increase of volumes in the book department the last few years?—Altogether I think between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes.

4804. What is the space at present allotted to the library?—The ground floor of Montague-house, three rooms in the basement, four rooms on the first floor, and part of the reading-rooms. I do not include the King's library. It becomes daily more and more difficult to put up books; I think Mr. Baber has very great difficulty indeed in finding room; and he has told me that if a library were to be bequeathed of 8,000 or 9,000 volumes to be kept together there would be no room to place it.

4805. Are you including the room which is prepared in the new building?—I was speaking of the old.

4806. What will be the effect of the addition of the part of the new buildings which are to be appropriated to the printed books?—I understood from Mr. Baber that what is intended to be so appropriated in the north side of the quadrangle, is to contain only 20,000 volumes more than the old library contains now. If that be the case, of course no addition can be made, because in four or five years the regular influx of books, even going on very slowly, as we have done hitherto, will just fill up that space; and if you begin building now, that building cannot be ready much before that time, consequently you must put a stop to buying books and increasing the library for four or five years; and the public will have to wait for not only that time, but further, till the books are bought, and then till they are put in order; so that the delay will not be one of three or four years, but of 10 or 12.

4807. You are not comparing the facilities of arranging and putting up books in the new library and in the old library?—No.

4808. In the old building it is exceedingly inconvenient, is it not?—It is inconvenient to find room; books cannot be kept so well together as Mr. Baber would wish; he is obliged to put them where he has room.

4809. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Can you mention any particular instances of the Trustees declining to make important purchases that were suggested to them?—Yes; I can mention instances even of single books that they have refused to purchase.

4810. Will you mention it?—One is that of Audubon's work on American birds; I think the case is this. By the Copyright Act we get the letter-press of that work, but we do not get the plates; that is one specimen of the evils inflicted upon us by the Copyright Act, and of its multifarious imperfections. We had the text and not the plates; and the text without the plates is not good for much. The volume of plates was offered, and the Trustees refused buying it. To be sure that was in Mr. Bankes' time, so that things perhaps have changed, but I know that it was the case. Another book offered was an edition of Ariosto, printed in 1532, the last which the poet corrected himself, shortly before his death; consequently, that is the only edition containing the poem according to the author's mind; it is a very rare book, a very costly book. The right hon. Thomas Grenville has a copy on vellum, because he never could get it on paper. Mr. Hanrott had an imperfect copy, but Mr. Heber could never meet with one. The copy offered to the Museum by Messrs. Payne and Foss was the finest I have ever seen; the price asked was 50 *l.*, but I thought they would have given it for 45 *l.*; the Trustees refused buying it; and yet that is the sort of books which they ought to have, because no poor man can afford to buy such a book, and it is not always that book collectors will lend such books, even to those who have the good fortune to be well introduced to them.

4811. Lord *Stanley.*] When was this?—About two or three years ago; those are two instances; I think, moreover, there are libraries which we know exist, and which might be had, but nobody has proposed them to the Trustees, as it is of no use. I thought lately that the opportunity offered of making a good addition to our library; I had the honour to propose that certain steps should be taken to ensure the success of my suggestion; which was, that as there are convents about to be suppressed, or already suppressed, in Spain and Portugal, we should secure some of their libraries. The thing was to be done in a delicate way; I think there must be desirable books there, and I have no doubt there are many that would be easily procured; but nothing was done.

4812. Are you aware what was the ground upon which the Trustees declined to

act upon that occasion?—I am not; I have heard it said that the Trustees wrote a letter to Mr. Baber relating to this matter, but I was never officially acquainted with its contents, which I thought rather strange, the proposal having originated with me.

4813. Are you in possession of any positive information as to there actually being books of this description in the convents in Spain, and to what amount?—That there are books in the convents, and very rare books, there is no doubt whatever. I have no particular information, because the convents have just been dissolved in Spain. As to Portugal, I have seen in the newspapers that they have collected there 390,000 volumes from the libraries of suppressed convents, when nobody dreamt of such a thing in that country. We all know that the Spaniards, just at the time of the great printers, and when the rage for literature was at its height in Italy, became the masters of that country, and imitated the great Italian families in collecting books, patronizing literature, and introducing a taste for it in Spain, chiefly by importing thither the best books they could get from Italy. Spanish noblemen often had books dedicated to them in the time of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second; and many of those books must have passed into the possession of convents in a variety of ways. Those institutions, at a still earlier period, collected with profusion all the earliest printed books relating not only to theology and law, both civil and ecclesiastical, but to ancient literature. We know that from time to time some extraordinarily rare and costly volumes have been coming out of Spain; they have been smuggled away, I do not precisely know how, and many have found their way into the British Museum itself, and are now there.

4814. Was any information actually laid before the Trustees as to the existence of any works which were obtainable by them?—There was no information laid before them; but I thought the Trustees might have collected it if any more were necessary.

4815. Should you say that the present state of Spain afforded great security for persons to make purchases, and to take them away safely if they should be enabled to find such books?—Yes, I should think so, provided persons knew how to do it. I suppose commerce goes on in Spain, and the books would come by the same means as wines and wool.

4816. What the Trustees declined was not the purchase of any works which they were invited to purchase, but they declined to send a rambling commission into Spain for the purpose of hunting out books which might be found in various parts, taking the risk of bringing them away?—I do not know what were the grounds.

4817. Was not that in fact the proposal?—No; it was plain, first of all, that desirable books must be there. It was not a rambling commission. If I hear that the sluices in the Netherlands are open, I am sure that water must be about; and if I want that water I go and fetch it. At the utmost it was running the risk of spending 100 *l.*; but before even spending anything they might have written privately to the ambassador at Madrid, to know whether there were books to be had safely and at a reasonable price; and for aught I know they may have done it; and that is only the postage of a letter.

4818. Of course such a good purchaser as the English Government coming into the market in the present state of Spain would have materially raised the price of anything which they might have wished to purchase, and perhaps have defeated their object?—Probably so; but they need not tell them that they came from the English government: that might have been managed, and it was one of the points about which I myself suggested how important it was to act cautiously. But there are other libraries that might be purchased; there is a library at Florence, of which a catalogue has been sent to the Museum and laid before the Trustees more than two years ago, and a fine collection it is. I never heard that anything has been done to secure it.

4819. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] You have alluded to a copy of Ariosto and some other work. Are you confident that the proposal was brought before the Trustees, and that the subject was taken into consideration?—Certainly; I know that the two books were sent in, and we had an answer from Mr. Forshall on both cases that the purchase was declined.

4820. You do not know the reasons why they were declined?—No.

4821. Do you think there have been other instances of what you would call a similar want of zeal or activity on the part of the Trustees?—I know very little about

about it: Mr. Baber knows about the books that have been proposed, and which they have refused to buy.

4822. Lord *Stanley.*] In your judgment was that copy of Ariosto worth the price asked for it?—Yes, it was sold for 50 pounds or guineas the day after to Lord Vernon; and it would fetch that price now.

4823. In making general additions to the Museum, what mode would you recommend? Would you recommend the purchase of individual books as they might be desired, or the purchase of collections in large masses?—Collections; because we never end if we go on with individual books; the sort of books we are speaking about not being modern books, one must buy them when the opportunity offers, and you must buy collections to secure them. But I would not let any opportunity escape of increasing the library even by the purchase of individual volumes; the library is so poor that we ought to increase it by all means in our power.

4824. For the purchase of collections in that manner you would of course require very large grants occasionally?—Yes. If such an extraordinary grant as I mentioned before of 10,000 *l.* a year for 10 years was invested in the Trustees to be so spent in that way, perhaps one year they would not spend the whole, and another year they might spend for two years together.

4825. You mentioned a collection at Florence; can you form any estimate what the purchase of that collection would have cost?—I have no idea.

4826. Would you have recommended the purchase of that collection as a whole?—Yes, decidedly; and if it is to be purchased now I would recommend it.

4827. You have stated that you would desire that the Trustees should have a sum amounting to 12,000 *l.* anuually, which they might expend more or less in each separate year. Would you think it very desirable that previous to a purchase being made application should not be made to Parliament for the precise sum required for that purchase?—I should think not. Now persons do not offer books because they know we have no money. If it were known that the British Museum have the means of buying either rare books or collections, they would be offered. Lately, when I was at Paris, I was told the Bibliothèque du Roi was going to buy the Catholicon, the second edition, on vellum, which is a very rare book. I said I was very glad; it was immediately added: it is from Germany; and I said no more. The officers of the King's library met, and afterwards I learned they had determined upon buying the book for 2,000 francs. I came home and I went to Messrs. Payne & Foss's shop, and I told them as a novelty that there was this book in the market, and that it was bought by the French library: they said "here is the book." I had been told at Paris that it was from Germany; but the book was in England, and it was never offered to the British Museum, because it was well known it was of no use to make such an offer to us.

4828. In order to carry your object into effect, it would be important not only that a large grant should be made, but that it should not be made at the moment when the books were required?—No; very often collections or books are offered when Parliament is not sitting, and there are sometimes many difficulties in getting grants; if we had that money, of course proper measures should be taken to see that it is spent in a proper way.

4829. Have you any reason to suppose, that if a sum such as you have mentioned were appropriated to the service of the Printed Book department, there would be any negligence on the part of the Trustees in availing themselves of it to its full extent?—No, I hope not.

4830. With the space that has been allotted at present to the library, would it have been possible to augment the library much more rapidly than it has been done?—Certainly not, without the new building, because there is not much room left in the old.

4831. The space is already completely full?—Not completely full, but certainly the increase could not have gone much further.

4832. With regard to catalogues, you are acquainted with several of the foreign libraries; what has generally been the system pursued by them with regard to catalogues, either alphabetical or classed, and in what state are their catalogues?—That is a very important and very comprehensive question; it is the most important question that can be raised connected with a library, and I will try and answer it as well as I can. I have found in general that, in the first place, an attempt has always been made to have an alphabetical catalogue, an inventory of the books, to know what the library contains. Then also attempts have been made, and

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in one case with which I am acquainted, that is at Göttingen, more successfully than anywhere else, to have what is called a classed catalogue; I mean successfully as far as such a thing can be successfully done; but I find, except at Göttingen, that the theory of having good catalogues is much more general than the practice; that everybody speaks about them, but very few have even alphabetical catalogues.

4833. When you speak of alphabetical catalogues, in what sense do you understand it?—I take it to be a list of the books. You must enter the works according to the names of authors, and in the case of anonymous publications, or in the case of transactions of societies, journals, &c. under certain fixed heads, without reference to the subject on which the books are written, but only with reference to the authors, so as to put their names in the list.

4834. In an alphabetical catologue, how full would you require the notice to be of each work; in other words, how much fuller would you make it than a mere index?—The distinction is very great; an index or inventory, or what is generally called a catalogue for sale, requires only to have the name of the author and one word or two to indicate what the work is. Now taking, for instance, the book which happens to stand first in the alphabetical catalogues in the British Museum, both in the King's Library and the Old Library, Abelard's works, in one case it says, "Opera ejus et Heloisæ Abbatissæ conjugis ipsius;" in the other case it says, "Opera," with a preface by so and so, edited by so and so, and containing so and so. I think the saying merely "Opera," is what is generally done in indexes or inventories, or what are called catalogues for sale. I think the other is nearer (but not entirely) the system according to which a good alphabetical catalogue should be made, which ought to convey not only all the information which is on the title-page, and which often may be very scanty, but it ought to state what is the commentator's name, editor's name, or translator's name (if it be a translation), and what has been added to the book by them, whether this information is to be found in the titles or not; if there be any peculiarity in its condition, such, for instance, as containing any other work or works in addition, or as an appendix, that too ought to be noticed. Whatever may interest the bibliographer and literary historian as peculiar in the volume, should not be passed over in silence; these and many other things are required to constitute a good alphabetical catalogue. It is impossible to enter into all details. I know but one good one, which is a pattern of what an alphabetical catalogue ought to be, and that is the catalogue of the Casanate library at Rome, by Audiffredi, who unfortunately died, and the four volumes printed go only to the letter L.

4835. This being your definition of an alphabetical catalogue, can you inform the Committee what is the state of the principal libraries of Europe with reference to the formation of catalogues?—I think at Gottingen it is very good; it might be done and ought to be done much better, but it is good.

4836. Is there any such catalogue at Paris?—No. First of all, the basis of their catalogue is not alphabetical; they carry on a classed catalogue as much as they can, and it is defective to such a degree, that they have not a tolerable catalogue of one-fourth of the library. They have besides some 400,000 titles in slips, on several plans, which they were thinking of rendering available some way or other. It is impossible to do more than they do, but they never will be able to do any permanent real good till the whole system is remodelled, and the catalogues re-made altogether.

4837. There has been no want of liberality in Paris for the increase of the library?—No, between what they bought and what they stole.

4838. A classed catalogue of a library of that extent has not been found practicable or worth while to carry on?—No. It is impossible, in my opinion, to complete the one at Paris whatever be the number of hands put upon it. The system is bad.

4839. What is there at Vienna?—They say they have an alphabetical catalogue; but it is not complete, as I know from persons who have seen it. I think it is not good; but I cannot trust my memory as to the state in which it is; but I would be happy to hand in a copy of the questions which I put myself, and of the answers returned. The Committee may have an idea of the questions I put, as by chance some of the answers have been printed in the Parliamentary Papers, from Vienna itself, as well as from the Hague and Leyden. I never could get an answer to my questions from the last two places; but some way or other those questions have been sent to the Government here with their answers, as if they had been questions sent by our Government to obtain information about foreign libraries.

Those questions are my questions, and those answers are the answers that were to come to me; instead of coming to me, they have been printed about a fortnight ago for the use of this Committee.

4840. From the information that you have, are there any foreign libraries which you consider to have a satisfactory catalogue, either classed or alphabetical?—Not so far as I know.

4841. Do you think that the Göttingen is the best?—The best; but I am not satisfied with that. It does not come up to my notion of perfection, not abstractly speaking, but such as I think can be executed, and such as was, in fact, executed respecting an alphabetical catalogue by Audiffredi.

4842. What is the number of volumes at Göttingen?—200,000 and 300,000 articles.

4843. Is that catalogue alphabetical or classed?—Both.

4844. What time did the formation of that catalogue occupy?—I cannot say; the catalogues were begun by Heyne in 1777, and all the arrears got rid of in about 10 years; but what was the number of titles then I do not know. The volumes are said to have been 60,000 in 1763; nor do I know what assistance Heyne had; I have, however, heard that the expense was considerable, so that the assistance must have been in proportion.

4845. When was it completed?—It can never be completed; it is going on as the library increases; but it is very nearly kept up. Not long since they began excluding from the alphabetical catalogue all the Theses which are defended in the universities, according to the system on the continent, by persons who wish to take academical honours. They found that these titles increased so much the bulk of the catalogue that they determined on excluding them from the alphabetical catalogue, and they can do it in this way. The universities of Germany, the Dutch universities, the Swedish universities, and, I believe, the Danish universities have acceded to a kind of treaty. They have agreed to exchange among themselves all the Theses. The university of Göttingen send theirs to others, and in return all the others send theirs to them. They bind them up together in one volume, and say, for example, Theses of the university of Berlin, for the year 1833; they do not enter them at all in the catalogue; they are put up in volumes; and when any one wants to know anything about the contents of these Theses, he has only to go and ascertain when the Thesis was defended, and he will find in the collection of that year what he wants. But the alphabetical catalogue does not help him there. I think also the transactions of societies are not entered in the alphabetical catalogue. They have found that it was a very difficult matter to catalogue them. I thought the geographical order would be the best on the whole. One of the librarians, who had the kindness to enter into the subject, agreed with me, but said they had not settled that principle; and that proves that they had not entered them in the alphabetical catalogue.

4846. Of course the time, the labour, and the expense of making an alphabetical catalogue as you describe would be greatly increased in proportion to the antiquity and rarity of the works?—Certainly; for instance, generally you find the early printed books have no title-page, and very often there are many things collected together and printed as one work. Often the date is wanting, as well as the place where the book was printed, and to ascertain it takes much time. A book may take a day and more to catalogue it as it ought to be catalogued in a national library.

4847. A great increase of anonymous and pseudonymous works would also increase the labour?—Of course no time and trouble should be spared to find out the names of authors who so concealed themselves.

4848. Then as the British Museum contains a large number of rare and ancient works, and of anonymous and pseudonymous works, you are not to estimate the expense or the time that will be occupied in making a catalogue merely according to the number of volumes, but according to the difficulty of the thing?—Yes; 20,000 volumes of common books may take one year, and the same number of rare books may take three or four years, and even more.

4849. And even with reference to the number of volumes, do you consider that the labour of making an alphabetical catalogue increases only in arithmetical proportion?—No.

4850. For example, a library of 240,000 volumes will take much more than three times the time that would be occupied by one of 80,000 volumes?—Decidedly so; the more it grows larger the more you have those researches extending; you have the same thing coming over again, and you do not always

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recollect what you have already done, and are obliged to find out the same information over again. Take, for instance, a book without date and printer's name; you have seen that type before, or you imagine that you have seen the type before, but you do not know where. To find that out is a matter of great trouble in a large library. The same thing does not happen in a small collection. Much more might be said on the subject.

4851. Supposing every thing was to be begun *de novo*, and that you had no materials to work upon, can you estimate the time and expense which would be occupied by an alphabetical catalogue of the works of the British Museum, to be done in such manner as you would consider creditable to a national establishment? —I do not think I can at this moment; but this point has been a matter of consideration with the officers, and at one time the Trustees, about two years ago, directed Mr. Baber to give in a plan for an alphabetical catalogue. Mr. Baber thought the thing so important that he liked better to have the opinion of Mr. Cary and myself. We arranged this way. Each of us drew up a plan; then we met in Mr. Baber's room, and we each read what we had written. Of course in four-fifths of that plan we all agreed; there were a few things in which we did not agree; then we discussed them, and one gave up his opinion one way, and another another, or he got satisfied, and finally Mr. Baber drew up a plan, which he sent to the Trustees, in which we all concurred, and which, in my humble opinion, is as good a plan for an alphabetical catalogue as could be made; and if the Committee will call for that paper (I suppose there is no objection on the part of the Trustees to produce it), they will see that the officers did what they could, and suggested what they thought right.

4852. Do you consider it right that an alphabetical catalogue should take precedence of a classed catalogue?—No doubt of it.

4853. You consider that to be of essential importance?—Certainly.

4854. Are you of opinion that it is desirable or practicable to carry on the operations of making an alphabetical catalogue and a classed catalogue at the same time and under the same superintendence?—I think there are great difficulties; it might be done, but not so well and not under the same superintendence altogether. I understand the question to refer to drawing up the two catalogues of arrears, not to keeping them up afterwards.

4855. Supposing you had the entire control and management of making a catalogue for the British Museum, which should include an alphabetical catalogue and a classed catalogue, and that the option were given to you, both with reference to the speed and to the manner in which it would be effected, either of beginning with one in the first instance, and from that forming the other, or of undertaking the two, and carrying on the two simultaneously, which course would you adopt? —I would first make the alphabetical catalogue; but I must say, candidly, that I have a great objection to what are called classed catalogues. I think it is impossible to make a good one; I never heard of any. I never heard of two men agreeing on the plan of a classed catalogue. The greatest men of all countries have all talked about classed catalogues as a matter of theory. If you look at the plan of the St. Petersburg library, it looks one of the finest things that can be seen. Dr. Olinthus Gregory (who has said that he never knew anything practically about a library) has given you a plan in which he has only forgotten the vegetable kingdom altogether; but however there is his plan. The British Museum has a plan, Mr. Horne's plan, which is one of the best I have seen. The worst of all is the plan I have been obliged to adopt for the Royal Society of London, which will beat anything for absurdity. Scientific men have obliged me to adopt a plan which does not deserve the name of a plan of a classed catalogue. So that people must first of all agree on what is a classed catalogue. As to science particularly, it is impossible to have classed catalogues scientifically made at present. For scientific purposes particularly, classed catalogues 40 or 50 years old, on a scientific plan, cannot possibly be now of use, because the changes which have taken place in mineralogy, in botany, and in all natural sciences are such that you must be reclassing every day. Take chemistry from the time of Boerhaave: it was the system of Boerhaave which prevailed when Heyne began the Göttingen classed catalogue. Then Lavoisier made a revolution in that science; then, after the French school, Davy, Dalton and Berzelius have made another; and Volta discovered, or rather caused immense progress to be made in galvanism; magnetism is now successfully investigated, and who knows what further changes it may produce in this same class, chemistry? As soon as a classed catalogue of chemical

chemical books is completed, you must begin a new one, to keep pace with the progress of the sciences. Not one of those who speak of a classed catalogue, scientifically arranged, if they would honestly confess it, ever used one. The first thing they used was an index of authors at the end of such a catalogue. If you take the best classed catalogue of this sort that has almost ever been made, Dryander's catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, I challenge anybody, but a very clever botanist or a very clever mineralogist or zoologist, to use it. It is not made for the student; a man that is already a very good botanist, or mineralogist, or zoologist will consult it, but a man that does not know thoroughly those sciences is bewildered; he will use the list of the names at the end, and from that go to the classes.

4856. Then you are clear in your judgment, having had considerable experience and acquaintance with the different libraries of Europe, that an alphabetical catalogue is infinitely more important, as a primary object, than a classed catalogue?—Yes.

4857. You think, therefore, that the labours of the establishment of the British Museum ought to be directed first to a good alphabetical catalogue?—Certainly.

4858. Supposing that the principle of a classed catalogue were agreed upon, what proportion of the labour would afterwards have to be encountered in classing, after you had an alphabetical catalogue?—If the slips be well written, it would not require much alteration to class them; but I have a great objection to classed catalogues. The thing which is requisite is a good index of matters to an alphabetical catalogue. An index of matters to an alphabetical catalogue is a much more useful thing than a classed catalogue; it is more easily done, and it can be carried on at the same time with the alphabetical catalogue; because when you have, say 50,000 or 60,000 titles already catalogued, there is no objection to begin indexing those. If, however, people insist upon having a classed catalogue, they may have it afterwards; even that may be of some use, but of comparatively little use after an alphabetical catalogue and a good index of subjects to it. I stated all these reasons in a privately printed report to the council of the Royal Society of London, when I tried to make them give up that absurd plan of theirs. I am sure they never understood what I meant by such an index. They would have their classed catalogue, in which pneumatics and chemistry are in the same class, and canal navigation with astronomy together in another. This is their scientific arrangement and classification.

4859. This is a catalogue which you are at present engaged in carrying into effect under the scientific directors of the Royal Society?—Yes, unfortunately for me.

4860. Will you state to the Committee what have been the recent steps taken by the Trustees of the British Museum with regard to the catalogue?—After Mr. Baber had given in the plan which I mentioned before, for some reason unknown to us, the officers of the library of printed books, it was not adopted, and another plan was substituted, something like it, the Trustees said; but I do not think it was like it at all, and at the time I thought it was wrong. I had occasion to speak to a Trustee about it, and he asked me whether I would state my objections to the Trustees themselves, and I said yes. When they met I was called in, and stated my reasons for objecting, and then I went out of the room. I heard they were going to embody in the minutes what I had said. I said to Mr. Forshall, that I knew better myself what I meant to say, and that I would write to him a note. I did so, pointing out what appeared to me to be the serious inconveniences attached to the plan adopted by the Trustees instead of Mr. Baber's plan. However, their resolution was adhered to. Lately, when I was in Germany, I heard that they had asked Mr. Baber for a plan once more, and I understand he has sent one in; but at the same time he suggested whether it would not be better to ask the opinion of all the officers of the department. This was done; and then I sent in a report, stating what I thought in general about catalogues of all sorts, and entered upon the whole question. In this paper there is everything that I can say upon the subject, and I beg to refer the Committee to it, and shall be happy to give any further explanation if it be produced.

4861. At the present moment it is the intention of the Trustees, is it not, to have an alphabetical catalogue completed before a classed catalogue is attempted?—I suppose so; but I do not know what their intention is.

4862. Upon what are the officers of the department now employed?—Now we are doing another thing. The readers complained much of the old catalogue, and

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they were right, particularly on two accounts; first, by being interleaved and printed on one side, the printing being so much closer than the interleaved part, the alphabetical order was attended to at first, but the transcribers could not keep pace on the interleaved part with the printed part, and the entries got out of alphabetical order: the other was, that it was worn and torn in several parts by use. Mr. Baber suggested to have a copy of it fairly made out, with plenty of room for additions, and the alphabetical order preserved, by putting a very valuable person we have (Mr. Grabham) to look over it, and to set it right whenever it was out of the alphabet. This was approved of by the Trustees, and it was ordered to be done with a further view that in a year or two, when the new library is ready, the references to the new places be added in a column left for the purpose, so that the reading-room should not be interfered with, but that the changing of the library from the old to the new building should go on at the same time, and the new references put on the catalogue at the moment that the books were placed in their new presses, so as to have all in order at all times. When the question was mentioned again about an alphabetical catalogue, the Trustees had the kindness to ask my opinion: I said that I was for a good alphabetical catalogue, and I mentioned as a pattern the Casanate catalogue, and that by Hyde of the Bodleian, which is not, however, so good as the former; that, I said, would take a great deal of time to do. Then they asked what could be done now to stop the complaints against the old catalogue; I suggested that this new transcript should be copied again, and this second copy on smaller paper, for the convenience of the readers, should be put in the reading-room, and that that ought to satisfy the readers for some time; and then during the use of that catalogue a new one should be made on a plan worthy of our institution. The Trustees approved of this suggestion, and they ordered immediately that the transcript should be continued, and that a new transcript should be made for the reading-room. But before transcribing it the second time, it is necessary to read the first transcript, to correct the most important errors in the original old catalogue, and next to correct the clerical errors in the copies themselves. This I was particularly directed to do; but as that operation takes much time, I said to the Trustees that that would *pro tanto* retard the sending into the reading-room the new copy. However that is a thing which is done now as well as we can.

4863. Then the operation which is going on now, is not only an additional convenience afforded in a very short time to the reader, but at the same time the operation of correcting and revising the catalogue is going on?—To a certain extent. If we were to enter into the general correction it would take more time than it would be necessary to give to it; it would be tantamount to a remaking of that catalogue. It is to be considered a provisional thing, but certainly very good in comparison, and as much as can be done for the readers under present circumstances. We are aware of the deficiencies; but the readers must consider that this is the only institution in Europe in which they have catalogues at hand; in all other places the catalogues are kept by the librarians, and it is a matter of favour to have them; sometimes they are denied. At Göttingen, for instance, it is a favour which the librarians grant to let you see the catalogue, but here it is a matter of right; people go into the reading-room and look out for a book, and they ask for it, and it is brought to them; if not, a reason must be assigned. As they have this immense advantage, they must have a little patience till we can make a better catalogue, but there is no possibility of doing more now.

4864. Can you state what number of titles can be upon an average gone through in a day in forming an alphabetical catalogue?—Fifty or 60 in six hours; I thought 60 or 70, but I have learnt at the Royal Society, where I worked by the number of titles, that I could scarcely do 50 in five hours, on an average.

4865. Mr. *Hawes.*] What assistance had you?—None whatever.

4866. Lord *Sandon.*] Those are full titles?—Yes; done as well as I can according to my contract, and much better than the society deserve; but not so well as I should wish the catalogue of the Museum to be compiled.

4867. Lord *Stanley.*] Had you any assistance in taking down the books?—Yes, I had manual assistance.

4868. If you are to go through every title, making the comparison yourself, what assistance could be afforded you beyond that of taking down the books?—In that report of Mr. Baber's, that very subject has been considered. It was suggested that one of the great evils of an alphabetical catalogue is the want of consistency in many things: in one case to give information in full; in another case, not

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to give it so full; in one case to enter a book under the title of the person, in another, under his family name; in another case, particularly in the French names, to enter the "Las" and the "Des," which is a most difficult thing, in different ways; I never knew anybody that did it all one way. To obviate these and many more inconsistencies, it was thought necessary to have one person only superintending the work; and it was thought so also, because it was requisite to have somebody clearly responsible, that the Trustees should know on whom to lay their hands, and the public the blame, if the work was not properly executed. For these reasons likewise, it was thought that an officer of the Museum ought to be that responsible person, and not a stranger; because if the officers are not fit to superintend the catalogue better than a stranger, they ought not to be there. It was further considered that three young gentlemen of good education should catalogue the books; a German particularly for the German and northern languages, another gentleman for the classical literature, and another for the languages spoken south of Europe, and English for all; and that then all the titles should be revised by the superintending officer. The work should be carried on in a room where all sit together with the books before them. There is a quantity of titles which would be plain sailing, where there could not be any difficulty; then there would be a title where some uncertainty would exist. That would be considered, and a principle fixed, a kind of precedent established, and that precedent should be strictly adhered to in every case; because it is better, if even in time it should turn out that the precedent is not the best that could be chosen, to stick to it, than to act sometimes one way, sometimes another.

4869. Each of those gentlemen would be able to do about 50 titles a day?—About that number; then the revisor would be able to keep up with them. We thought that the officer could not look over more than the work of three. We also thought that after two or three years, by working together, by becoming more acquainted with their work, and by a great number of precedents being established, possibly a fourth might be added, but that was matter of great doubt.

4870. You said just now that there was no other library in Europe in which the possession of the catalogue by the general reader was a matter of right; that in some it was a matter of favour, and in many it was denied. Generally speaking, is there any public institution where such facilities are given to the public, as in the reading-room of the British Museum?—Certainly not; there is nothing to be compared with it, both for the time during which the library is opened, and for facilities of every kind.

4871. You say that from a knowledge of the practice pursued in other institutions?—Yes, from what I have seen when I have presented myself without being known in foreign libraries, and from friends who have been reading in foreign countries.

4872. Have you heard any complaints in the reading-room of the British Museum?—Yes; there will always be people that complain.

4873. Are the people that make complaints generally people of the best information and the highest class of students?—Certainly not; if the Committee will ask Mr. Hallam (I quote him as being a gentleman well known, who has frequented the reading-room for above 20 years), they will be told there is no just cause of complaint. I understand that Dr. Wiseman, a Catholic gentleman from Rome, very well known, went spontaneously to Mr. Baber and thanked him for the attentions he had received, and he said that our reading-room was the best reading room he ever was in, and I believe it is; we do all we can, but finding fault is a very easy thing, and perfection cannot be expected.

4874. For present information, is there any difficulty in ascertaining both the existence and the place of any work which a reader may desire to consult?—Certainly none, for the place or existence of a work when the reader gives us correctly the title of the book he wants. The system of references as to the locality of the books, is better in the British Museum than in any place I know. As for ascertaining whether in the library there is a particular book on a particular subject, whose author's name is not known, as we have not a classed catalogue or an index of matters, that information cannot be got so well as if we had an index of matters, but it can be easily supplied with a little patience. First of all there are what are called *libraries*, viz. printed catalogues of all books written on special sciences; for instance, mathematics, history, and so on. A gentleman has only to turn to one of these catalogues, and on finding the book that he wants to consult, he refers to our alphabetical catalogue and sees whether

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we have it, and if so he gets it immediately. Then there are such general works as Watt's Bibliotheca, which is an alphabetical catalogue with an index of matters, and there is no classing there. Watt is used very much, because it has an index of matters. If it were a classed catalogue, readers in general would leave it alone; but being an alphabetical catalogue with an index, they use it freely, and find the books they want on a given subject, and then they go to the catalogue of the Museum and ask for such as we have. Then again they consult works written on the subject on which they are engaged, and those refer them to others. Finally, the librarians do all they can to give all the information that they have; and we have had many gentlemen who have acknowledged their obligations for our assistance in this respect.

4875. Will you state what improvement has been recently adopted in the new transcript with regard to reference?—In the catalogue of the British Museum, the one which we keep for the use of the library, there are certain references given, or symbols, to know exactly where to find a book. In the reading-room catalogue those symbols were not put; I thought, and Mr. Baber thought also, that it would be an evident improvement to have in the catalogue for the reading-room the same references as in the catalogue of the library, because the reader would have only to copy the title of the book as well as the reference, and instead of his ticket going to one of our men, who is obliged to look over the catalogue inside to put the reference, the attendant would go direct with that ticket to the place where the book is, and carry it to the reading-room immediately. It would be an economy of time for the readers, consequently an economy of time for our men, and consequently a saving of expense in the number of men. But there are other advantages attending this system. Often the readers come to ask for a book which was never printed, or which, if printed, is not in the library, or they write down the title as they have seen it elsewhere, not correctly quoted, and give it to one of the attendants. The attendant begins to look over all the catalogues, and cannot find the book; he is afraid of being in the wrong; he loses a great deal of time, and the consequence is that all the readers who have written correct tickets are kept waiting by the fault of him who has written an incorrect one. By the new system, a person will be obliged to look in the catalogue in order to put down the reference; he will therefore ascertain whether we have the book or not, and not give us useless trouble, and to the injury of other readers. Having given that reference, if it be wrong it may be wrong, because it is incorrectly put, and then we must answer for it; but if it be the fault of the reader, although I could find the book, I would, on principle, return the ticket, because all the other readers are inconvenienced by the carelessness of this one, and the returning the ticket would be the best mode of ensuring attention. By this means we shall save much time and remove much of the inconvenience now complained of by the readers.

4876. Can you state what the average number of books asked for in the course of a day is?—I believe about 500.

4877. Lord *Sandon.*] Do you happen to be in possession of any information as to the number of readers in any foreign library?—Yes, it is one of the questions I have put, and to which I have received an answer from several quarters.

4878. And the number of volumes asked for in the course of a day?—Yes; these are the questions (*producing the same*).

4879. Have you compared the questions you put with those that were put by the order of the Committee through the Government?—I confined myself to printed books; I asked for nothing else; and my questions are quite a different sort of thing.

4880. Then by means of the answers to these questions you have quite different information to communicate to the Committee from that which has been furnished through the means of the government?—Certainly.

4881. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have stated that from time to time various offers have been made to the Trustees of libraries or of rare and scarce books, and that sometimes they have been refused. In the case of an offer being made or a refusal taking place, is it the custom of the Trustees to consult the principal officers or the assistant officers of the Museum?—Never the assistant librarians; they sometimes consult the keeper. In plain words, in my department they will consult Mr. Baber, but never Mr. Cary or myself.

4882. According to the practice of the Trustees of the British Museum, would Mr. Baber be consulted by the Trustees in the event of an offer being made?—I suppose he would.

4883. Do you know it to be the practice of the Museum?—I suppose they would consult him; but there has never been a case in which they have bought anything. Whatever has been bought has been bought by Mr. Baber, under the general custom prevailing that the head of that department buys according to his discretion; and as they know they can trust to him, they let him go on; but I do not think there has ever been a case of a library being offered and the Trustees referring to Mr. Baber or any one else, because they have never treated for anything.

4884. Then it is not the practice of the Trustees to consult the officers of the Museum in reference to the purchase of libraries, should any be offered?—I do not know that the case has ever happened. I hope they would consult Mr. Baber; but I am certain they would not consult the assistant librarians.

4885. In the case you mentioned of an edition of Ariosto being offered, was any officer of the Museum within your knowledge consulted?—The Trustees did not consult us; but we volunteered our opinion in this way: I found this book at Messrs. Payne & Foss's by chance, and I said it ought to be in the Museum. At my request they sent it to Mr. Baber, and I wrote a note to Mr. Baber, as desired by him, stating the importance of that edition. This note went in with the book itself when it was offered to the Trustees; but it was declined, and so there was an end of it.

4886. Is there that cordial intercourse which is desirable between the Trustees of the Museum and the officers of the Museum with reference to improving the collections of the Museum generally?—I think not; the intercourse is merely official intercourse. With respect to improvements, it is intercourse only with the heads of departments. Whatever there is, is with them; and as to the assistant-officers, it is blind obedience, passive obedience, and nothing else. I speak of the law not of the fact, because, as for myself, I cannot be better than with Mr. Baber. We are on the most intimate terms; he often asks me my opinion, or he tells me his own unreservedly.

4887. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Without reference to yourself in your own department, would you recommend it as a general principle that other officers than the chief of a department should be officially and directly consulted by the Trustees?—Yes; very often I think it would do a great deal of good.

4888. Might not the recommendation of the assistant be in opposition to the recommendation of the principal?—That would just be the good resulting from it. The principal may be mistaken; we may not agree on some points, and have an opinion of our own. It would be well if the Trustees were to have the two, always leaving with them the decision; only consulting. I would never have the officers to decide; but in their being consulted there cannot be any harm. What I suggested respecting the second transcript of the catalogue was approved of by the Trustees, who were pleased to think that the suggestion, although from an inferior officer, might prove beneficial to the institution.

4889. Have you not constantly found, and have you not reason to believe, that other officers have constantly found a facility of making such representations as they might think necessary; yourself through Mr. Baber, and other gentlemen through the immediate heads of their respective departments?—Indeed I am not aware of that.

4890. Will you be pleased to answer the question so far as you are individually concerned, limiting the question and the answer to the Printed Book department?—I have often made suggestions to Mr. Baber; but I have not seen his reports, nor do I know whether he has given in to the Trustees the suggestion I have made to him. At all events, if he did so, the suggestion came before the Trustees as his own, and he is the judge of the propriety of making it. Our intercourse is a friendly intercourse; I never speak to him as an officer, but I speak to him as Mr. Baber.

4891. But, practically, whether as an officer or as a private friend, you have had an opportunity of making, through Mr. Baber, such representations as you might think desirable for the Trustees?—Not so much as I should wish, because I do not like interfering, and taking upon myself what does not belong to me.

4892. Has Mr. Baber ever given you reason to think that he considered such representations on your part as an interference with his duties?—Never; he is too well-bred for that; but I too, I beg to say, am not so ill-bred as not to know myself that I must not go further than a certain limit before I am reminded that I am exceeding it.

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4893. Have you been yourself consulted by the Trustees about a catalogue?—Yes I have, twice; once at my own request, because I thought that what was doing was wrong; and a Trustee had the goodness to move that I should be called in, and the other time, I think, at Mr. Baber's own suggestion; but I was in Germany, and I do not know how that took place.

4894. Mr. *Hawes.*] What were the circumstances attending the refusal of Audubon's work on birds?—I do not know further than what I said before. We had the letter-press belonging to the work; the plates were offered by Mr. Audubon; I think the price was 40*l.*, and Mr. Baber thought, that it being a large sum, he had better not take the responsibility of buying the book upon himself, and submitted the offer to the Trustees. I believe he reported favourably, but the offer was refused, and there was an end of the matter. I do not know why it was refused.

4895. Lord *Stanley.*] Do you know in what state the funds voted for printed books were at that time?—No, I do not; but I think Audubon would have given credit.

4896. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have stated that the library has very much increased of late years, both by way of donations, and under the Copyright Act, and by purchases?—I do not think it has very much increased; I contend it has not increased as it ought to have increased; it has increased at the rate of 4,000 or 5,000 volumes a year.

4897. For what portion of the increase are the Trustees responsible?—I suppose they are responsible for not buying more than they have done.

4898. Over what portion of the actual increase do the Trustees exercise any influence?—I suppose on none except the buying books; what comes by the Copyright Act they cannot make more or less, nor what is given.

4899. Then what portion of the annual increase is obtained by purchase?—Mr. Baber knows that better than myself; mine is only second-hand information.

4900. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you state that the Trustees could not aid in the increase of the library in respect to donations, are you aware of the negociation carried on at the time of the intended donation by the late King, of the library of King George the Third, to the nation; a negotiation between some of the Trustees and the late King personally, in order to procure the direction of such donation to the British Museum?—Yes, I have heard of it; and I was going to say that I did not mean they would not exert themselves as much now, if they knew of any donation to be likely to be made to the Museum; but in general they cannot answer for books not being given, which I understood to be the question.

4901. From what you have heard and from what you believe, do you consider that the fact of the King's library being at this moment placed under the roof of the British Museum, is attributable to the exertions made by some of the Trustees?—Yes, I think both Trustees and officers worked very hard to get that library there, and exerted all their influence, both public and private: they did all they could: I am sure they would do the same now.

4902. Mr. *Hawes.*] What benefit do you suppose the British Museum has derived from having high public functionaries, and men of very high rank among the Trustees?—I think very great advantage.

4903. Will you state what?—In this very case of this library, I doubt whether if the Ministers and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other great men, had not been on the trust, they would have got that library. They could not have had the same weight if they had been private individuals. Moreover, many of the Trustees are distinguished for the donations they have made to the place. At present, I remember two, Mr. Payne Knight and Mr. Cracherode, who have made magnificent donations both of them, and they were Trustees.

4904. Was Mr. Cracherode a Trustee?—He was when he lived.

4905. Do you think the Museum has derived all the advantages it might from such distinguished Trustees?—It is very difficult to say what it might.

4906. Looking at the pecuniary grant per annum, and the purchase of books, do you think they are in proportion to the rank and influence of the parties?—No; the purchase of books is not in proportion to anything that I know; either in proportion to the Trustees' rank or the wants of the library, or the means of the nation; but I do not know how you can draw a comparison between the number of books bought and the rank of the Trustees.

4907. Supposing one reason for having men of influence on the trust was their having

having connexion with the Government, may not there be some proportion between the sum expended and the rank and influence of the parties?—I do not know whether we should even have got as much if the Trustees had not been men of high rank. Their defence is, that the Government told them to keep their estimates very low.

4908. Are the institutions of Paris headed by men of established rank?—The institutions of Paris can scarcely be compared with ours. The officers of the King's library at Paris form a board themselves, and they correspond directly with the minister for the home department when there is not a minister for public instruction. It is therefore this minister who stands in the same relation to that establishment as the Trustees stand to ours; and he is a man of high rank, being a minister.

4909. Are the heads of the various libraries of Paris men of rank and influence equal to those at the head of the British Museum?—If the question refer to the officers, officer for officer, I suppose we are equal; I do not know that they are of higher rank.

4910. There are no men of very distinguished rank connected with the royal library at Paris; is not that library as extensive a library as that of the British Museum?—Much more.

4911. Has not that library been formed by the nation without the influence and assistance of men of very high rank?—No; it has been formed, at least one-third, of the libraries of books which they took from convents and from emigrants.

4912. Deducting the whole number that they stole, and looking then at the remainder, and comparing it with the British Museum, is not it then a larger library than this?—Decidedly.

4913. Was the formation of that library at all owing to the influence of men of very high rank?—I should think it was.

4914. As members of the constitution of the library?—A comparison can scarcely be drawn for this reason: we have the Trustees here, who stand in the same relation to the officers as the minister, either for the home department or for public instruction, stands to the officers in the King's library at Paris; now certainly the minister is a man of high rank, if it were from nothing else but his official situation.

4915. But he is not responsible for the regulations and management of the library?—He approves them.

4916. But the immediate executive of the library is vested in the librarians, or in individuals of rank very inferior to that of our Trustees?—It is vested in the officers.

4917. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Subject to the control of the minister?—Just so.

4918. Mr. *Hawes.*] Did that library grow up under the direction of men of a rank very inferior to that of our Trustees?—Yes, with the assistance however of the minister from time to time; and according to their system of government, it was perhaps the best thing they could do; but with a government like this, and with the aristocratic habits of this nation, and with the two Houses of Parliament, it is not enough to satisfy a minister here; and it is very well if you have Trustees sitting in the House of Commons, who may help you from time to time by stating your case, and putting it clearly before the House, so as to induce them to do what otherwise, perhaps, they would not have done. The same is the case in the House of Peers; it is a good thing to have Trustees there.

4919. You think that a board of officers, composed of the most distinguished men of science and literature, would have less weight with the public and with the ministers than a board of Trustees, composed as the trust of the British Museum is?—It is a very difficult thing to say what the words "men of science" mean; if we take the word "science," as connected with the British Museum, I apprehend that there is but one general branch of knowledge under the name of science, viz. natural history, connected with it. I have heard the names of great mathematicians mentioned in last year's examination; now I apprehend those would be very bad trustees, because they have nothing in common in their pursuits with the objects for which the British Museum was instituted.

4920. Would their recommendations in reference to an increase of the library, or the other wants of the Museum, have less weight with the ministry of the day and the public, than the recommendation of such a trust as now governs the Museum?—It certainly would; and it ought. What do they know about a library beyond mathematical books? They may know from their general information, but

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not as mathematicians: on the contrary, they do not like fine arts and literature, as they prove nothing, mathematically speaking.

4921. The question referred to a board composed of the heads of the different departments of the Museum; and supposing them to be first-rate men in their respective departments, would their recommendations have less weight with the ministry of the day and the public than the recommendation of such a trust as now governs the British Museum?—I do not know what weight it would have, but I should not like to see the officers have the whole management themselves: in a country like this I do not know whether it would have more or less weight, but I should think it would have less. If all the officers in the Museum were to recommend a thing, I think their recommendation would not have the weight that a recommendation from the Trustees has.

4922. If men like Mr. Southey or Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Babbage or Mr. Faraday composed the board of officers of the Museum, you think their recommendation with reference to the improvement and augmentation of the collection would have less weight with the public mind than the recommendations of the board of Trustees as now composed?—It is a delicate thing, because you suppose those gentlemen to be officers. The question is, whether Sir Walter Scott and those great men would not be better officers than we are; of course, I dare say they would be.

4923. The question assumed that the board of officers was composed of the first savans and literary men of the day?—The question comes to this, that we are not the best officers that could be chosen, but that the other gentlemen you mentioned should be chosen; it seems to me that it is no longer a question between the Trustees and those great men, but between the officers and those great men, and I acknowledge that they are greater men than I am.

4924. The question is, whether a board of men distinguished by their intellectual acquirements would, through their recommendations, lead more rapidly to the improvement and increase of the collections than the recommendations of the board of Trustees composed of men of high rank?—I think in the state in which society now is men of rank will have more weight; they will have the means more easily of carrying a point. I should trust more to the recommendations of the Trustees in both Houses and with the Government, than to the recommendations of learned men.

4925. In your opinion, and from your knowledge of the Museum, should you say that the Trustees take an active part in the Museum?—Not in the printed books; they have not generally that acquaintance they ought to have with it.

4926. In reference to patronage, do the Trustees manage the inferior departments in the Museum without consulting the heads of the departments?—I think they do.

4927. Is that desirable?—No, I should think not; the inferior departments certainly not. It would be well if, before putting a person in a department, the officers of that department should be consulted to know what they want, always in the way of suggestion.

4928. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you reason to think that that has been neglected?—I do not know; I never heard that it has been done.

4929. Mr. *Compton.*] Do you think that if the Trustees of the British Museum were composed entirely of scientific persons they would be more likely to consult the officers at the head of the different departments than the present Trustees?—Never; scientific men are jealous of their authority, they are dogmatical and narrow-minded; and, as they think themselves infallible, they never would consult an officer; I think they would do the very reverse. If an officer was to suggest one way, they would just do the other, to show their independence and superior judgment. I speak from what I have known of them.

4930. Mr. *Hawes.*] Suppose the constitution of the Museum to be the following; that the executive department were entrusted to the officers, the heads of the departments, and that there were a superior board of Trustees, composed mainly of eminent scientific individuals, but combined with men of rank; what is your opinion of such a constitution?—That the scientific men would spoil the men of rank, or drive them away from the board. I speak seriously and from experience; an officer would have no chance against a scientific man who should take a crotchet into his head; and they are all crotchety. If he should take a crotchet into his head about classification, for instance, the officer would, I suppose, be allowed to state his opinion, and no more; but he must state it very quietly,

quietly, not to contradict a man who piques himself on his knowledge as a scientific man; and as an officer cannot like to quarrel with a Trustee, who may do him harm or good some time or other, the officer's opinion will not generally be given fearlessly and boldly. Then the scientific man goes to the board with the other Trustees; he states his case his own way, and the officer has no chance, because this Trustee at the board has the advantage of putting the thing before the other Trustees in a light which the officer has no opportunity of correcting, and on terms of equality as one of their body. One of these two things must then happen; either the plan which is made out, and which the officer is to execute, is a good one or not. If it be a good one, the officer is reduced to be a mere clerk, he has no weight in the case, he has just to execute what another man says. If it does not succeed, he cannot by any possibility convince the Trustees or the public, without an open rupture with his superiors, that the fault was in the plan, and not his own. If those scientific men sitting at the board are to make plans, and the officers to execute them, I should say that the scientific men at the board would do harm instead of doing good.

4931. But that is not the plan; it is proposed that the board of officers should have the entire executive of the Museum, each officer being independent, and responsible for the management of his own department, and it is proposed that the superior board of Trustees should have only a controlling power as to the general superintendence of the Museum and the conduct of the officers, would you give the same answer to a constitution so described?—Yes; because I think the executive would have to execute the plans which the board of Trustees with the scientific men decided upon.

4932. But assuming that a general plan, for instance, the nomenclature and classification in the Natural History department, or the mode of cataloguing in the Printed Book department, supposing that to be entirely in the breast and upon the responsibility of the officer of the department, whilst the details of the institution were managed by the heads of the departments assembled at the board; and supposing the superior board acted simply with reference to the general superintendence, in fact, sustaining the duties of Trustees merely; do you think the objections you have made would apply to this constitution as now described?—I do not see of what use it would be there being men of science at all, if they are only to act as the Trustees do, that is, without meddling with details. I want the Trustees to be men of independence, men of general information, gentlemen in the full sense of the word, rather than scientific men, if they are not, as they ought not, to bring any science to bear upon the officers.

4933. Would they not be able to exercise a sound judgment as to the recommendations of the officers respecting the improvement or augmentation of the various collections, and would not their joint judgment be a good ground for Government to proceed upon, in reference to grants?—No; I never saw scientific men go right, or view things as other people do. I am convinced they would annoy the officers, for the pleasure of showing their superior station, and differ from them for the vanity of showing their superior skill. I think the Trustees would be much better without them.

4934. How is it that the Jardin des Plantes at Paris has flourished so much under scientific men?—There are no Trustees there; the officers are directly connected with the government; and with that sort of government, and with the feelings of the people in France, it has done very well.

4935. But you think such a plan would not work well here?—I think not; because here literary men have not weight enough; a literary man has not an opportunity of being so much heard, and his opinion is not so much made of. In France it is enough for them when they have satisfied the government; here it is necessary to satisfy the Houses of Parliament and public opinion; and I think on those points the Trustees have more influence, and can better serve the institution.

4936. Do you think that those Trustees, by reason of their rank, have led, or that they have followed public opinion, in reference to the improvement which has taken place in the British Museum?—I do not know that they have done anything either one way or another; I think we ought to go much further; but that is my private opinion. Public opinion is exercised only upon one of the purposes for which the British Museum was instituted; that is, upon its establishment as a show place. Unfortunately as to its most important and most noble purpose, as an establishment for the furtherance of education, for study and research, the public seem to be almost indifferent. I am content that my assertion be tested by the feeling which is

expressed in the House of Commons when the British Museum is mentioned in that assembly.

4937. Looking at the collections which have been purchased recently, do you think the Trustees were the most active promoters of those purchases?- No; I think the officers were. I think the augmentation of Mr. Forshall's department is owing to his exertions, and to his having more opportunities than others have to speak to the Trustees. I think the other officers have exerted themselves, and that the Trustees have listened to them; but unfortunately in the Printed Books department that has not been the case; our just complaints have not been attended to at all.

4938. Then you think that an officer who is the head of any one department, being secretary to the Trustees, has rather an undue advantage over the other departments?—Yes; and if I were secretary to the Trustees I would preach for the Printed Books department. An officer that did not feel the interest in his department which Mr. Forshall feels, would be unworthy of the situation.

4939. Mr. *Compton.*] You think that each scientific person would be pressing for the advance of his own department?—I think the officers ought.

4940. Mr. *Hawes.*] Would you leave the trust exactly as it is?—I would leave the Trustees the same sort of men as they are now; but I should certainly think that it would be good for the Museum if the officers were a consulting body, presided over by a Trustee. The officers should be consulted at the board, and state their opinions on all details of matter; but the decision ought to rest with the Trustees; everything should be submitted to the Trustees. I have seen that succeed in the London University; I have seen it succeed on the continent. I think the library at Göttingen is managed in the same manner. The officers should represent their wants; they ought never to decide, but they ought to have the means of having their wishes made known; and if they met on stated days there would be no objection to the Trustees attending the meeting if they pleased, always leaving the Trustees the masters; they would hear what the officers had to say, then they would do what they thought proper.

4941. Amongst this body of Trustees you would object to scientific men, as such, forming a part?—Certainly; because I think the best scientific opinion and advice is to be had from the officers; they are the best judges of what is wanted in a literary and scientific point of view; in fact, to argue the reverse would be to argue that they had not the proper knowledge, and not the proper zeal, and then they must be sent away.

4942. Upon what ground were Mr. Payne Knight and Mr. Cracherode added to the board of Trustees?—It was before I belonged to the Museum; but I suspect it was not the least consideration the knowing that they had those fine collections and the hope of getting them; and a very proper ground of election it was.

4943. Upon what ground is the president of the Royal Academy, and the president of the Society of Antiquaries added to the Trustees?—The president of the Society of Antiquaries is supposed to be a man acquainted with antiquities, of which we have a collection, and medals and ancient manuscripts.

4944. He is added because he is acquainted with that particular department of science?—Yes; being always a man of high rank, and not an antiquarian as it were professionally.

4945. Has the Royal Society been always headed by men of high rank?—No; but when it was not the president did not do much better than now. The old officers will tell you that Sir Joseph Banks and Sir Humphrey Davy were not the best Trustees that could be had.

4946. Did they interfere a good deal with the officers?—I understood so.

4947. Do not you think that the institution at that time required the active interference of the Trustees?—That was long before I belonged to it; Sir H. Ellis will tell you how Sir J. Banks interfered.

4948. But he was a very active Trustee?—Yes; and by meddling so much he did mischief, as I have been told.

4949. Can you state what mischief he did?—It was before I was there; Sir Henry Ellis can tell it better.

4950. You have stated that greater facilities are given to the public in the reading-room than are given in any library abroad; you stated also that the highest class of students do not complain; do you think they are the class most likely to have grounds of complaint?—Just the same as the others; if there be any ground of complaint, I am sure they would have as much reason to complain as

as the others, I might say more. I mentioned one name, that of Mr. Hallam; if I were to find two tickets arriving at the same moment, I should say I would serve rather the stranger than Mr. Hallam, because I know he would not, if kept waiting, make any fuss, and this stranger perhaps might, and so for peace sake he has the chance of being worse served.

4951. Do not you think that a man of eminence, like Mr. Hallam, is sure to meet with attentions and consideration which an obscure individual might not?—Certainly not; that is a great mistake. I think when a stranger comes, he is always received and paid attention to with more politeness and with more zeal than if he was a friend of an officer; I am certain of that, not only in our department, but everywhere throughout the house every officer does the same.

4952. The same facilities are given to the most obscure individual as to the most celebrated and eminent persons?—Yes; not long since a poor woman came to the Museum; she wanted a newspaper about an enclosure. Mr. Baber happened to be present when she was addressing herself to me, and he began to ask questions about the enclosure, what it was and where it was; he gave her not only the newspaper which she wanted, but a great deal of information how she was to go about it to get her rights properly guarded. If she had been a lord, the only thing would have been a bow on introducing him to the reading-room, and giving the newspaper, he would then have had to find what he wanted by himself.

4953. Do you think the staff of the Museum at present is in proportion to the duties to be performed?—I think not, with the state of our catalogues; I speak of our department only.

4954. Have any representations of the want of more assistance been made to the Trustees?—I do not know of my own knowledge, Mr. Baber will state that.

4955. Are the new buildings in your department convenient?—I know nothing about them but by having seen them as a stranger might do, after they had been covered in. The plan was settled, at least the general plan was settled, before I belonged to the Museum; but that part which is intended for the library has been built since I have been in the Museum. The plan, I understand, has been greatly altered from what it was at first decided upon; I think the alterations were settled amongst the Trustees; they had a great many meetings, and there were building committees, and finally Mr. Baber had occasion to say something about it, but I never was asked, and therefore I do not know whether they will be convenient or not; I think not, for this reason: I think there is a want, amongst other things, of private rooms of a reasonable size to work in; if they are too small, as is the case with the little rooms joined to the King's library, there is no space for books and for papers, particularly for large books; then if they are too large, and if you are sitting in the library itself, first of all, people when they are benumbed with cold do not work so well, and next there are too many persons in the room; then again you cannot be denied, everybody intrudes upon you, and you do not know how to get rid of them. Add to this the continual interruption you are subject to by attendants coming backwards and forwards for books; all these things together will certainly render that part of the building not so convenient as it ought to have been if the rooms for the officers had been better chosen and better arranged.

4956. Have you ever heard of the officers of your department being consulted by the Trustees upon the plan since you have been in the Museum?—I think Mr. Baber was asked after the thing was decided; he certainly was not asked before, nor so much as he ought; but he will state that himself better.

4957. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware of all the details of the proposed plan in the new buildings?—No, I have only seen the rooms.

4958. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you disapprove of the forming a classed catalogue?—I do.

4959. Entirely?—Entirely.

4960. You think a classed catalogue would not furnish the student the same advantages in reference to books, that an alphabetical catalogue would with an index of matter?—Certainly not.

4961. Will an alphabetical catalogue with an index of matter, inform the students what books there are upon a particular subject in the Museum?—Certainly; much better than the classed catalogue.

4962. Is there such an index forming to your alphabetical catalogue?—No; it is not yet decided what we are to have; it has been suggested to the Trustees, and the papers I have mentioned will show that.

4963. Has any index of that sort been begun?—No.

4964. You

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4964. You are aware that a classed catalogue was begun?—It was.

4965. And a considerable sum expended upon it?—I know it; and it may be a matter of consideration whether after having spent so much, and having gone so far, it might not be better to complete it. But I contend that it will not prove so useful as index of matters, and that this index added to a good alphabetical catalogue, is a much more important work than a classed catalogue. This point also was touched upon in my report to the Trustees, which I have had the honour to mention so often.

4966. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Could not the slips which have been prepared for the formation of the classed catalogue, be made use of in the formation of the alphabetical catalogue?—It has been done to a great extent since we began to correct the alphabetical catalogues.

4967. Then the labour which has been expended upon the classed catalogue will not be entirely thrown away?—Not entirely; but the correction of the alphabetical catalogue was not proceeded with upon the plan which Mr. Baber suggested at first; it was a correction which I did not much approve of, as I have had the honour of saying before.

4968. Mr. *Colborne.*] Under the present system, if it occurred to you that some improvement could be made in your own department, could you have any difficulty in having it submitted to the Trustees, either by submitting it to Mr. Baber, or by asking an interview with the Trustees?—It is a matter of delicacy; I should not like to push myself forward.

4969. Have you heard any complaints upon this head from the other officers upon the establishment?—No; I never have had occasion to speak with anybody upon the subject.

4970. Have you ever felt the pressure of that difficulty?—Certainly I have very often; because upon that very occasion of the catalogues it was by the merest chance that I could get at a Trustee to let the others know how much I disapproved of their departing from Mr. Baber's plan. I did no good; but I had the pleasure of feeling I had done my duty.

4971. Have the Trustees of the British Museum ever got the plates of Audubon's birds?—Yes, with General Hardwicke's library they have got such plates as were in that library; but I have seen Mr. Audubon since, and he said that we should not have the continuation, because the former numbers were badly bound by General Hardwicke, and broken; and that he (Mr. Audubon) would never allow such a copy of his book to be in the British Museum as a specimen of what his work is.

Henry Petrie, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Henry Petrie, Esq.

4971*. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU are Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and are Fellow of several learned Societies?—I am.

4972. Have you been acquainted with the library of the British Museum, and with the reading-rooms there, for many years?—For many years.

4973. Are you acquainted with several public libraries on the continent?—At Paris particularly; but I am also acquainted with the public library at Rouen and at Brussels.

4974. Will you state to the Committee whether you found greater facilities in the reading-room of the British Museum than you found in the library at Paris, or in the library at Rouen, or in the library at Brussels, or the reverse?—I should say infinitely greater; but at the same time I ought to observe, that it is some years since I was on the continent: but making a comparison of the then state of the British Museum, with what I found upon the continent, I should repeat, infinitely greater facility at the British Museum.

4975. Were the facilities to which you refer facilities arising from the increased time allowed to students in the British Museum, as compared with that in the other libraries, or from the increased number of books open to students, or from both?—I should say from both. At the time I am speaking of the royal library at Paris was open only four hours a day, and this time was interrupted by many holidays; and, during the autumn, by a very inconvenient and long vacation of, I believe, six or eight weeks. With respect to the facility of obtaining books it is vastly greater in the British Museum. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention a circumstance which I have observed more than once in the royal library at Paris, arising, I presume, either from the want of a sufficient number of assistants, or from defective

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defective arrangement. I have known Van Praet, with the proverbial attention there shown to strangers, leave his seat and be absent for a very considerable time in search of a book wanted by a foreigner; and, in the meantime, his table was beset by a crowd of persons waiting for their several turns. Now, at the British Museum, you have only to give your ticket to the attendants, and the book comes to you, as it were, by magic.

4976. Will you state what facilities you have derived at Paris from the use of the catalogue, as compared with the facilities in the British Museum?—What I have just stated in a great measure answers that question; it must apparently have arisen from defective catalogues, that the keeper of the library was under the necessity of quitting his place in order to hunt for a book in some distant part of the library. If I were to confine myself strictly to the question, I should say, that the advantage of the catalogues in the British Museum is very great over that which I experienced from the catalogues at Paris.

4977. Do you feel satisfied with the hours and with the time at which the British Museum reading-room is open?—I should say abundantly, so far as my own observation or experience has gone.

4978. That is to say, that the six hours are sufficient, generally speaking, and that the six hours actually chosen are the six hours which you would prefer to be chosen in a public institution?—Certainly.

4979. What is your opinion as to the expediency of opening the British Museum by candle-light, so far as the question is not already answered by your last answer?—I should tremble at the thought of such a measure; if I were one of the persons in charge of the Museum, I should never go to bed without trembling.

Robert Huish, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Robert Huish, Esq.

4980. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] YOU are the author of a number of publications?—I am.

4981. Whilst writing your different works, have you had occasion to attend the British Museum reading-room pretty constantly?—Regularly.

4982. For how many years?—About 10.

4983. Have you felt satisfied with the facilities afforded you in the prosecution of your studies there?—Most unquestionably; I have no fault to find.

4984. Have you had occasion to consult foreign libraries; and can you state the comparative facilities that you have experienced in the one and in the other?—I consider that no comparison can be drawn between the library of the British Museum and foreign Libraries in regard to the facility of communication, particularly the library of St. Petersburg.

4985. Have you had occasion to read in the library of St. Petersburg?—It is not accessible scarcely to Englishmen.

4986. When did you first attempt to become acquainted with the library?—The first time that I was in St. Petersburg was in 1802.

4987. When did you last visit that library?—In 1830.

4988. Are you acquainted with the origin and history of that library?—It is rather of a singular origin, for it arose in a great part from the celebrated fête that every person conversant with the history of Russia knows was given by Prince Potemkin to the Empress Catherine. When he gave that fête, she remarked that in his palace there was only one thing wanted, which was a library. That wish of hers was tantamount to a command in those times; and, on the very next day, Potemkin sent for a celebrated bookseller at Petersburg to furnish him with a library. The bookseller questioned the Prince as to the kind of books he would wish to have it composed of: Potemkin replied it mattered not; little books at the top and great books at the bottom. It remained so from that time, and is actually the regulation at present on which the library at St. Petersburg is formed. That library of Potemkin's then became almost the foundation of the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, and it accounts for the singular mass of trash which is there got together; for though it is a voluminous library, yet in point of worthless books it is not paralleled in Europe.

4989. What is the extent of the library?—About 200,000 volumes.

4990. Is it classed?—It is, but in a way that no other library is classed; being classed in reference to the size of the books, not in reference to the subjects. The quartoes are ranged together, the octavos together, and the duodecimos together; works of all kinds and subjects are mingled; you will find Mrs. Glass on the Art

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of making Syllabubs placed next to Beattie on the Immutability of Truth, and you will find Fanny Hill supported on one side by Hudibras, and on the other side by St. Augustine.

4991. Have you had occasion to use the catalogue of the library?—I can hardly call it a catalogue; the books are mentioned in the pages, and that is all.

4992. Are you acquainted with the papers relative to the library at St. Petersburg, which have been published by the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the British Museum, in their Appendix, No. 32, to the Report of last year?—I have not seen them.

4993. In the answer immediately preceding the last, you referred to a catalogue of the library at St. Petersburg; though you hardly call it a catalogue: is it alphabetical, or is it classed?—It is alphabetical.

4994. What are the hours at which the library at St. Petersburg is open, if it can be called open, to the general student?—You can hardly call it open; it is by particular interest that you obtain admission; and at the time I was there, in 1802, an Englishman was not all admitted but by very great interest.

4995. Do you not refer to the time when the Emperor Paul was reigning, and a war was breaking out with this country?—No, we were at peace at that time. Paul was dead; but his hatred to the English was such that he passed a law not to admit an Englishman into the library, nor an English book, if he knew it; that law was not repealed in 1802. He interdicted all English books of a particular character.

4996. The last question referred to the northern alliance. At that time of course an Englishman was the subject of suspicion and jealousy?—Yes.

4997. Have you reason to think that any such facilities would have been given to any other foreigner or to any Russian subject as those which you enjoy in the British Museum, or which a Russian would enjoy here?—No such thing.

4998. You do not then wish the Committee to understand that the peculiar restriction of which you have complained originated in the fact of yourself being an Englishman, or that it would have been greatly relaxed to other foreigners?—It would not have been greatly relaxed to other foreigners.

4999. Therefore the facilities experienced by any students at St. Petersburg were greatly less than the facilities experienced by any student, native or foreign, in the British Museum?—Certainly.

5000. When you were at St. Petersburg in 1830, were the facilities greatly increased?—Very little indeed.

5001. In what way did you obtain admission to the library?—In the first instance through the introduction of Sir Charles Gascoigne, our celebrated outlaw, who was there at the time. You must have a permission, as it is called, of a privy councillor for admission to the library.

5002. Was any caution required?—No, an introduction is sufficient.

5003. What are the hours of admission?—From ten to two, and from six to eight.

5004. Does that period apply only to the summer, or to the winter also?—To the summer only; it is not open in the winter evenings.

5005. Artificial light, then, is never admitted?—Never admitted.

5006. Have you visited any and what other foreign libraries besides that of St. Petersburg?—I have visited the library of Vienna.

5007. Did you find any facilities in that library, or in any other foreign library, which you do not find in the British Museum, or which you would recommend for adoption in the British Museum?—None whatever; for I do not see that the plan of the British Museum can be amended with reference to facilities.

5008. In the evidence which you have given of the facilities which you have enjoyed in the British Museum, do you speak the experience of one who has had special personal recommendations to the officers of the Museum; or are the Committee to understand that you came to the institution, as any other gentleman might come, looking for your reception there only to the general courtesy of the officers and the general regulations of the institution?—I came there merely upon the regular introduction, the recommendation of a person well known, and since that time, the chief works of which I am the author have been compiled in that room.

5009. When you say the regular introduction of a person well known, do you wish the Committee to understand that you came there with any other recommendation than the formal recommendation required of everybody?—No other whatever.

5010. Therefore the facilities which you have enjoyed are such as any other gentleman

tleman carrying with him that formal introduction would equally have enjoyed?—Most assuredly; they would not be withheld from him, I am sure.

5011. In reference to the library at Vienna, have you any special observations to make?—Nothing particular, any further than that the facilities, when compared with the reading-room of the British Museum, are not to be put in comparison. There is a jealousy existing always in those foreign institutions that is not to be found in ours.

5012. Was the catalogue of the library at Vienna open to your inspection?—Certainly it was. One of the greatest defects in the library of the British Museum is the want of certain books which ought to be there, and which are not to be found in it.

5013. What class of books do you refer to?—I mean a general class of books which ought to be there as belonging to the literature of the country; for I mean to say that the British Museum is, in that respect, rather a disgrace to the country. It proceeds entirely from the niggardly disposition of the Government, which will not supply the means for the purchase of those books, and by which means the student is actually deprived of the very means of research which he ought to have.

5014. Will you state what class of books you specially designate as so deficient?—I will mention a particular circumstance. I am at present engaged upon a voluminous life of Cobbett, and it was necessary for me to have recourse to his Registers. In the course of the investigation I have found that there are 12 volumes wanting of that. Mr. Cates, in the reading-room, with that urbanity and kindness which he shows to every person, mentioned it to Mr. Baber, and he also, with that attention which he pays to the wants of the students, sent to the parties to know for what they would let him have those volumes that were wanting. The price that was fixed upon them was the enormous price of two guineas a volume, of course beyond the power of these parties to purchase them, so as to make up the 12 volumes. The gap is from 1812 to 1820. In consequence of that, a few days after, in my researches among the book-shops, I found 25 volumes of the Register at the price of 2 *s.* a volume, which it would have been advisable for the British Museum to have purchased; but there were no funds sufficient for the purchase of so small a thing as that.

5015. Did you represent the means of supplying the defect to the proper officer?—I did; but there are no funds. From the niggardly way in which those funds are administered by Government, those deficiencies cannot be supplied; books of minor importance, still, as matter of research, become important to the student. Now I will venture to say, that in the generality of the libraries abroad you will not find those deficiencies which you will find in the British Museum.

5016. You have stated that you made the recommendation of the purchase of that work to the proper authority; will you state the gentleman to whom you made it?—I made it to Mr. Cates, in the reading-room.

5017. You did not make it then on paper, and submit it to the librarian?—Certainly I did not.

5018. Have you reason to think that that representation ever went beyond the individual to whom you communicated it?—I think it went further than that. I have reason to believe that they had at that time no funds for the purchase of books.

5019. In point of fact, however, you have no direct and personal knowledge that the representation made by you ever came before the officer in charge of the department?—I have every reason to suppose it did.

5020. Is it not understood, generally speaking, in the establishment, and particularly in the reading-room, that representations of deficiencies in the Museum library will always be received if entered on paper, and regularly transmitted?—We do not wish to be thought troublesome in noticing these things, and we consider that the officers may know the deficiencies, and that they will fill them up as the opportunity presents itself.

5021. Is there any other instance in which you have discovered a deficiency, and have made on paper a representation of such deficiency to the chief of the department?—I have never made a representation to the chief of the department; I have confined my representation to Mr. Cates. For instance, I had occasion to refer to a book that ought to have been in the library long ago, the simple book of Fleetwood's Life of Christ; it was not in the library. The following day I told

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Mr. Cates where that book was to be had, and he very handsomely sent and purchased it for the use of the library.

5022. When you say that Mr. Cates sent and purchased it, do you assume that he purchased it on his own authority, or rather that he made a representation to the chief of the department, and received his directions?—I should think he made a representation to the chief of the department. Upon the same principle it was with regard to my Life of George the Third; that book was not in the library, and he made a representation that he wished it should be in the library, and requested me to find a copy of it; I did so, and he paid me for it.

Jovis, 9° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Compton.
Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Lord Stanley.	Mr. Bingham Baring.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

John Gage, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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5023. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU are Director of the Society of Antiquaries and author of the History of Hengrave; and it is understood that you have formed large collections with a view to the history of your own county of Suffolk?—Yes, I am; and I have now got a volume in the press upon the county of Suffolk.

5024. Have you been in the habit of visiting the British Museum with a view to your several works, and to your general studies as a man of literature?—I have been in the habit of consulting and attending the Museum for more than 20 years.

5025. During that period have you experienced at all times such facilities as you desired?—I have always experienced every facility to the utmost.

5026. Do you attribute such facilities to your own personal acquaintance with individual officers of the Museum, or to their general courtesy, or to the regulations of the institution, or to all these causes?—I should attribute it to all. At first when I went there I was little acquainted with the gentlemen, and I think that I received the same facilities when I first went as I do now.

5027. In other words, you received as a stranger the facilities which you now enjoy?—I did as a stranger receive every facility whatever that I could wish; but perhaps in the situation in which I stand I have since been allowed greater privileges.

5028. Mr. *Hawes.*] Sir Henry Ellis is the secretary of the Antiquarian Society, is not he?—He is secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

5029. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you first visited the Museum you were not the Director of the Antiquarian Society?—I was not Director till 1829.

5030. Mr. *Hawes.*] Were you a member then?—I was admitted a fellow of the society in 1818, but was a frequenter of the reading-room of the Museum at a much earlier time.

5031. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In short, the facilities which you experienced were not, to the best of your belief, facilities extended to you as a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but as a literary man and a stranger in the Museum?—Yes.

5032. Mr. *Hawes.*] Were you acquainted with Sir Henry Ellis at the time you speak of?—I cannot say when my acquaintance first began with Sir Henry Ellis. I was admitted a reader of the British Museum for the first time, in 1810, on the recommendation of Mr. Charles Butler, and this was, I think, some years before I knew Sir Henry Ellis, or before I was acquainted with any gentlemen of the Museum.

5033. Sir

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5033. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you acquainted with any public institutions on the continent, in which there may be great collections of manuscripts or of printed books, either as distinct libraries or as attached to other institutions?—I am more particularly acquainted with the library at Rouen than with any other library on the continent, though I have occasionally consulted the library at the Vatican, and I have also seen something of the library at Paris. But I have not seen sufficient either of the Vatican or of the Paris library, to form a comparison between our own and theirs; but with respect to Rouen, I am better informed in some respects. At the same time the Rouen collection is not so great as to be put in comparison in any respect with our own.

5034. The institution of Rouen is, however, a public institution, supported by the government?—By the government; it contains some most valuable manuscripts.

5035. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it supported by any public grant from the government?—It is supported in the ordinary way. There is, I believe, a certain allowance from the government, and some from the department, or city.

5036. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The object of the question as to its being a public institution, was to show its contradistinction from a private institution supported by voluntary annual subscriptions?—It is public in every respect.

5037. Mr. *Hawes.*] As to the facilities of access to the library at Rouen, are they great?—I went there, of course, under particular circumstances, and therefore the facilities to myself were very great, for I was there at all hours, from an early hour to a late one; but with respect to other persons, as far as I understood, there was a limited time. It happened that in the different years I was at Rouen, I was always there during the vacation, and consequently the public were precluded from coming there.

5038. Is there a good catalogue of the library?—The catalogues, as far as I remember, are not very remarkable, and the manuscripts themselves are not, some of them, in a very good state.

5039. What is the kind of catalogue?—I have had the catalogue occasionally in my hands, but I could not say the order in which it is done.

5040. Is there a good synopsis?—I do not think there is.

5041. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] What are the hours of opening and closing the library at Rouen; do they vary according to the season?—I do not now remember.

5042. With respect to the knowledge which you possess of the Vatican library, will you state how far the facilities there enjoyed by literary strangers equal or exceed those in the British Museum or fall short of them?—I never was much at the Vatican; I have gone there with friends, and have merely occasionally seen a few manuscripts, but not so as to occupy me in any research to enable me at all to judge. I beg however to refer the Committee for information in regard to attendance at that library, to a letter which I received in 1830, from bishop Gradwell:—

Copy of a Letter from Dr. *Gradwell*, V.A., to Mr. *Gage*.

Dear Sir, Castle-street, 11 March 1830.

Not having the elenchus of the days and hours when the Vatican library is open to readers, I cannot give you the information you desire with all the exactness I could wish; but will give it to the best of my recollection. In the first place, it is shut to the public from before Christmas-eve till about the middle of January; about a week or 10 days at the Carnival; during Holy week and Easter week; a few days, perhaps the whole week, at Whitsuntide; from about the middle of September till Martinmas; all great festival days; the anniversaries of the Pope's election and coronation, and a few others; and on all Sundays. In all other days the library is open from nine o'clock till noon.

I have, &c.

John Gage, Esq., Lincoln's Inn. (signed) *Robert Goodwell.*

5043. Practically speaking, do you understand that the collection at the Vatican is open to strangers in the sense in which the library at the British Museum is?—Certainly not; from conversations that I have had with persons who have been occupied there, I believe that it would take time to find the manuscript required; for I have understood that generally, on asking for manuscripts at the Vatican, you have to wait a day or two before they are produced; but I do not say this of my own knowledge.

5044. Does any such delay occur to the student or general visitor in obtaining a sight of a manuscript in the British Museum?—Never.

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5045. Mr. *Hawes.*] Does not that depend upon whether he knows the manuscript he wishes to see?—If a person is not capable of distinguishing what book he wants, of course the assistant cannot bring it to him; for myself, I may have sometimes mistaken the reference, but generally speaking I never have had to wait; never, certainly, for a day to find anything.

5046. Supposing the title of a manuscript to be forgotten, but the subject remembered, is there any means in the British Museum of finding the manuscript in question by the subject of it?—I think in such a case as that, I have gone to gentlemen in the Museum in whose departments the particular works might be, and their information has very often led to my finding the thing which I either did not perfectly understand, or had some difficulty in distinguishing.

5047. In that case it depended upon the memory of the keeper or keepers of the manuscripts?—In that case I have had the advantage of their assistance.

5048. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the Vatican is there any catalogue of the manuscripts at all accessible to the general reader or casual visitor?—I never saw any.

5049. Is there any catalogue of the printed books accessible to the general reader or casual visitor?—I never saw one at the Vatican.

5050. In other words, a stranger going to the Vatican, even if admitted (and from the preceding answer it appears that he is not admitted with the facilities which exist in the British Museum), would have no facility whatever for ascertaining the extent of the collection, either of printed books or of manuscripts, or of knowing the presence of a particular book, unless he were personally acquainted with the librarian?—Yes, I apprehend, so far as I have understood from individuals, that it would be attended with considerable difficulty to come at many manuscripts and works.

5051. Upon a general view of all the catalogues of manuscripts, and the catalogues of printed books existing in the British Museum, do you consider that they furnish a mass of information and a facility of reference exceeding any which you know to exist in any library, foreign or domestic, public or private?—Certainly.

5052. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you know any other library or any other similar institution existing in any country whose means are so great, or for the benefit of a people so active as that of Great Britain?—I am not acquainted with the Paris library. None that I am acquainted with are to be put in comparison with the British Museum.

5053. Do you know any country so wealthy as Great Britain?—No.

5054. Do you know any people whose interest in popular literature is so great and so general as that of the English people?—The French of course are a very literary nation.

5055. Would you compare the cheap publications of France, in point of extent, with the cheap publications in England?—No.

5056. In proportion to the means of the country, and the interest taken by the people in the British Museum, do you think the institution corresponds with that interest, and with the means at the disposal of the Government?—I know of none to be compared with the British Museum.

5057–5058. Do you think the British Museum in point of extent corresponds with the wealth of the country?—Yes, perfectly so.

5059. You are satisfied with its present state in reference to the means at the disposal of the Government for improving it?—I am perfectly satisfied; but if more money were allowed for printed books, they might be bought with advantage; for there are branches of literature in which printed books are wanting. Altogether, the British Museum must be considered as a very great institution, and as far as I have seen, I am perfectly satisfied in every respect with the management of it.

5060. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You are aware that the Paris library has existed about two centuries, and that the Vatican library has existed from the revival of learning, and that the British Museum has not existed a century?—Yes.

5061. And therefore though the collections in the British Museum should be found to be inferior in manuscripts and in the Printed Book department to those of the Vatican or of Paris, some part of such inferiority might be attributed fairly to the comparatively short duration of the establishment?—Certainly.

5062. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are you aware of the sums annually spent on printed books in the British Museum?—No, I do not know the precise amount; but I think that more money might be spent on printed books, particularly foreign works.

5063. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you found considerable facilities in consulting in

in one and the same room at the British Museum printed books and manuscripts; in other words, have you found any difficulty in getting in the reading-room printed books and manuscripts at one and the same time?—I have not found any difficulty in getting either the one or the other in the same room. Perhaps in the examination of some of the manuscripts they might be better examined in a separate room.

5064. Are you aware that there exists a regulation in Paris that a manuscript is not to be brought into the printed book room?—Yes.

5065. A printed book, however, may be brought into the manuscript room at Paris?—Yes.

5066. But practically in the British Museum you have found complete facility in consulting any printed books or manuscripts, together or separately?—Certainly.

5067. Do you feel satisfied with the hours and the time during which the British Museum is open?—I do not myself see any objection to the hours; I think that the hour of 10 o'clock is quite as early as one can very well attend.

5068. Can you state from recollection how many books at a time were allowed to you in the Vatican?—No, I cannot.

5069. Have you found any facilities in any foreign library which you have not found in the British Museum, and which you could recommend for adoption here?—No, I have not found any facility which I have not found here.

5070. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] You say 10 o'clock is early enough to attend; do not you think it might be advantageous to the public if it was open later than four in the summer months?—In the summer months certainly; if it remained open till five o'clock it might be an advantage to many persons.

5071. And during the holidays, when there are so many people at liberty, would it not be advantageous to the public that it should be open then?—I should think that the officers of the Museum require some relaxation as well as other persons. In the libraries abroad they have vacations.

5072. But supposing the staff were increased, do not you then think it would be advantageous to the public, so as not to deprive the officers of a certain portion of relaxation, and yet give the public the advantage of greater facility of visiting the Museum?—Of course the more opportunity you give to the public the greater the advantage; but I still think the liberty is now great.

5073. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] As an antiquary as well as a man of general literature, have you had occasion to consult the medals and the gems in the British Museum?—I have sometimes had occasion to consult the medals, and also some of the different gems, and other objects of antiquity in the British Museum.

5074. Have you found such facilities as you had a reasonable right to expect in such consultation?—Certainly.

5075. The same, in fact, in respect to the department of antiquities which you have enjoyed in respect to the departments of manuscripts and printed books?—Yes; and always I have found the object directly.

5076. In the departments of arts and antiquities have you experienced such facilities owing to your personal acquaintance with the individual gentlemen at the head of such department, or from the general regulations of the Museum, or from both?—I should think from both; but as I have very often been in the medal-room when strangers have come there, and I have seen the same facilities shown to them as to myself, I should think it is general.

5077. Have you experienced any equal facilities, or have you reason to believe that a native would experience equal facilities, in consulting the medals or the gems, or the coins, or any works of art in the library at Paris, or in any other foreign library with which you may happen to be acquainted?—I should very much doubt it.

5078. At any rate, do you believe that they could experience greater facilities?—It is impossible.

5079. Mr. *Colborne.*] Are there many British antiquities in the British Museum now?—There is not so large a collection of British antiquities as one would wish to see there, and that is a department I should like to see greatly increased.

5080. Do you think it would be a desirable thing that a separate department should be made?—I do not know as to a separate department; but I think that a separate room might, with great advantage, be entirely appropriated to objects of British antiquity.

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5081. Do you think there should be a classed catalogue relative to those antiquities?—I should think so.

5082. Do you think that could be made with facility?—It would require, of course, some time and judgment to do it; but I think it might be done.

5083. Mr. *Baring*.] Are you acquainted with the medals in the British Museum?—I have occasionally consulted some coins for the Society of Antiquaries.

5084. Do you think that 5,000 *l.* would be well laid out in giving to the public engravings of the medals in the British Museum?—I should certainly say, that if you could give to the public a fine series of engravings of medals, it would be a national work that would do you great credit. I could not speak as to the sum required; but I should say that whatever was wanted to do it, if you could afford it, even in a series of years, that a work on medals would be highly creditable to us.

5085. Mr. *Colborne*.] You do not think that is a work that could be carried on by private speculation without some public aid?—I think it would require public aid.

5086. The question of course refers to its being done in a superior way, such as the Napoleon medals?—Just so.

5087. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] In reference to the collection of British antiquities, can you state whether any considerable accessions have recently been made, within the last few years, to that department in the British Museum?—Yes.

5088. You consider such additions to be intrinsically valuable as well as large?—Highly so; there is one which has just occurred, and I have myself been occupied in writing a paper upon it for the Society of Antiquaries, and the purchase of which, I think, has done the Trustees credit; and that is the gold British corselet, which, from correspondence with other countries, appears to be unique.

Robert Hannay, Esq., called in; and Examined.

R. Hannay, Esq.

5089. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] YOU, for some years, studied in the Reading-room of the British Museum?—For several years.

5090. You have also had, in the course of your experience, considerable opportunities of knowing foreign libraries?—Very great.

5091. Do you feel satisfied with the hours and the time at which the British Museum is open?—I feel not only satisfied with the time, but I am persuaded that it will be found eventually impracticable to extend the hours.

5092. Do you compare the British Museum in this respect with any foreign museum or library, or, generally speaking, with what you believe to be the habits of literary men, and the conduct of public institutions?—I beg leave to explain the reasons why I think it impracticable eventually to extend the hours. By the experience of the libraries of Europe all are limited within six hours, under one exception, that of the public library at Naples. Now what has produced this rule must have been one pervading necessity; and that necessity is the difficulty, I should rather say the impossibility, of keeping a great library in order, unless certain hours be reserved daily for replacing and re-arranging the volumes returned; and in practice such is the fact. At present the number of books in daily use by the readers requires from two hours and a half to three hours for re-arrangement, so that they can be found on the following day.

5093. Have you ever made use of the Vatican library?—I have.

5094. In the answer which you gave with reference to the number of hours for which other public institutions are open on the continent, are the Committee to understand that the number of six hours is the universal extent, except in the Neapolitan library, or that it is the maximum?—It is the greatest length of time that is admitted in any; but very few of them are open so long. The French library is from ten until three.

5095. In the French library is a book given to the reader after half-past two?—No, you cannot get any book within the last half hour.

5096. By the rules of the institution no book is given out to the student within 30 minutes of the close of the library?—No; they say they cannot do it.

5097. What are the facilities which you have experienced in the Vatican library as to the days and hours of admission, and the number of books or of manuscripts which you could obtain?—I have read manuscripts and books there, but I soon found that the difficulty of obtaining either was so great that I was compelled to abandon study,

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study, though I had peculiar advantages, my private tutor in Italian, Signior Sozzi, being the under-librarian of the Vatican, a respectable and learned man; such, however, was its disorder from want of catalogues, and so little is it the desire or the design of the Papal government to make it useful, that hardly anybody resorts to the Vatican library for study.

5098. Then whatever may be the actual extent of the riches of the Vatican, either in printed books or in manuscripts, [as such extent of riches might be displayed in catalogues, if such catalogues existed,] there is practically no such facility to the student in the Vatican as you have enjoyed in the British Museum?—None. The extent and riches of the Vatican library have been much over-rated. I was assured by Signor Sozzi, under-librarian, and in 1826 employed in forming a better catalogue, that the utmost number of printed books in the Vatican library could not be reckoned above 72,000. The number of manuscripts can only be conjectured; they are very numerous, and for ancient literature doubtless very valuable. But in numbers the manuscripts in the Vatican fall far short of the collection in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris; and for public utility the Parisian manuscripts are accessible to all; those of the Vatican to few, I ought rather to say none but favourites of the Papal government.

5099. You are aware of the great difficulty of ascertaining in any public library the actual number of books?—Yes, all is vague; no two librarians will give you the same answer, and it is impossible they should, for they have no settled nor general principles of numeration.

5100. Variations arise from one collector or librarian enumerating every article in a collection of pamphlets as a distinct work, and from another collector considering all the volumes of a great literary journal as also one work? —That is one source of error in reckoning printed books; but in numbering the manuscripts of a library this is felt still more; manuscripts being usually catalogued by works or by volumes, and frequently in the same volume 10, 20, 40, aye, 50 distinct tracts are bound up together and described by one name. This practice pervades all libraries.

5101. You have possessed individually considerable facilities in the access which you enjoyed to the Vatican; have you reason to think that a native of Rome would have possessed any corresponding facilities to those which you as a stranger enjoyed?—To such a question I can only answer, that if the Romans did possess access to the Vatican library they did not exercise it. The reading-room there is small, inconvenient, and rarely frequented by above a dozen students; and this is the more remarkable in a city where about every 14th inhabitant is a priest, consequently about every seventh male, and, deducting boys, about a fourth of the men of mature age. But who with common sense would believe that the Vatican library can be designed for public instruction and the advancement of knowledge, while the Papal government forbids its subjects to possess or to read the best and wisest works of man, as those of Bacon, of Newton, of Locke, of Leibnitz, while, I say, it forbids them even to read the writings of Machiavelli and Galileo?

5102. Is there what can be considered a catalogue of the printed books of the Vatican to which the world have access?—None; when I was at Rome they had no accurate catalogues for their own use.

5103. Was there any other library in Rome, beside the Vatican, to which you had access?—There are several libraries at Rome; the first is the Minerva, which is well frequented: but in Rome some of the nobility open their libraries to students; that of the Prince Corsini is valuable and extensive, and, highly to his honour, librarians are kept for the service of the public. This is one of the munificent acts of that ancient and illustrious family.

5104. In the Minerva library is there a catalogue?—There is, but I am not so well acquainted with it as to answer respecting it.

5105. Did you find the facilities in that library, so long as you had occasion to seek access to it, greater or less than you have found in the British Museum?—Much less than I have found in the British Museum.

5106. Do you know how many hours the library of the Minerva was kept open? —I forget.

5107. Are you well acquainted with the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris?—Yes, with the departments of the manuscripts and with that of the printed books.

5108. Have you studied there since the last ordinance for the regulation of the library, issued by the present King of the French?—I have.

5109. Will you state what facilities you enjoyed there, and whether you consider them equal to those which you enjoy, or which a Frenchman could enjoy here in the

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the British Museum?—In the manuscript department the facilities are as great as can be found in any library; they are, however, subjected to the evil of bad catalogues. In 1831 I devoted some hours daily in investigating what manuscripts were to be found in the Bibliothèque du Roi regarding English history, constitution and laws. I found the catalogues in the greatest confusion; sometimes the age of the manuscript was erroneously entered, sometimes its subject, sometimes 20 different treatises were bound up in one volume and only one of them noticed in the catalogue. These are, however, difficulties attending the catalogues of the library, and not obstacles by any existing regulations. Nothing could exceed the polite attentions of the gentlemen who have the care of the manuscript department to myself and to all present.

5110. The number of hours during which the manuscript department of the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris is open, is less than that in the British Museum?—It is one hour less, and practically, it is an hour and a half less. There the utmost length of vacation allowed in the British Museum is three weeks and three days; but in the Bibliothèque du Roi it is shut for two months; 15 days at Pâques, and from the 1st of September to the 15th of October.

5111. It is shut also during the fêtes?—Yes, which are very numerous; probably for two months and a half the Bibliothèque du Roi is closed against the public.

5112. You have referred to the incorrectness of the catalogues of the manuscripts so far as they exist; have you ever had occasion to compare the catalogues of the Harleian Manuscripts, for example, with the catalogue of the manuscripts in the Bibliothèque du Roi; can you state what proportion the accuracy and extent of the description in the new Harleian catalogue bears to the accuracy and extent of the description in the catalogue of the Bibliothèque du Roi?—The catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts, though subject to some errors, is in general accurate; I have seldom found any manuscripts incorrectly described.

5113. Is it considerably more full as well as more correct than the catalogue in Paris?—That is beyond all doubt.

5114. Are you acquainted with any printed catalogue of the printed books in the library at Paris, of a later date than that which was printed in the year 1741?—To what year the catalogue of printed books comes down, I cannot positively answer, because access to the catalogue itself is denied to strangers. In the manuscripts the regulations are good, but in the printed books, the whole plan and practice is extremely bad.

5115. In fact, no stranger is permitted to have a sight of the catalogue in Paris?—No, by the rules and practice, none are allowed to use the catalogues of printed books.

5116. Are you aware whether the catalogues of manuscripts are exhibited every day in the reading-room of the British Museum, and are accessible to every reader, however humble?—All catalogues whatsoever are open, and in constant use by the students in the British Museum.

5117. Can you state what catalogues are there?— All the catalogues of the printed books and of the manuscripts, both of the British Museum and of the King's library, are accessible to the public at all times, and it is one of the great advantages that the British Museum possesses over the Bibliothèque du Roi.

5118. Did you obtain your books as easily in Paris as in the library at the British Museum?—No.

5119. What length of time intervened between your asking for a book and your receiving it, upon the average?—I should say from half an hour to an entire day, but frequently I could not procure books after having waited several days, and been promised them.

5120. What length of time intervenes, taking the average between the time of your asking for a book or a manuscript in the British Museum, and the time of your receiving it?—I should think it rarely exceeds from five or seven to 10 minutes.

5121. Are you aware of the length of way which it is occasionally necessary to traverse in the British Museum, in order to procure for a reader in the reading-room a work which he may desire, and which may be found at the extremest point?—From the extreme point, with all the turns and windings, it may be a quarter of a mile nearly; in short, books are brought as soon as you could expect them.

5122. How many books at a time were allowed you in the Bibliothèque du Roi?—I have never put this to the test, I have had two or three at once.

5123. Are you limited in the British Museum?—Unlimited.

5124. Both with respect to manuscripts and with respect to printed books?—Both.

5125. Can you state to the Committee any instances of the want of completeness of sets of books in the Bibliothèque du Roi?—It is impossible to make such a statement, for the catalogues are denied, and if they are accessible, yet they are so imperfect that no reliance could be placed upon them; the losses are very great. By their own admissions, if I rightly understand the "résumé" of their affairs, one volume in 28 has been lost.

5126. That is to say, that supposing the library consisted of 280,000 volumes, 10,000 would be missing?—Yes, such appears from the "résumé" delivered to their government.

5127. Are you aware whether this defalcation arises from the practice of lending books out, or do you attribute it to any act of spoliation on the part of the persons admitted to the reading-room?—I apprehend there have been many causes for loss: first, from carelessness and negligence in preserving accurate receipts of the delivery and return of books lent out of the library, as is done in all other great libraries that lend out their books; second, from thefts committed within its walls, where all are admitted who present themselves, and some unworthy of confidence.

5128. Are you aware whether any restriction at all exists at Paris to the admission of any one to the library?—None that I know of by the regulations; but I apprehend they are now beginning in practice to be somewhat more strict. But is this being wise behindhand. When I was first in Paris in 1824, I used to frequent the reading-room of printed books, and I have seen persons there who came evidently from other motives than for study. For example, a man sat down by me; a book was placed before him; he opened the book with the wrong side upwards and affected to be reading. His dress, manner and expression betokened the lowest state of wretchedness, leading me to conclude, either that he sought the shelter of a roof, or a momentary refuge from the pursuit of justice. Such miserable objects were not unfrequent in the reading-rooms of the Bibliothèque du Roi, before the late regulations.

5129. Are you aware of the restriction at the British Museum to the admission of persons?—Yes, and it ought to be strictly adhered to.

5130. You regard that as sufficient, and not more than sufficient?—Experience has shown that it is barely sufficient; even the existing regulations have not been able to preserve both books and manuscripts from occasional injury.

5131. You would not recommend any alteration in that?—Certainly not, unless greater strictness as to manuscripts and records.

5132. The regulation being that every person is admitted to read in the Museum who can produce a recommendation from a housekeeper resident in London, or who is personally known to one of the officers?—Such I understand it to be.

5133. In the case of the British Museum, the person recommending being supposed either to be respectable in point of station, if not personally known to some one officer of the Museum?—Such a precaution I hold to be indispensable, where public property of great value should be entrusted to a stranger's hand. No day passes over, no, not an hour, in which records and documents of great value in proof of public and private rights, are not delivered to readers in the library; which, if lost, could never be restored. The Parliament and the Trustees of the British Museum have two duties to perform; the one to preserve its treasures, the other to offer them to the public so far as safety will admit. But let it never be forgotten that upon their security depends their use.

5134. Mr. *Colborne.*] Are you aware of its ever happening that any students have found a difficulty in getting this recommendation. Has any student ever complained to you of the difficulty he has experienced in getting this recommendation?—None; but I am not much in the way of hearing those complaints, being but little acquainted with those who resort to the British Museum.

5135. It may have happened without your knowing it?—It may.

5136. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But as a general proposition, and comparing the state of the Paris library with that of the British Museum, you do not recommend that any relaxation of the existing regulations should be made by the Trustees?—None as to admission.

5137. Are you acquainted with the library at Dresden?—I am, intimately; I spent

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I spent a winter at Dresden, and in that time I became acquainted with the librarian, Mr. Falcenstein.

5138. What was the accommodation afforded to you in the library?—Everything I could desire. It is one of the greatest and most valuable collections in the world; perhaps, for selected books, it is the very best. It consisted then of better than 400,000 volumes, and, if I do not mistake, of about 15,000 manuscripts; but I see them stated in the returns at 2,500, which I take to be an error. The library of Dresden is the great library of the kingdom of Saxony, and, like the public libraries of northern Germany, it lends its books out. I never read in the library, and very few ever do. Readers are entrusted with four volumes at the same time at their homes. Exact books are kept of the delivery and return of all books. They are lent out for a limited time, and no loss or inconvenience has been felt by the practice.

5139. Does the administrator of the library require any caution or security on the part of the person to whom the book is lent that he will restore it?—A foreigner must have the introduction of the ambassador or minister, whatever rank he may hold. With respect to natives, they must be either personally known, or they must have a responsible person to become surety for them. It was my banker that became responsible for me. On this introduction I got out any books I would within the number fixed by the regulation.

5140. What number of persons enjoy this privilege, so far as you are aware of the fact?—All respectable persons.

5141. Mr. *Baring.*] Is there any limitation as to the time that the books may be kept?—The precise limitation as to time I do not remember.

5142. Suppose any one were writing upon a particular subject, and were to withdraw from the library all the books upon that subject, could not he by so doing prevent any person from undertaking a work of a similar kind?—To prevent this inconvenience, in all libraries that lend out books the classes of books are restricted, the number of volumes and the term of their return. Besides, whether they are read in a public library or out of it, no two persons can conveniently pursue the precise studies from the same volumes at the same time.

5143. May not an individual, by retaining those books in his own possession for a considerable period, though he may not be using them every hour in the day, by that means prevent another person from taking up that subject, and in that manner monopolize it, as it were, to himself?—Books lent out are read with despatch, because they must be returned soon, and if not returned at the appointed time they are demanded. Besides, experience is the great master; that has shown that on lending out books the inconveniences are few and the advantages great, both to libraries and readers.

5144. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Were any manuscripts lent out at Dresden? There were.

5145. Was there any limitation in the class of manuscripts lent out?—Rare manuscripts are not lent, or only upon occasions which required indulgence. There are likewise many classes of books which are never permitted to be taken from the library. Other libraries have established a similar rule.

5146. Did you ever make use of the library of Munich?—I did.

5147. Will you give the Committee any information which you possess respecting that library?—It is a very valuable and extensive library; it is equal in extent, I believe, to any of the German libraries; but the exact number of volumes was not precisely known, for it consists of three collections, the ancient ducal library, the royal library, and that part of the royal library collected from suppressed convents; the latter part was, in 1826, uncatalogued. The manuscripts are numerous and of very great value. The regulations are very liberal. There also, as at the library at Dresden, they in practice lend out books, and without loss or inconvenience.

5148. Did you possess in the hours of attendance there, or in the number of books which you could receive in the reading-room, greater facilities than you enjoyed in the British Museum?—In no library are so many facilities enjoyed as in the British Museum.

5149. Can you state to the Committee the comparative rank of the library of the British Museum among the libraries of Europe in point of extent?—That is a question that cannot be answered with precision, not, I believe, if all the librarians of Europe were present. There are so many different ways of computing the number of volumes in a library, that it is impossible to give any distinct

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distinct answer to it. As an approach, however, towards a comparison, I believe that the Bibliothèque du Roi is admitted to contain, of all libraries, the greatest number of MSS.; it claims also the first rank in the number of printed books; but this pretension is very doubtful.

Next to the Bibliothèque du Roi the British Museum does, I am very sure, possess the greatest collection of books and MSS. in the world. The libraries of Dresden and Munich follow next in rank, but which should have the precedence I shall not venture to say.

The library of the King of Denmark may be ranked after them. Then follows the library of Göttingen. I see in the official returns that the imperial library of St. Petersburg is estimated at 400,000 volumes; if so, then the British Museum may be fairly held to contain a million.

None of the libraries of Italy can be compared in extent to those of England, France, and Germany.

The Magliabeccian at Florence and the royal library at Naples, are both the most numerous and useful collections in Italy. The Ambrosian at Milan is of great riches in MSS.; but then there is no catalogue, even in writing, and none by the founder's will allowed to be made. The Vatican has long stood pre-eminent among Italian libraries, and in MSS. it still maintains the first rank; but in printed books it never did possess either a numerous or well chosen collection.

The imperial library at Vienna is also a vast and most valuable collection, both of MSS. and books, and no library on the Continent is so generously supplied with funds for the purchase of books.

But let us not suppose that the intrinsic value of a library can be ascertained by the number of its volumes, still less that numbers form any test of its utility to the world.

The MSS. certainly and perhaps the books in the French library exceed those in the British Museum; but in utility to their respective nations there cannot be a doubt that the British Museum stands pre-eminent above the French, and above all other libraries in Europe.

The British Museum is becoming every day more and more the common reservoir of learning, wherein are composed those periodical works which are diffusing knowledge through society; the reservoir, I repeat, whence those publications conduct as pipes the stream of knowledge to individual minds.

5150. Mr. *Colborne.*] By your account, though there is more facility in the British Museum than in the Vatican, Dresden, Paris, and Munich libraries, yet still do you not think an extension of facilities to the public might be afforded in the British Museum?—I do think so; and not only think that additional facilities may be granted, but that they must be granted, to fit the Museum to the growing wants of society, but under the existing guards upon admission, without which no library can be preserved, as experience proves.

5151. Have you any suggestions to make as improvements upon the present system?—I shall now state to the Committee what might be wisely, safely, and advantageously introduced into the management of the British Museum. In the first place, regarding the government of the British Museum. The first consideration as to its government is this. The British Museum is not solely merely a library, as the public suppose it to be; it is one of the great archives of the state, for the preservation of the records and evidences of our history, our constitution, our laws, and of the private rights of families; and it is the daily resort of persons employed in the investigation of public and private rights. It is an archive of state because it contains a vast collection of the records of state, deposited there by the legislature for preservation and national use. It is an archive of state by the intention of the statute of its foundation. By the 12 William and Mary, "the titles of manuscripts, parchments, papers, records, and and other memorials, and also the number of the pages and folios thereunto belonging, shall be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery."

5152. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does this refer to the Cotton?—This refers to the Cotton library, which is the foundation of the British Museum. It is the nucleus, the kernel of the whole, and still the most valuable part. Then, in conjunction with the Cotton, the Harleian family founded their vast collection of records and documents, to be preserved in the same place and for the same purposes as the Cotton library, and therefore both are, by the statute 5 Queen Anne, declared to be united and deposited together for perpetual preservation and public use. Secondly, certain families have reserved to themselves, as the Cotton family, the Harleian family, and the family of Sir Hans Sloane, a perpetual right of visitation,

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inspection and share in the government of the Museum. These are reserved rights of property, just as much as the original manuscripts and records were their property. Under any change of government those gentlemen must retain their rights. Thirdly, the Cotton family bestowed this noble gift upon the nation upon condition that it should be placed under the care and custody of the nation, represented by the chief of the law, the Lord Chancellor, the chief of the church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the chief of the Commons, its Speaker.

So that by the will and conditions of the founders, and by the intention and authority of those statutes, the British Museum is one of the great archives of state, placed by Parliament under the care and custody of those officers of state.

So far I hold the government of the Museum to be fixed.

Still the internal government of the Museum, with the distribution and exercise of the powers, may be changed, and, if I mistake not, changed with advantage for the institution.

The change I should suggest is, that the heads of the several departments of the Museum be formed into a board of administration, for the ordinary business and management of the whole Museum; and that the Trustees preserve superintending powers, to be exercised as a board of control.

5153. Mr. *Colborne.*] Do you mean that they should select a committee from themselves, and meet only once in six weeks or three months, to inspect what their own committee have done?—My meaning is that the heads of the several departments should form a board of management for the ordinary affairs of the Museum, subject on all important affairs to the control of the Trustees.

Secondly, I beg leave to suggest the introduction of certain changes in the departments of MSS. and of books.

As to manuscripts, the great object of the Cotton library was the preservation and collection of memorials in proof of the laws and constitution.

This original design has been wisely pursued by the addition of the Harleian, the Lansdowne and the Hargrave collections. It may be still farther advanced by the three following plans:

First, by obtaining from the public archives either the originals or copies of many important historical documents; as, for example, in the State Paper Office, there is a collection of transactions between England, Scotland and Ireland and the Roman See, transcribed at Rome, bound up and ready for the press, beginning the first year of William the Second's reign, and continued down to the present times.

This collection I have seen; it is invaluable for the historian.

Secondly, by obtaining copies of the most important records and historical documents in private libraries, exchanging something of equal value in return.

Thirdly, in obtaining from foreign libraries and archives whatever may illustrate the laws, institutions and history of our country. And I should more particularly point out the libraries of France, and those of Denmark and Sweden, as possessed of materials most valuable for us.

Sweden, above all other countries, can furnish us the richest sources for investigating with success our ancient laws and institutions.

And this I can safely say, that no other government in Europe will so cheerfully, so ardently second the design.

Regarding printed books: There is found a constantly increasing influx of readers; their numbers begin already to crowd the present reading-rooms. Whole classes of persons now demand admittance, whose occupations during the day leave them only their evenings for study.

We have already seen that, were the hours of admittance extended much farther, no time would be left for the re-arrangement of the books in use. In truth, were the library opened for the evenings it must be shut for the day.

Without arrangement constantly preserved, no library can continue to be of use, simply because no book can be found.

Again, the library is an archive of state, a great national property. Is this property of Great Britain to be endangered by fire, or rendered useless by confusion, to accommodate the neighbouring parishes of Marylebone, Bloomsbury, and St. Pancras-in-the-Vale? This were indeed to verify the adage "of being wise in the hundred and foolish in the shire."

What then is to be done? I answer, do wisely and consult experience.

We see the German libraries find no such inconveniences where education and reading is universal. Why? They follow the simple plan of lending out books and leave the readers to study at their own fire-sides.

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The Germans think they do enough to provide books, without providing mansions to read in.

The libraries of Denmark follow the same practice. The libraries of Scotland have always done so. The Advocates' library has lent out books to readers since its foundation in 1682.

Some of the great libraries of England, and almost all the provincial libraries, are in the practice of lending out books.

Great advantages arise; economy in buildings, fewer librarians are required, more readers enjoy the use of the library, and for longer time, and fitter leisure for study.

5154. Is not that the plan which you describe as being so fatal to the Paris library?—No. The French library has no catalogues that can be depended upon; the losses cannot be ascertained; besides, the librarians have never kept exact books of the delivery and return of volumes lent, which is indispensable for their preservation, and which is strictly observed in all the German libraries. In France the books lent circulated from hand to hand, because no precise term was fixed for their return.

In lending out books certain rules have been established, and found by experience to be effectual against loss or inconvenience.

No manuscript ought to be, nor in the British Museum can be lent out, because it is an archive; no books of engravings, or book where the engravings are of much value; no atlas nor chart; no book of reference; no rare work, nor work of which the Museum contains but the requisite copies for students within its walls.

After these deductions, a large collection would still remain that ought to be set apart from the rest of the library, and destined to be lent to readers, upon such conditions as experience has fully shown to be sufficient for their preservation; these are, that the reader be known and responsible; that the number of volumes be limited; that the time of their return be short.

Another change I beg leave to suggest in the reading-rooms of the Museum, in favour of those persons employed in the copying of maps and charts: the present tables, lights, and space in the rooms, afford no conveniences for operations so difficult and delicate. Yet it is by charts there drawn that frequently fleets sail, and the lives of our seamen depend; I suggest that map and chart makers have a room apart for themselves fitted for their task.

I suggest also, that a rule ought to be established in the reading-rooms, that the recent and lighter works in literature, as novels, plays and the like, should not be given. This is designed to exclude many, who, of late, have frequented the Museum to read such books as Tom Jones, or Scott's novels; they are generally lads, and are a great annoyance to the studious.

5155. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] You wish the library to be a library of consultation and study, not a library of light reading or of lounging?—Such is its object. Lastly, I have to propose to the Committee an increase of salary for the officers in the reading-rooms of the Museum. At present they are inadequately paid; their labours affect their health, aud several are suffering; I propose that the salary of Mr. Cates, the chief officer in the rooms, be increased to 200 *l.*, and each of the assistants to 100 *l.* a year.

5156. *Chairman*.] Do you propose that, merely for the purpose of giving those gentlemen that are now placed there, better remuneration for their services, or with the view of placing in the reading-room persons of a superior cast to those that are now employed there?—I cannot conceive that any men could be superior to them in attention and knowledge of their respective duties. I do not think that in Europe, search it through, you could find a man fitter for his duty than Mr. Cates.

5157. Does that same observation apply to the other officers in attendance in the reading-room?—To all of them; all are competent to discharge their respective duties, all uniformly obliging.

I have mentioned more particularly the officers of the reading-rooms, because they are most frequently under my observation, and their duties are the most severe.

But to every officer in the Museum I feel grateful, and consider that I do but an act of justice, thus to declare my opinion of their ability and uniform attention to the interests and service of the public.

In proof of this I may be allowed to state, that Sir Henry Ellis has on more

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occasions than one adopted suggestions made by myself, the moment he was convinced they would prove of advantage to the library and the students.

No national library in Europe is so universally beneficial to its country as the British Museum; none affords to the students within its walls so many facilities for study; none where their health, comfort and tranquillity, have been so much the public care.

It is a noble monument of the wisdom, learning and industry of past times, and its influence upon the present is felt throughout society. And this is invariably found, that this great institution is esteemed the more, the better it is known.

5158. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Without entering into the questions which you have raised about the legal value and authenticity of those documents which might be tendered in a court of law from the British Museum, or about the transfer of documents from the old offices, where at present they are legal evidence, or about the transfer from the State Paper-office of papers which at present are considered as emphatically in an office of state, or about the transfer of collections from the houses of private individuals to the British Museum, and without entering into the question of the expediency of lending books, all which questions you have raised, have you any other observations to offer to the Committee in respect to the general condition of the Museum?—None.

5159. Among the suggestions which you have offered to the Committee, you have not stated anything with respect to opening the Museum by artificial light. Is it your opinion that that ought to be done?—I have answered that in saying that it is an archive of state. That must never be lost sight of; nothing must be done with this library which endangers the general purposes for which it was founded.

5160. Is artificial light admitted in any public libraries on the Continent with which you are acquainted?—Not one in Europe.

The Rev. *George Griffin Stonestreet*, L.L.B., Prebendary of Lincoln, called in; and Examined.

Rev. *G. G. Stonestreet*, L.L.B.

5161. YOU have frequently availed yourself of the facilities which the British Museum offers to literary men?—Very frequently. I have constantly resorted to the British Museum since the year 1819.

5162. During that time have you experienced such facilities as you reasonably thought you could desire to find in consulting the printed books and the manuscripts in that depository?—I never had anything to wish for, still less to complain of. I certainly experienced a very considerable difficulty originally in obtaining admission to the Museum. It was half a year before I could obtain entrance to it; although I applied both by letter to the principal librarian, and by letter jointly to the Trustees, the interval being from December 1818 to June 1819, before I could obtain the admission. I finally received it from Sir Joseph Banks.

5163. At that time the old rule prevailed of the Trustees only giving the permission?—The Trustees personally.

5164. At present you are aware that no such difficulty exists?—No such difficulty now exists. I would contrast that difficulty with an instance of recent occurrence. A few weeks since a friend of mine, a young officer of the navy, wished to be admitted. I applied for a ticket for him, and it was instantly given to me.

5165. Mr. *Colborne.*] Could that young officer have got it without your aid?—He could not have got it without the recommendation of some person known or accredited by the librarians of the Museum. I tendered a written recommendation.

5166. Would he have found a difficulty without that?—I apprehend that the officers of the Museum would, as in other cases, have required the condition to be fulfilled, of having a recommendation, not only because it is a printed regulation, but because it would be very delicate for them to say when it should be complied with, and when not.

5167. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You consider that some such security as the recommendation of a responsible and known party is essential to the safe preservation of the library?—Certainly.

5168. Do you apprehend that there would be any difficulty in the individual to whom you have referred having obtained from some other gentleman equally well known as yourself in London, a recommendation sufficient to introduce him to the Museum?—None whatever, upon these grounds: judging from the appearance

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of persons whom I see there, I suppose there are many in very humble spheres of life, and that there can be no such difficulty to contend with.

5169. Then there was nothing special in the recommendation signed by yourself, which procured that facility for your friend?—Not at all.

5170. This facility did not exist some 30 years ago, in consequence of the then state of the regulation?—On the contrary. Although I had a brother-in-law residing in Bedford-square, and I was myself residing in Gower-street, although a clergyman, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and resident upon the spot, still all those circumstances did not prevail against the rule of the Museum, namely, that I should privately qualify myself with a special recommendation from some particular Trustee; after finding unnecessary difficulty, I declined to accept admission but as a matter of public right, and I put the claim at length in such a position as I believe tended very much to create the present facilities; and the facilities are now everything that the public can possibly wish.

5171. What has been the average time that has elapsed between your asking for a printed book or manuscript, and your receiving it?—Exceedingly fair, I think; it is very seldom that a book required is not brought to me, and it comes soon, allowing for the pressure of demand from the increased number of visitors, and perhaps not a proportionate increase of officers and messengers; a printed book or manuscript is not brought quite so soon, I think, as formerly, but there is great order and great diligence in the establishment.

5172. The number of readers has increased from 4,300 in 1815, to 70,266 in 1834. Does not that statement itself render it probable that a much increased delay must take place in supplying the demands of the readers for a particular book or manuscript, if such delay should be found to exist?—I apprehend that it is a necessary consequence of the increase of the visitors, to retard the issue of books, unless there is a proportionate increase of officers and servants. There is also another circumstance which creates a difficulty by the increased number of visitors. It will so happen that you will have several persons applying for and waiting for the same book, and therefore a disappointment and delay sometimes occurs. I have occasionally had to wait for a book which has been said to be in such a gentleman's possession, and whose name the messenger usually signifies. With respect to the difficulty of admission to the Museum, there is still a particular restraint which I think might be properly brought under consideration; it is as to the age of the parties; the rule of the Museum is, not to admit any persons till they have attained 18 years of age. There are youths of studious habits, to whom the access would be valuable before that time.

5173. Do you consider that the library of the British Museum ought to be a library for reference, consultation and study, or a library in which parties may read generally, either for their own amusement or for their education?—I conceive that it is desirable that it should be as general as possible.

5174. Supposing you found a limited space necessarily existing, and you were to make a choice between admitting different classes, would you recommend that the favoured class should be the class of those who desire to use the library for reference, consultation and study, or the class of those who desire the use of the Museum as a reading-room?—This distinction would be attended with difficulty. A reader may be presumed to be principally occupied with his own particular studies or inquiries; and therefore I shall be extremely sorry, at a hazard, to give an opinion upon such a subject; but it has always appeared to me that the great class of readers there, are very creditably and very anxiously engaged in their several pursuits. You now and then see something in the character of a lounging man; but as far as my own observation goes, I think it is of rare occurrence.

5175. The question is, not as to the exclusion of any one class, but simply this: supposing the space were not adequate to the reception of all classes, whether the regulations ought to be rather in favour of those who resort to the British Museum as a great depository of works of reference, rare works and manuscripts, or that it should be open to those who come there for the purpose of reading mere works of amusement?—I have sometimes thought that the rooms might be classed with advantage, and by such means be more or less privileged. There are two rooms at present, as there were two latterly in the old building; there are cases where, both for the convenience of privacy and space, such arrangement might be desired.

5176. You are aware that the actual reading-rooms are rooms merely appropriated to their present purpose in the transition state of the Museum?—I am so informed.

Rev. *G. G. Stonestreet*, L.L.B.

9 June 1836.

5177. Have you had occasion to use the catalogues of the Museum library frequently?—Frequently.

5178. Does that answer refer to the catalogues of manuscripts, as well as to the catalogues of printed books?—To the catalogues of manuscripts and to the catalogue of printed books.

5179. What is your estimate of the sufficiency of the catalogues of the manuscripts?—So far as my observation has gone, they are generally very correct and sufficiently ample. An interleaved copy in the reading-room, for the immediate insertion by the proper officers, of any errors of description, and for notice, with date, of any articles missing, as they may be pointed out, is I conceive to be desired. As respects the catalogues of printed books, I think there is an insufficiency in the reading-rooms. A considerable delay is sometimes occasioned there from the want of duplicate catalogues of the printed books, with the accumulated manuscript additions; there is now only one such catalogue between the two reading-rooms. Great increase to the library having taken place since this catalogue was printed, the works described only in manuscript are constantly in demand, while there is only one record in which they are enumerated, and certainly great delay arises from the want of at least one duplicate copy, with these manuscript additions.

5180. Are you aware of any library, public or private, at home or abroad, where there is more than one copy of the catalogue for the use of the readers?—No: at home I have not seen any library that is so much frequented, or where the demand would be likely to arise.

5181. Do you know any public library where there is a second catalogue?—With such manuscript additions I do not. A new catalogue for a time will obviate this inconvenience; but it must recur soon, when it appears to me that the remedy is always in the hands of the Trustees; because it is only interleaving the volumes and setting a copying clerk at stated intervals to work, and then to determine in what part of the rooms to place the several duplicate catalogues so extended, for easier reference. This would be attended with particular advantage, because there is a great deal of unnecessary bustle in going backward and forward to consult the one particular catalogue with manuscript additions, so long as readers are obliged to make a detour of the two rooms, to the shelf upon which it is placed.

5182. Are you aware of the space actually occupied by the desk containing the single copy?—I think the additional convenience would be well worth the space so required. Duplicates of the Harleian and other collections of course would remain in the same state, because there are no additions to be made to them, neither are they so much in request. With respect to the catalogue of the printed books, of whatever number of volumes it may be, it would not occupy a space, as I conceive, amounting to inconvenience, especially as the shelves of the reading-room are now occupied by many volumes little in demand. There is some occasional confusion with the catalogues, which I think might by that means be profitably avoided.

5183. The actual catalogue is 25 folio volumes; the catalogue now in course of preparation will be 50 folio volumes. Considering the space which the desks to contain those volumes would occupy, do you consider that it is more desirable that such desks should be introduced, and duplicates of the catalogues placed thereon, than that the space should be allotted, as it is allotted at this time, to the reception and accommodation of readers?—In the case of duplicate catalogues with the MSS. additions, I know of no necessity for putting the whole alphabet, if leading to inconvenience, on the same shelf. It is easy for persons who become a little conversant with the reading-room, to know whether it is on one side or the other side that they are to look for letter F or letter M.

5184. You are aware that the existing reading-rooms are under a temporary arrangement; can you state whether those rooms, such as they are, are very full?—They appear to be constantly full; I have occasionally some difficulty in getting a seat, especially one which may require room for any research, in which many volumes are wanted.

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Martis, 21° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Hawes.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Lord Sandon.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. Marshall.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Henry Josi*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Henry Josi.*

21 June 1836.

5185. Mr. *Hawes.*] WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—I hold the appointment of one of the assistant keepers in the department of Antiquities and Arts, and am particularly charged with the care of the prints.

5186. Practically you are responsible for the contents of the print-room?—I am responsible for the contents of the print-room; and give security for my situation there, for the due discharge of the duty, and taking care of the contents of the print-room.

5187. Will you describe your duties?—My duties are to attend in the print-room during the usual business hours of the Museum, and to take care of the works of art committed to my trust; to see that they are given out to persons who come to inspect them, or to artists who come to study from them; and to take care that they are not injured in any way; and likewise from time to time, as the Trustees think fit, to make certain additions to the collection, as they may be required.

5188. Will you state what is the salary of your situation, and whether there are any emoluments besides?—Having been very lately appointed to the situation, I believe it is 275 *l.* a year: there are no emoluments that I am aware of, except an allowance of about 5 *l.* worth of stationery per annum.

5189. Is there any catalogue of the prints or drawings?—There is a catalogue of the contents of the collection; or rather perhaps an index, which is used for reference. If any master is inquired for, by looking into that list you will find in what portfolio such works are placed.

5190. Will you describe the nature of the index?—It is written in pages, bound together: it mentions the name of the master, with reference to the case in which it is found; but there is not a particular description of any print which the portfolio may contain. There is a catalogue at present in progress, in which every print is separately described, together with its accurate place in the Museum. It is done upon the principle of the work by the well-known Bartsch, of Vienna, who has written the most complete catalogue of all these works of art known; and this catalogue of the contents of the print room is going on upon the same principle, leaving all numbers blank which do not exist in the collection, and filling-in those which do exist.

5191. By whom was that catalogue prepared?—It was commenced by myself; I began the catalogue upon that basis.

5192. Was it commenced before Mr. Ottley's time?—No, it was commenced by myself. Before I received my appointment as keeper of the prin ts, I as there as an assistant during Mr. Ottley's illness.

5193. How long have you been in the print-room?—Since the middle of February.

5194. Is the room in which you have to discharge your duty convenient for the purpose?—Yes, it is very convenient for the purpose; though I do not believe it is the room in which finally the prints will be kept: there is another situation intended for the print-room, in one of the new buildings.

5195. At present do you consider it well lighted?—Yes; I have no fault to find with the light.

5596. Is there any separate room for any occupation which may require your attention?—No.

5197. With regard to the ventilation and warming, is it satisfactory?—With

Mr. *Henry Josi.*

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regard to the ventilation it is very satisfactory; and there are two round lights, which admit an excellent current of air. With regard to firing, having been there in the coldest part of the winter, the middle of the month of February, I know from experience it can be heated to any degree that can be required. During Mr. Ottley's illness I have understood that it was heated sometimes as hot as 75°; but I think it would be very injurious to keep it hotter than 60 to 65 degrees.

5198. Lord *Sandon.*] Have you need of a separate room?—I do not see that there is any necessity for a separate room, as the collection is at present.

5199. Have you any assistant?—I have an attendant, who attends to take out the portfolios under my direction.

5200. Mr. *Hawes.*] Under what restriction are visitors admitted to the print-room?—The admission is generally by bringing respectable and satisfactory references either from Royal academicians, or gentlemen connected with the British Museum, or else persons of known respectability.

5201. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Have you ever heard any estimate of the money-value of the collection of prints in the room?—No, I have never heard what is the estimated value; but the value is very great.

5202. Lord *Sandon.*] Is it said to be 100,000*l.*?—I should think it might amount to that.

5203. Can you state what number of prints there are in the collection?—I cannot state the number; but I should think about 300,000 or 400,000.

5204. Is it complete with reference to English artists?—No, it is not.

5205. With reference to the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for instance?—Sir Joshua Reynolds's works are nearly complete.

5206. Has the Museum a right by the Copyright Act to each engraving published?—No, there is no Copyright Act in reference to engravers' works; such a regulation would be highly beneficial to the print-room, and particularly to it as a school of art.

5207. Lord *Stanley.*] Has there been a very valuable addition made to the collection since you entered the Museum?—Yes, a collection of a complete assemblage of the etchings by the Dutch masters, consisting of etchings of their own invention, not copies after other works. It had belonged to Mr. Sheepshanks, who devoted many years to forming that collection; and he had greater facilities than anybody can easily have again, on account of the many large collections sold during the time; it is probably the most complete collection of that school which could have been put together. It is more perfect than any similar collection existing at Vienna, or at Paris, or Amsterdam.

5208. You mentioned Bartsch's work as being the most complete that exists upon the subject; are there any etchings in that collection which have been recently purchased for the Museum, which are so rare as not to be known even to Bartsch?—Yes, there may be perhaps 300.

5209. Of those which were known to Bartsch, how many do you suppose are not to be found in that collection?—About 40.

5210. The Museum did not purchase the whole of Mr. Sheepshanks's collection; for example, the Rembrandts?—No, the Trustees did not, for we had got a very extensive assemblage of Rembrandts; but the offer was made for a complete collection of the Dutch school, or in other words, of the etchings in the first five volumes of Bartsch.

5211. Do you happen to know that of the Rembrandts which were not offered to the Museum, the Museum itself possessed a very rich and perfect collection?—Not perfect, but very rich; it is impossible to have a perfect collection of Rembrandt, for there are so many extremely rare, and even unique, different states in the etchings of Rembrandt, some of which are dispersed in various national or otherwise permanent collections.

5212. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state the number of volumes, and the number of engravings contained in them, in the Sheepshanks' collection recently added?—There are about 8,450

5213. Does that include the drawings?—That includes the drawings and engravings.

5214. How many drawings are there?—About 800.

5215. Original drawings by the same masters?—Yes.

5216. How many volumes?—Twenty-one volumes bound in red-morocco, and 10 or 11 volumes which are not bound yet.

5217. Mr.

5217. Mr. *Hawes.*] When is the catalogue likely to be completed?—It will take some time to complete it in the way in which it ought to be done.

5218. Assuming that you have no other assistance than that which you now have, in what period is it likely to be completed?—I should think it might be much advanced in about a couple of years, at least as regards the principal schools of the classed catalogue; at present I am engaged upon a regular inventory of the collection. I have formed nearly a complete catalogue of our early German school; the making a catalogue of the Sheepshanks' collection will take a long time, but in the course of a couple of years great progress may be made in the classed catalogue.

5219. Do you attach great importance to the making of a catalogue?—Very great importance indeed; in a collection of prints, I consider it of infinite consequence.

5220. Do you look to the publication when complete?—I do not look to the publication of the catalogue of the Museum; I have been some years engaged in writing a supplement to the work of Bartsch.

5221. Would the catalogue, when you have completed it, be fit for publication, and would it be useful to publish it?—I think it might; but in the way in which I make the catalogue, it would always leave an hiatus for those prints we do not possess at present, which I hope will be filled up in the course of time; I take all the works of the masters, and leave a place open for any print that we have not got, so that we may be able to write the print in its proper order.

5222. You have stated that you are making an inventory; was there no inventory when you were appointed?—There was an inventory made by Mr. Alexander many years ago, which I found very defective.

5223. The list of the prints has not been continued as additions have been made?—No, not in that inventory.

5224. With reference to the exhibition of prints and drawings, is the mode in which they are now exhibited such as to prevent their being injured?—As much as it is possible to secure that point. Of course drawings which are mounted upon boards and drawing-paper, cannot be bound into books. In the books, the perfect preservation depends much upon a careful turning of the leaves, which is not done in quite so satisfactory a manner as it is in other countries. If you go to Paris, you see the middle classes or the lower classes sitting with the books before them, and they will turn the leaves with the greatest possible caution, whereas with us even artists and collectors will turn over the books with very great carelessness; and I believe most printsellers would say the same in reference to their portfolios.

5225. Is there any suggestion you can make to prevent the effect of that carelessness?—I do not know any, except requesting them to be as careful as possible.

5226. Would an additional attendant be any additional security?—No, I do not think it would be of any service.

5227. Lord *Sandon.*] Unless an attendant were allowed to turn the leaves?—It would be impossible; we should be obliged to have an attendant for every volume in use.

5228. Is the collection much consulted?—Very much so; especially by artists and young rising students. A great number come there for good engravings; they study the different prints there, and apply to take parts to assist them in their compositions.

5229. About what number of persons in a day frequent the print-room?—Sometimes six or seven artists or students work, besides parties that come to view the prints cursorily as amateurs.

5230. *Chairman.*] Is the study and examination of the prints carried on in the room in which they are kept?—It is; the room is a closed room.

5231. Have you heard complaints on the part of the public in reference to the admission to the print-room?—There have been complaints made during the last two years, which arose principally through Mr. Ottley's ill state of health, because he was not able to attend; from the immense value of the collection, it would not be proper to entrust the keys into the hands of a common assistant.

5232. Then those complaints arose entirely from the indisposition of the then keeper of the prints?—I believe so.

5233. And such will no longer exist now you are appointed to the room?—

Mr. *Henry Josi.*

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Certainly not; in fact, since I have been there, there has been a great addition of students and visitors.

5234. The falling-off in the number of visitors is mainly to be accounted for by the illness of the late keeper, Mr. Ottley?—Yes.

5235. Lord *Sandon.*] Are you acquainted with the Vienna collection of prints?—I have seen it.

5236. What is its value and condition, compared with that of the British Museum?—It is more perfect than our collection.

5237. It is even more perfect in regard to English prints than the British Museum?—Perhaps it is; but I cannot speak upon that point.

5238. Are you acquainted with the number of the prints in the Vienna collection?—No; but it is very extensive.

5239. Much more extensive than ours?—A great deal more so.

5240. Are you acquainted with the regulations under which the print-room is shown to visitors?—Not at Vienna; whenever I have visited foreign museums, I have not made it my business to inquire, having always had admission by merely going into the print-rooms; but at Paris I know the regulations are nearly similar to what they are with us, that is, in the inner print-room, where the precious prints are kept. There are two or three rooms where the more common prints are kept. Anybody can see those; but to examine the collection critically, in its more valuable details, requires special permission. The mode of admission there is through an introduction from some respectable person to the keeper of the print-room.

5241. Mr. *Hawes.*] With reference to the Paris collection, what should you say of it compared with the British Museum?—It is considerably more numerous and rich; but you have to consider that that collection was largely formed in the time of Louis XIV.; and in the early part of the 18th century there were more opportunities of buying prints than at any other time that has occurred since. Their collection of Rembrandt was formed, I believe, in the early part of the 18th century.

5242. Lord *Sandon.*] Do you know the circumstances under which the Vienna collection was formed; was not a great part of the collection Prince Eugene's?—A great proportion of it was.

5243. Mr. *Hawes.*] The head of your department is Mr. Hawkins, the keeper of antiquities and arts; can you assign any good reason for placing the prints under the nominal care of the head of the keeper of antiquities and arts?—I do not see any particular reason why it should be so, except that the fine arts and prints are closely associated together; the head of that department can have the minor department under his superintendence.

5244. Does Mr. Hawkins exercise any superintendence over the collection of prints?—Yes, he does; I look upon him as my superior officer.

5245. What does he do in reference to the collection of prints, either as to their care or custody?—I consider myself responsible to Mr. Hawkins for the due taking care of the prints under his regulations. When I first came to the Museum there were certain keys of Mr. Ottley's sent, and I considered myself bound to go and receive Mr. Hawkins' directions upon the subject.

5246. What directions did you receive?—To deliver the keys back into his hand.

5247. That was the whole?—Upon that occasion.

5248. Then, practically, that is the amount of the superintendence exercised by Mr. Hawkins over the collection of prints; and Mr. Hawkins does not interfere either with their custody or their exhibition?—No, not generally, being in his own medal-room.

5249. Then it is a mere nominal superintendence?—It is a practical superintendence, for he has a right to come and look over the cases and see that they are properly kept.

5250. A right which he does not exercise?—Since I have been there he came and spoke to me on the subject, when the Sheepshanks' collection was purchased.

5251. That was a new collection?—Yes; I had been there so short a time that I can not say what may have taken place previous to my appointment.

5252. Lord *Stanley.*] Can you suggest any means by which greater facility could be afforded to the public, with safety to the prints, than is afforded at present?—I do not think it is desirable to afford greater facility to see the

prints critically than is afforded at present, because as many as wish to see the prints have an easy mode of getting an introduction; and, when they come, every facility is given to every applicant to see what he wants.

5253. Lord *Sandon.*] Every foreig ner would have access through the means of his consul or ambassador?—Yes.

5254. Lord *Stanley*] Do you conceive that the facilities afforded in the British Museum are equal to those afforded by most foreign collections?—I should think so, as to the precious part of those collections.

5255. Lord *Sandon.*] Do you think that some of the common prints might be shown with greater facility?—Perhaps they might; but we have not many common prints.

5256. In foreign countries, is there any copyright regulation as to prints, which ensures to the public collections a copy of each print?—I am not sure whether such a regulation has not been made in Paris lately; but it does not exist in Holland, I know. Foreigners have every facility with us; and I have always observed when they come to the print-room they take very great care of the prints, and are more particular in the turning over the leaves than any of our own visitors.

5257. Have you any annual allowance allotted for the improvement of the collection?—There is an allowance allotted, I believe, from 250 *l.* to 300 *l.* a-year.

5258. Will that annual allowance, constantly going on, enable you in time to perfect the collection?—Having that to lay out at my own discretion will considerably improve the collection; but there are many opportunities when small collections might be bought at 400 *l.* or 500 *l.*, which would considerably increase the present cabinet, for which the money ordinarily allowed would not be sufficient.

5259. You would think it your province, in such a case, to make a special report to the Trustees?—Yes; as in the case of the Sheepshanks collection. When I understood that Mr. Sheepshanks had sold it; that it was going out of the country, and that there was a foreign offer made for it, larger than it was afterwards offered for to the Museum, I immediately represented the matter to the Trustees, and they called a special meeting upon the occasion, and promoted the purchase as much as possible.

5260. The Trustees have no means of making a purchase on the Continent, have they?—Not that I am aware of; but of all large collections that are sold on the Continent, the catalogues always come over to England.

5261. Have you occasionally made, or have the Trustees occasionally made purchases upon the Continent from those catalogues?—I cannot say, from my own experience; since I have been there, no opportunity has offered.

5262. Lord *Stanley.*] You are acquainted with many of the principal collections upon the Continent?—I am. I have been initiated into the study of prints from my earliest youth.

5263. The only recommendation you have made to the Trustees was at once complied with?—It was.

5264. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there any collection of drawings of the old masters under your care?—A very excellent collection; the collections of Mr. Cracherode and of Mr. Payne Knight.

5265. What is the number of which they consist?—The Payne Knight collection consists of 15 portfolios, and in each portfolio there may be about 100 drawings; the Cracherode collection consists of seven portfolios.

5266. Are you aware of the value of those two collections?—No; but I could, in a few days, make a hasty valuation of them.

5267. Lord *Stanley.*] Is the collection which has been recently purchased accessible to the public?—Not at present; it is sealed up by the direction of the Trustees, on account of the money not having being paid.

5268. In point of fact, it is not at present the property of the Museum, although the prints are left there upon the understanding that they will be paid for?—No; I believe it may be considered the property of the Museum, for I have got a minute directing me to place it under my own seal and the seal of the seller, until the money is paid.

5269. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] But till the money is paid, the seal of the seller cannot be removed?—No; but the seller did not wish to have his seal placed on.

5270. Mr. *Hawes.*] What was the date of your appointment as keeper of the prints?—The 8th of June.

Jovis, 23° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Lord Stanley.	Lord Sandon.
Mr. Compton.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Hawes.	Sir Philip Egerton.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Robert Smirke*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

23 June 1836.

5271. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are the architect of the new buildings of the British Museum?—I am.

5272. Have you been so from their commencement?—I was appointed architect to the Museum in 1815, before their commencement.

5273. By whom were you called upon to furnish plans for the new building in the first instance?—I received a letter, early in the year 1821, from the Surveyor-general of the Office of Works, stating that he was authorized by the Lords of the Treasury to employ me to prepare those plans, and referring me to the Trustees for my instructions for that purpose.

5274. Before you began to prepare those plans did you seek instructions from the Trustees?—Certainly; there was a committee of the Trustees appointed to communicate with me upon the subject of the plans.

5275. Who were the members of that committee?—Lord Farnborough, then Sir Charles Long, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Spencer, Mr. Payne Knight, and Mr. Bankes.

5276. Will you state the nature of the instructions which you received?—The object of the Trustees, in the first instance, was to erect buildings upon the eastern side of the quadrangle, for the purpose of receiving a part of the collections, which were very inconveniently preserved in the old building; but before the plans were completed, a question arose about the right of building upon the ground north of the old building, by which the progress with them was suspended for a considerable time, till the case had been heard before the Court of Chancery, and it was decided that they had the right.

5277. When was that decision pronounced?—It must have been about the latter end of 1822. Shortly after that, an intimation was given of the intention of his late Majesty to present to the Museum the great collection of books made by George the Third. That altered the views of the Trustees as to the extent of the building then required, and plans were made to show in what manner this collection of books could be received, together with the other objects which had been specified, and also to show to what extent the buildings might eventually be carried upon the whole ground, adopting a uniform design for their exterior. About the same time there was a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject and to sanction the proposed arrangements for receiving the King's Library. The plans were laid before them and were examined, but they were then in a very imperfect state. Subsequently the Trustees approved of the general arrangement described upon these drawings now before the Committee, and they were then submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, by whom the general design and arrangement were sanctioned, and directions given for the erection of the east wing, for which an estimate was made. The remaining parts of the building were to be the subject of future reports and estimates, whenever it was decided in what manner they should be appropriated and finished.

5278. Did the trustees give you any instructions as to the amount of accommodation, or the peculiarity of the accommodation, required for the collection of the Museum?—No detailed instructions were given for the general collection of the Museum, the object at that time being to provide only for certain collections in an eastern wing. The remainder of the plan showed in a general manner the extent and arrangements proposed for the buildings.

5279. But

Sir *Robert Smirke.*

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5279. But confining the inquiry at present to the east wing, the plan of which you submitted to the Trustees, and was adopted by the Treasury, and from which the estimate was formed, did the Trustees give you any special instructions as to the internal arrangement, or give you any general ideas as to the accommodation that might be required?—Certainly.

5280. Will you state the instructions you received?—To provide a room capable of containing the whole number of books presented by the King, on the ground-floor. In addition to which, I was to provide for the manuscripts, and for readers frequenting the library. Upon the first floor it was proposed that the national collection of pictures should be placed, and my instructions were to prepare that, and construct the roof so that the pictures should be lighted from it, in a manner described by the Trustees, but capable of being altered afterwards, if the pictures should be removed at a future time to any other part of the buildings.

5281. Was the room now called the King's Library then built for the purpose of containing the national collection of pictures, or for the reception of the books of the Royal Library?—It was built for the Royal Library, and the room over it was proposed to receive the collection of pictures, and it now contains the mineralogical collection.

5282. Then the east wing was built for the purpose of receiving the Royal Library, and the national collection of pictures and of manuscripts; and a plan for that purpose was submitted to, and approved of, by the Trustees?—Yes.

5283. Was an estimate made of that wing?—There was.

5284. Were the works undertaken by contract?—They were.

5285. Was it by tender?—It was.

5286. By public advertisement?—Not by public advertisement, but by tenders received from a number of tradesmen selected to give them. These arrangements, and everything connected with the valuation of the works and making up of the accounts, were under the management of the Board of Works.

5287. But of which you are a member?—I was attached to that office; but it does not exist at this time.

5288. Did the Board of Works in any way interfere with you as the architect of the British Museum?—I was employed by that office, under the appointment of the Lords of the Treasury, to prepare plans for the buildings which were proposed to be erected at the Museum, and to direct the execution of them; but the management of the accounts, and of everything connected with the expenditure, was entirely under the control of that office.

5289. Who is to be considered responsible for the due execution of the works?—For the due execution of the work I am responsible. I directed the construction of the work; but I had nothing to do with the accounts.

5290. Who prepared the specifications for the contractors?—I did; and my specification was delivered to the Office of Works to be contracted for.

5291. Will you explain how they made contracts?—They selected a certain number of the most respectable tradesmen of different branches of work, and received tenders from them.

5292. It is not done, therefore, by public advertisement, but by competition amongst individuals selected by the Board of Works?—Yes.

5293. Who is the contractor for the buildings now executed?—There have been many contracts made: the first were for the east wing. Different branches of work were contracted for by different tradesmen connected with those branches of work.

5294. Will you state them?—Messrs. Baker were contractors for part of the work, with Messrs. Foster and Rastrick, Palmer, Dixon and others.

5295. Were Messrs. Baker the principal contractors?—They contracted for all the masons', carpenters' and brickwork. The north wing has been built by Messrs. Lee, who had the contract for the whole of the carcass of that building. Perhaps I should state to the Committee, that the arrangement now in regard to the superintendence of the public buildings rather differs from that of the late Office of Works. Since the year 1832, when that office was abolished, they have been placed under the Commissioners of Woods, by whom I am employed to conduct the works at the Museum; and now I have to make up the accounts and to superintend that part of the work, as well as the construction of the building; but the Commissioners of Woods make the contracts as before, and give me the names of the parties whose tenders they accept.

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5296. Lord *Stanley.*] Over the execution of the work, in the manner in which you have described, the Trustees of the British Museum exercise no control whatever?—None whatever.

5297. The duties which were assigned to them were limited to a previous approbation of the general plan upon which you propose to proceed?—Yes.

5298. Of course, in the progress of the work, you from time to time consulted with the committee of Trustees whom you have mentioned, with regard to any of the details which struck either you or them in the progress of the work?—Yes. In the year 1829 the Trustees applied to the Lords of the Treasury to be authorized to communicate with me directly with regard to the details of the work as it proceeded, finding some inconvenience in sending to the Surveyor-general of the Office of Works for me, when they required to communicate with me; the Lords of the Treasury gave them that authority, and desired that I should attend to their instructions; but, at the same time, desired that it might be distinctly understood no order should be given by the Trustees which would increase the expense of the work, or which would alter the character of the design for the exterior, that had been sanctioned by their Lordships.

5299. Then, previous to 1829, the Trustees had not even the power of communicating directly with you with reference to details?—Not officially, after the plans had been sanctioned, except through the Office of Works.

5300. And inconvenience was found to result from the want of such power in the hands of the Trustees?—So I understood.

5301. Even when the power was given to the Trustees, they were still limited so as to make no alteration which should entail increased expense, or alter the original design of the exterior?—Yes.

5302. By the direction of the Treasury, then, the accommodation of the interior was made secondary and subservient to the general arrangement of the architectural design?—So far only as regarded the part of the exterior which was to be presented to public view, the south front, and the interior of the quadrangle.

5303. At that time had any detailed plans been submitted for finishing the north and the west wing?—No detailed plans.

5304. Consequently, when the Trustees had to make their arrangements with regard to the north and the west wing, they had to make them entirely with reference to the pre-arranged plan, from which they were not at liberty to depart?—It was so.

5305. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are the Committee to understand that the interior arrangement was made subservient to the external design?—The interior arrangements of every part of the building, except the east wing, were made only to show the general extent and arrangement proposed for the buildings: the appropriation and subdivision of them into the different departments, and all the more detailed arrangements, were to be made whenever those buildings were to be erected.

5306. In fact, having built up the walls, and determined the design, the arrangement of the interior was left for subsequent consideration?—No part of the building, nor any walls, were erected till the interior of that part had been fully considered in detail.

5307. Lord *Stanley.*] Not erected, but designed?—Designed.

5308. And from that design, by the special direction of the Lords of the Treasury, the Trustees were not at liberty to depart, for the greater convenience of internal arrangement?—Not without submitting their opinion to the Lords of the Treasury, if increased expense would be incurred.

5309. Could any material alteration have been made in the arrangement of that north and west wing, after the east wing was finished, without altogether destroying the architectural effect of the whole original design?—Yes; there was a material alteration made in the north wing, and for which special application was made to the Lords of the Treasury.

5310. But the question refers to the arrangement for the lighting; no alteration could have been made without entirely affecting the whole architectural character of the building?—Certainly not.

5311. The east wing having been built upon a plan, the exterior of which was to be accommodated to the purpose for which the interior was destined, the remaining buildings were formed in conformity with that architectural plan,

plan, and their internal arrangements had to be accommodated to the architecture of the exterior?—Not entirely; because, at the time the original plans were under consideration, there was a general arrangement considered and sanctioned for those buildings: the west wing was proposed to have the galleries which are now built; the north wing also was proposed to have galleries in the same manner nearly as they are now built; but each part successively, as it was ordered, underwent a detailed consideration. That detailed consideration was not given, nor thought necessary, when the plans were originally made.

5312. Mr. *Hawes.*] But you have stated that the interior was fully considered before the plan and the design were agreed upon?—No part of the interior received detailed consideration at that time, except the east wing. The plan only showed the practicable extent of the buildings, and the general arrangement which might be adopted when it should be found desirable to erect them.

5313. Then are the Committee to understand that the particular accommodation required for collections like those contained in the British Museum generally, was not considered in the first instance, before any design was matured in your mind?—These plans now upon the table show how far they were considered. They were considered as to the general arrangement and the practicability which the site afforded of providing for such an establishment. At the time when these plans were made there was no distinct idea as to the extent to which the buildings would be carried. Their ultimate extent, and the provision to be made for the several departments, depended upon the disposition of the Government, and the interest that might be taken by the public in the collections as they were formed or increased, which no one connected with the establishment could then foresee. This interest has increased in a degree far beyond the expectation of the Trustees and officers in every department. At the time when these buildings were first under consideration it was stated to me by one of the principal officers of the Museum that the average number of readers daily attending the rooms was 30. He stated, at the same time, that he thought it probable, if more convenient arrangements were made for their reception, they might be increased to 80, or even perhaps 100. There are now frequently 200, and yet more accommodation is wanted. I mention this to show how imperfectly we could foresee the extent to which the establishment would be increased, and that the plans therefore could only be made to show the Government that there was a capability of extending it very considerably.

5314. The object of the question was to ascertain whether you maturely considered the extent of the collections, and the peculiarity of those collections, before you determined on your plan and design?—There were no complete collections formed, nor could any one state to what extent any of the collections might increase.

5315. But the plan of the east wing was intended to be a portion of the whole plan?—It was.

5316. Now supposing an extensive alteration were to take place in the architectural design of the east wing, will you state in what way that would be injurious to the building, keeping in mind that the only portion of the east wing which is visible to the public is the outside, which is merely a high brick wall?—I must know what species of alteration would be required, before I can answer that inquiry.

5317. Is any portion of the interior quadrangle intended to be visible to the public?—It is.

5318. The plan before the Committee is a plan of the proposed buildings. Now when that plan is completed, from whence will the public have a view of the architecture of the interior quadrangle?—When they are in the quadrangle.

5319. Will they be admitted into the quadrangle?—I conclude that they will.

5320. For what purpose?—There are entrances in the quadrang e each end.

5321. Were those entrances part of your original plan?—Not in the situation in which they are here, but under the portico.

5322. It was always intended that the public should have free access to the interior

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interior of the quadrangle?—Yes; a great flight of steps ascended to the centre portico, on the north side of the quadrangle.

5323. According to the present plan, which has been altered in reference to the portico in question, what portion of the public will have access to the interior quadrangle, and for what purpose?—All those who desire to have access to the departments in the north wing without passing through the other departments.

5324. That access is still continued in the present plan, but no longer under the portico, as originally intended, but by side doorways, made subsequently?—Yes.

5325. Where will be the principal entrance to the collection of the Museum?—In the centre of the south front.

5326. From that centre will there be given to the public the principal entrance to all the collections?—There will.

5327. Then for what purpose is the resort to the second entrance by this small door?—They may desire to go to a department contained in the north wing, without going circuitously through the other departments.

5328. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] May not there also be persons desirous of reading, and of reading only?—There may, and others may desire to go to the King's Library without passing through the department of manuscripts.

5329. Mr. *Hawes.*] Then do you propose to have several public entrances to the different collections?—Only one general entrance, and two internal entrances from the quadrangle. It is also proposed that the readers should have access to the reading-room from Montague-place, on the north.

5330. By the readers, you mean those that have regular tickets to the reading-room?—Yes.

5331. Do you propose to give the public access at three different points?—All, except the readers, must pass through the entrance hall before they can go to the secondary entrances.

5332. Do you think practically that that system will be adopted by the trustees of allowing three points of access to the public to go to the collections?—The persons entering the great hall will there give their names, and do that which all are required to do upon entering the Museum: they may then go to any part of the building, either through the quadrangle or through the other rooms.

5333. At present these small doorways, being part of your subsequent plan, are somewhat smaller than the windows above them, are they not?—There is a trifling difference; but it is very little.

5334. Those being the access for the public, do you think it desirable that the doorway should be so inferior to the windows above?—I made them as I thought best for the design of the building.

5335. Lord *Sandon.*] What would be the width of those doors?—Nearly six feet.

5336. Mr. *Hawes.*] In the preceding part of your examination you have used the phrase, that the interior was fully considered; by whom was it considered, and what was the nature of the consideration given to it?—I do not recollect using the words fully considered, except as it applied to the east wing: that part was fully considered. The officer in charge of the manuscripts gave his opinion as to the accommodation required for them; and I will mention the opinion he gave me, in order to show how imperfectly he could foresee what might be required. That officer, who had then been many years in the Museum, gave me a very accurate account of all the manuscripts, and the space they occupied: he told me at the same time that two rooms would be required, one a study for himself, and the other for his colleague, and that there was only one attendant. He added at the same time, (and I speak from notes that I made of the information he gave me at the time, in 1821); he added, it was not likely that the additions to the department would be great, but that I should provide some additional room. That department is, however, now already increased one-fourth, and instead of one attendant, there are three attendants and six gentlemen (assistant officers) constantly employed there; so that it must be seen how very imperfectly even the principal officers attached to the departments could foresee the increased extent of accommodation that might be required.

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5337. Who was the principal officer at that time?—The gentleman who is now the principal librarian, Sir Henry Ellis.

5338. When were you first applied to to give in plans for the remainder of the buildings, or any portion of them?—It was in the year 1826 that the detailed plans and estimates for the west wing were formed. When it became necessary to remove the Athenian marbles from the temporary room which had been built for them, and to provide room for the Egyptian antiquities, the Trustees applied to the Lords of the Treasury for permission to proceed with the erection of the west wing, and accordingly that plan was then made.

5339. That is to say, the detailed plan?—Yes; and in the latter end of the year 1831 the Trustees again addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, describing the extreme inconvenience felt in the old buildings with regard to the collection of printed books, and the impossibility of receiving any additional collections, as well as the insecurity of the building; and desiring, for these reasons, to have the north wing built. The plans of the north wing were then made, and underwent that detailed consideration which I have described with reference to the other parts of the building.

5340. The detailed plans you speak of in 1826 were those for containing the Egyptian antiquities?—The Egyptian antiquities and Greek marbles.

5341. What were the plans for, that were made in 1832?—For the printed books.

5342. Did you give in detailed estimates in 1826 to the Board of Works?—I did; and an estimate was given, either in 1832 or 1833, to the Commissioners of Woods, for the north wing.

5343. Was there no general estimate delivered in?—None. The original minute of the Lords of the Treasury sanctioned only the estimate for the east wing, and required, that before any other parts were built, the detailed plans and estimates of those parts should be submitted to them.

5344. Then the estimates have been only formed from time to time of portions of the buildings, as they have been required?—Yes.

5345. What was the estimate of the north wing?—£. 70,000. This estimate included the fitting up of the interior of the north wing with the bookcases to receive the books; but as the appropriation of the upper floor was not decided, it was stated in the estimate that the expense of the cases and the fittings required for those upper rooms was not included.

5346. The east and west wings were more expensive than the north wing?—They were.

5347. What was the cause of that?—It was a much larger building.

5348. But not necessarily more expensive because larger?—The expense would be increased nearly in proportion to the greater extent of building.

5349. But the north wing involved the portico?—The estimate was given for the building without the portico: there was no portico in the plan as finally adopted.

5350. When the contracts were made for the subsequent portions were any means taken to give publicity to them, so as to obtain them on the most advantageous terms?—Those arrangements were wholly under the control of the Commissioners: I had nothing to do with them, farther than to give specifications of what was to be contracted for. At the same time, I may state that I recommended to them to adopt the same course as that which had been adopted upon former occasions, and that a certain number of respectable tradesmen should be sent to for the purpose; and I know that that course was adopted.

5351. Can you state the expense of the granite columns in the library?—I cannot.

5352. Can you give any rough calculation as an approximation to the cost?—I am quite unable to state it; I have no recollection of it; but they were very expensive.

5353. Are they intended merely for ornamental purposes?—No; they support the floor of the gallery above, and the walls rising to the roof are built upon them.

5354. On account of the widening of the library in this part, and merely on that account?—On that account.

5355. *Chairman.*] Supposing there had been no granite columns there, would it have been necessary to have placed pillars of iron, or some other supports, in the situation in which those granite columns are?—Certainly. I had esti-

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mates made of iron columns, but I found the expense of them would be great; and, considering the very inferior quality of that material for such a situation, I decided upon the granite columns, knowing that they could be provided without causing any excess in my original estimate.

5356. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you give any idea of the difference of expense between the iron columns and the granite columns?—The difference was very great, but I have no recollection of it.

5357. Is it intended to apply the lower parts, or basement of the building, to any purposes connected with the Museum?—In some part of the building it is.

5358. Are they constructed particularly for any useful purpose?—Particularly so in the north wing; and part of the west wing is already applied to very useful purposes: the bookbinders are there, and there is a gallery fitted up for those Egyptian antiquities which are not to be placed in the upper rooms.

5359. And care has been taken therefore to keep them in a perfectly dry state?—I have taken the greatest care I can.

5360. Are you acquainted with the plans of any foreign libraries or museums?—I am.

5361. Did you consider them previously to laying down your own plan?—I did; but there are none of the same description as the Museum in regard to the proposed extent and variety of the collections in them, and some of the best were not then built. The great buildings at Berlin and at Munich were not then erected.

5362. What public buildings do you refer to?—I refer to the great Museum, or Gallery of Arts, at Berlin, which is built to contain sculpture and pictures. The only library I had seen possessing any character of architectural importance was the Imperial Library at Vienna, which is a room about 230 feet long, and infinitely more expensive and magnificent in its decoration than any room in the Museum here.

5363. Is there not a mode in your profession of cubing the contents of a building, and giving the cost per solid cube, so as to form a comparison with other buildings?—It would be a very fallacious mode of making a comparison. I have heard that it is done, but have never relied on it myself.

5364. You never cubed the contents of the buildings of the British Museum, and estimated the cost per cube?—No; nor would it be possible to form any fair opinion whatever by that means: the expense of a building depends upon the manner in which a building is constructed, and the purposes for which it is built.

5365. Have you ever consulted the officers of the Museum in regard to the accommodation they might require for their respective collections?—Frequently.

5366. Can you name the officers whom you have so consulted at any period since the commencement of the buildings?—I have been at different times in communication with all the principal officers. When the building was first under consideration, in 1821, I was personally acquainted, and had frequent intercourse with them, and received from several of them the best opinions and information they could give, and quite sufficient for the purpose then in view, which was the general arrangement of the buildings. It has also been the practice of the Trustees, when the plan of any part of the building has been submitted to them, to refer it to the officers for their opinions upon it; and those opinions were communicated to me, if the Trustees thought that they required any alteration or reconsideration of the plan.

5367. Was it made a matter of business between yourself and the officers?—Not officially.

5368. Then voluntarily on your own part, did you consult the officers, and ascertain what was required for the collections under their care?—I have been in frequent communication with them for that express purpose, but not officially; therefore I could have only that information which they were disposed to give me, and, generally speaking, they were disposed to give me the utmost.

5369. Who were the officers whom you more frequently consulted?—In the early part of the work, with the gentleman who was then the chief librarian, whom I had known for many years (Mr. Planta), and also with Sir Henry Ellis

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Ellis and Mr. Baber, and with Mr. Combe also, who had charge of the department of antiquities.

5370. Have you consulted Mr. Hawkins, for instance, the present keeper of antiquities?—Repeatedly.

5371. Has not he suggested alterations in your plan after it has been executed, and have not those alterations been made?—I do not recollect any instance.

5372. Did you consult Mr. Children, in the natural history department?—He was not attached to the natural history department at the time these plans were made.

5373. Have you consulted him at all?—I have on several occasions.

5374. Has he suggested alterations which were made after the plan was executed?—I recollect none; I recollect his opinion being taken upon the appropriation of the upper rooms of the east wing, and his expressing a strong wish that the Trustees would place the collections of zoology, which were under his particular department, in that room. The principal officer had made objection on account of the skylights. Mr. Children stated to me that he had put up cases containing those objects in his department, in a temporary manner, and found the light exceedingly well adapted for them.

5375. Then was not that an alteration made after the plan was executed?—There was no alteration made; the rooms were not finished and appropriated until after it was determined that the National Gallery for pictures should not be in the Museum.

5376. Mr. Hawkins was asked in his examination of last year, in question 3540, whether the original plan had been altered at all, to accommodate it to the exhibition of the antiquities of the department. He says, "Yes; the rooms that are at this moment fitting up were originally intended to have been one room, and it was to have been lighted in a different manner; the lighting and division of the room have been since made, partly at my suggestion, or at least after consultation with the secretary and others"?—That answer refers to the upper room of the west wing, which had been left unfinished. It was left as one room, to be subdivided or otherwise, as might be found necessary. The skylights were not made, the openings for them in the roof being covered in a temporary manner; and when he suggested the arrangement which is now made, it was adopted, but there was no change; nothing had been done in the rooms till he suggested that arrangement of them which has been adopted.

5377. Lord *Stanley.*] There was a change from the original design, but no change after the room had been built?—In the original design it was left as one open room, to be divided or appropriated as might be found desirable, and so it remained till Mr. Hawkins, about two years ago, suggested the present arrangement for finishing the room in three subdivisions.

5378. Then the plan was accommodated to the wishes of the officers of the department, but without any alteration in that which had been already constructed, without any undoing and doing again?—Without any.

5379. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The carcass of the building having been formed upon the plan determined and sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, the subdivision into floors and the subdivision into rooms was a matter of subsequent consideration, and was determined upon consultation with those who were more particularly interested in the collections which were to occupy the rooms?—It was so; and in the case before referred to the arrangement was determined by the Trustees with Mr. Hawkins.

5380. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your attention is requested to the following questions put to Mr. Children, and his answers: "Do you not think it ought to be, in any future arrrangement, the object to make the collection of the animal kingdom in the British Museum coincide with these views?" The answer is, "Certainly." The next question is, "Can you anticipate that you will be able to realize these views without any knowledge of the arrangements making by the architect?" The answer is, "It would be more desirable to know them exactly. I cannot tell, from any information I at present possess, what space will be allotted to us. I believe that side windows have been determined on instead of skylights, in consequence of an opinion I once expressed to the secretary, Mr. Forshall, of the superiority of the former"?—I do not exactly know to what that refers, but I can state that the plans of the north side of the building, both the ground floor and the first floor plans, were directed by the

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Trustees to be submitted to the chief librarian and the principal officers of the printed books and natural history departments, for their opinion. I know this was directed by the Trustees, because their minute to that effect was communicated to me, with an account of some of the opinions that had been given.

5381. At what date was that?—In 1833. Mr. Children has since reported to the Trustees to what extent he thinks his department could be extended as to the collections; this also has been communicated to me, and I am prepared to show that the buildings, as they are constructed, will provide considerably more than he anticipates will be required.

5382. When was that report of Mr. Children's made?—The latter end of last year.

5383. Subsequently to his examination before this Committee, which was on the 27th of July 1835?—Yes; the last report I allude to was made in December 1835. The first report was in March 1833.

5384. And subsequently to July last year, Mr. Children has been consulted by the Trustees or by the architect, for the purpose of making suggestions with reference to the arrangement of the building to receive the collection?—If by the question it is implied that he was not consulted before, I beg to remind the Committee that I have stated he was consulted by the Trustees in regard to the arrangements in 1827 and in 1833; for some of the opinions he gave were communicated to me, and I had also conferred with him myself upon the subject.

5385. The following answer was given by Mr. Children upon this very subject on the 27th of July 1835, in answer to the question 3384, in which he states, "I have seen the plans of Sir Robert Smirke in the secretary's hands, but I was not consulted by the Trustees nor by the architect as to any suggestions for the arrangement of the zoological collection." Must not there be some mistake on that point?—I can only repeat what was communicated to me by the minutes of the Trustees before referred to.

5386. Was any objection taken to it as a picture gallery on the score of its want of light?—No; the room was unfinished; its site was objected to, and the question remained for a long time undecided.

5387. Is not the lighting at present found insufficient by the keeper of the natural history collection?—He has complained of the direction of the light.

5388. And of the quantity of light?—I have never heard a complaint of the quantity of light, but of the direction of the light, which is certainly not satisfactory for table-cases.

5389. Is there provision made for the officers, in the way of private rooms, as part of the plan?—There is.

5390. In the plan now put in, which is the last plan adopted, what is the amount of accommodation proposed to be given to the officers for private study and research?—There are six rooms attached to the department of printed books and manuscripts, and four to the department of antiquities, and there are eight rooms on the first floor.

5391. That is upon the floor of the present King's Library?—There will be 10 upon the ground floor and eight on the first floor.

5392. What is the size of those rooms?—They differ in size.

5393. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Will you state the size of the smallest?—The size of the smallest is rather larger than the one now occupied by the keeper of the manuscripts.

5394. Was it part of the original design to furnish each department with certain rooms for the purposes of study and research?—For the principal officer of each department it was.

5395. Has the officer, who has the charge of the print-room, any room in the new building?—He will have one.

5396. Where is his room to be?—Adjoining the print-room.

5397. Is it at present begun?—No; but he will have a room adjoining the print-room, when it is built.

5398. Are you aware of the present state of the room allotted to the keeper of the natural history collection?—I am.

5399. Are you aware that it is very imperfectly lighted?—I am; but it was not originally intended to be so lighted; when the plan was altered, instead of having a large window opening under the portico, there was no means of giving it light but by a skylight, which I considered not material then, having intended

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tended to recommend that it should be added to the series of rooms thrown open to the public.

5400. Is it part of your plan to furnish him with another and better room?—It is, with another room lighted in a proper manner with a window.

5401. In which way it was intended that that very room should be lighted if the original plan had been adopted?—It was.

5402. Mr. *Hawes.*] What plan have you adopted for ventilating the buildings generally?—All those rooms which are open to the public are ventilated by large windows, the top of which are raised near to the ceiling. I have provided no artificial ventilation for those rooms.

5403. With reference to warming, have you decided upon any plan?—The rooms that are now finished are warmed by hot water, except in the east wing, which are warmed by a heating apparatus of warm air.

5404. Can you give the Committee any idea of the expense incurred for the warming apparatus?—I could inform the Committee of the expense of those fixed since 1832, by referring to the accounts, but I have not copies of the accounts made up previous to that time.

5405. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] How many furnaces are there actually in operation?—There are more provided than are in constant operation, because the number in use varies according to the weather, but I think at this time there are 16.

5406. How many do you propose to erect in the completion of the entire building?—I have never considered that.

5407. What is the average heat to which the rooms are brought during the six winter months?—It varies; in the King's Library, where some gentlemen are constantly employed, the temperature is seldom below 60; the same in the reading-rooms. In the upper room, where the public only pass through, I believe it is seldom more than 50.

5408. Lord *Stanley.*] In a work recently published by Mons. Von Raumer, great complaints are made of the manner in which the reading-room is warmed in winter, and he complains of having sustained great inconvenience. Have you any explanation to offer of that?—I was very much surprised on reading his account, because he states that he looked round in vain for fires, and felt so cold that flannel could not keep his feet warm. Now there are two stoves warming those rooms, and one of them is seldom used on account of the complaint frequently made of heat when they have been both lighted, so that we have hardly ever been required to use the power of heating which is provided; but had M. Von Raumer's complaint been that the air in the room was disagreable, I should have admitted the justice of his complaint; for not having provided any artificial means of ventilation, as the rooms are used only as temporary reading-rooms, and as they are much more frequented than was expected, the air in them is undoubtedly very bad when all the windows are kept closed.

5409. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Are you aware of any means adopted in the Bibliothèque du Roi to maintain warmth?—There are none. Mons. Van Praet told me that they allowed none. I asked him how those persons were accommodated in this respect who went there to read. He said, they must keep themselves warm as well as they can.

5410. The average external temperature at Paris being considerably lower in winter than the average temperature in London?—So I understand.

5411. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is not the Elgin marble room warmed by hot air?—No, by hot water.

5412. It was warmed by hot air, was it not?—No.

5413. What portion of the building is warmed by hot air?—The Royal Library and the reading-rooms.

5414. Has the hot air and the air which has been vitiated by the public any means of escape?—It has. In the gallery of Athenian marbles there are openings above in the skylights, and it was difficult to counteract the effect which was produced by the rapid change of air when the weather is cold.

5415. It has been stated to another Committee that the Elgin marble room is warmed by an apparatus which takes its supply of air from the room itself, consequently from whence the air warmed and vitiated has no means of escape, and thereby produces a very unpleasant effect upon the visitors of that part of the building?—Whoever gave that evidence must have been mistaken or misinformed. The room is certainly warmed by the circulation of its own air, and that of the adjoining room, around vessels of warm water, but it is

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open to the Egyptian gallery, in which there are 17 large windows, all of them being made to open; and there are, besides, the openings in the roof, which I have before alluded to.

5416. Lord *Stanley.*] You have stated that you were able to furnish the Committee with information as to the increased accommodation which would be afforded by the new buildings for the zoological collections, and that upon an inquiry of Mr. Children as to the amount of room that would be required, you found that you could afford him considerably more than that which he estimated as necessary. Will you have the goodness to furnish the Committee with the details of the area which is now available for the zoological collections, and that which it is proposed to make so available?—The present collection in that department of natural history which comprises zoology is contained in nearly 4,500 superficial feet of glazed cases against the walls, distributed in six rooms, and upon the staircase.

5417. Mr. *Hawes.*] That does not include the area of the floor?—No; the glazed cases against the walls.

5418. Calculating that the glass cases go up to the roof?—No, calculating the surface of the cases as they are in the existing collection, a part of which collection is in the new building. The height of these cases was fixed by the officer of the department. He has reported to the Trustees that he thinks it probable in the course of a few years the collection might be increased, as to many parts of it, nearly to three times the space it now occupies, making together an area required of glazed wall cases of 12,300 feet. In the rooms which I have proposed for this collection there is an area of 16,100 square feet, supposing the cases to be only eight feet high, though the cases at Paris are, I believe, none of them less than 10 feet high; we should then have a space of nearly twice the whole surface of wall-cases of the collection in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, and nearly four times the superficial area for table-cases on the floors.

5419. Lord *Stanley.*] Have frequent complaints been made to you with regard to the mode in which the light falls for the present mineralogical collection?—Complaints have often been made to me about it by the principal officer.

5420. The principal officer has frequently stated to you that it would be desirable to have a side light for the exhibition of the collection, instead of skylights?—He has stated that he considered it indispensable.

5421. Would it be possible in the arrangement of the new buildings to afford him that accommodation by means of side lights, at the same time giving an equal space for the exhibition of the collection?—The arrangement I have proposed will afford him a larger space for the collection than that which he now has, and will give side lights (windows) for the whole of it.

5422. You have stated that a very large increase of space will be obtained for the zoological collection, and that an increase of space will be obtained for the mineralogical collection, also affording side lights; what will be the provision for additional books and manuscripts?—With reference to the printed books, the arrangement which is shown upon this plan will provide for an increase of about the same number that there is now in the library: there are at this time about 240,000 volumes. I calculate that these plans will provide for an additional number nearly to that extent.

5423. What additional room for books and manuscripts will there be in the new buildings, as they now are, without any extension?—I can hardly say with regard to the manuscripts; probably one-fourth more than the present collection. With regard to the printed books, when they are removed from the old building into the new one, which is now finishing, there will remain a space in this new building of not quite one-fourth more (about two-ninths more) than the present collection, without any additions being made to the works now contracted for.

5424. No estimate or final plan has been yet agreed upon with regard to the south front?—No.

5425. Do you conceive it absolutely essential that the old south front should be removed, and a new building substituted?—It is quite indispensable; the building is in a very insecure state; most of the floors are supported by props concealed by the bookcases. In 1816, when I made the galleries which are now round those rooms, and the hangings were taken down from the surface of the walls

walls for that purpose, openings were found in several places into the flues; the apprehension of insecurity was then so great that it seemed likely to lead to an immediate removal of the whole collection. The danger consists in the chance of a fire taking place in the flues, and this is guarded against as much as possible by the practice of having the chimnies cleaned very frequently, and allowing no fires in them after four o'clock; by these precautions no accident has ever taken place, and the walls were made secure in every part where we could get at them.

5426. Has your attention been directed frequently, under the direction of the Trustees, to taking every possible precaution with regard to fire, and making provision in case such an accident should happen, in the new building? —Yes, certainly, and I have done it to the utmost extent that I could suggest.

5427. Do you conceive that the new buildings are as nearly protected from fire as it is possible that they should be?—Quite so; at the same time; if a fire took place in any room the collection in that room might be destroyed; and therefore I have provided, adjoining the rooms, in several places a supply of water, by which a discharge can be made instantly from a pipe attached to it, affording some chance of saving the collections in the rooms where such an accident might occur. A fire would not extend to the adjoining rooms unless there was very great negligence, as the only communication is at the doors, but in every other part the walls are made a complete separation, from the ground through the roof.

5428. The floors are in all cases made fire-proof?—They are all fire-proof.

5429. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have you not made some arrangement to prevent the spreading of fire in the room itself; so that provided a portion of a bookcase should take fire, you prevent the spreading of that fire by a little metallic or other separation, which would prevent the ascent of the cold air?—I have provided such a separation by slate: there is in each room a complete separation made at the galleries between the upper and lower bookcases, and another separation between the top of the cases upon the gallery and the finishings above them. I have also proved the reservoirs of water we have in the upper part of the buildings, and find that with the pipes that are fixed we can throw the water within any part of the building in an instant, discharging a jet of water nearly 45 feet in perpendicular height for more than half an hour, and during that time (or within 20 minutes) we can always ensure a farther supply from the New River Head. Engines are preparing also to be fixed upon the roofs.

5430. Lord *Stanley.*] Will that also tend to the security of the museum in case of there being a fire in any adjoining houses?—Very materially.

5431. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is there any provision made for the access of the firemen to the reservoirs in the Museum, in that case?—These engines being upon the roof, of course the firemen would have to pass through the building to get at them; but there are staircases for that purpose direct from the basement to the roof, and as the engines can be worked by two men, there may always be a command of that assistance without the admission of many strangers. The internal supplies require only one man to each, as the hose is fixed to a cock, through which when turned the water flows instantly.

5432. Lord *Stanley.*] In case it should within a limited period become necessary to make still further extensions, with a view to the library, would it be possible to extend the building without interfering with the architectural effect?—I have shown upon this plan the additions which I am extremely desirous should be adopted by the Trustees, because, comparatively at a very small expense, I can provide accommodation for very nearly 200,000 volumes.

5433. Would that accommodation be adjoining to and conveniently situated with reference to the present arrangement of the books and of the readers?—It is with reference to the convenience of the reading-rooms that the additions are placed, because if the books are remote, they will be of little service there.

5434. Where is it that you propose to make such addition?—Along the back or east side of the Royal Library.

5435. That is upon the outside of the east wing?—Upon the eastern side of the east wing.

5436. And on the same floor?—Yes. I wish also to state that, when first engaged upon the plans, perceiving how much uncertainty there was as to the arrangements that would be required, I have provided flues in the construction

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of the walls, by which chimnies for these and many other additions can be given; there are in the present building 81 flues, 35 of which are unappropriated, and may be applied in different parts of the building to any additions not now foreseen.

5437. Now supposing it were desired still further, for any purpose, to extend the buildings of the Museum, is there any available space upon the west or upon the north sides?—Upon the west side there is a good deal of available space, but not upon the north.

5438. Have you considered the practicability and the possible expediency of extending the building, by projections from the ends of the north and south wing respectively, towards the west?—Certainly; there is a large space of ground there, which I have always considered applicable to any additions that might be required.

5439. Mr. *Hawes.*] What would be the width of those galleries which you propose to erect outside, in the book department?—On the west side they would be 36 feet wide, on the east side 17 feet wide.

5440. Then they are to be considered merely a gallery for books?—Yes; and therefore, receiving as many as can be conveniently placed in them.

5441. Lord *Stanley.*] The appearance of that wing is a matter of indifference, inasmuch as it is completely blocked up by houses on that side?—It is; nor will it be seen but by persons in the building, or looking out of the windows of the houses behind.

5442. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The plan which you have actually delivered, and which is now upon the table of the Committee, comprehends both the additions which you have lately specified; namely, the gallery for books on the east side of the east wing, and the elongation at the west end of the north building now actually erected, and also includes the proposed room for the prints and the proposed private rooms for the officers?—It does.

5443. You regard your plan as incomplete unless such additions, particularly the elongation of the north wing, be adopted?—I think the elongation of the north wing will very soon be indispensable. There is also much unappropriated space westward of the proposed south side of the quadrangle.

5444. A corresponding elongation of the south wing would also be desirable?—Yes; it will be capable of that lateral extension also.

5445. On the west wing would it be desirable to add a range of gallery, corresponding with that which you propose on the east wing, without interfering either with the light of the room for the Egyptian antiquities and for the miscellaneous antiquities, or with the light of the rooms proposed for the officers?—There is space for that purpose.

5446. Is that west front in any way visible to the public?—Not at all.

5447. You could also fill up the space between the Elgin room and the proposed elongation of the south wing?—Without any inconvenience.

5448. And without any interference with the light?—None whatever; the area is so large that it would not affect the light of the galleries parallel to it.

5449. Mr. *Hawes.*] At what do you estimate the gross cost of the buildings?—I have never made any estimate of it.

5450. Mr. *Baring.*] Supposing that at any future time the marbles and miscellaneous antiquities and Egyptian antiquities were removed to some other building, could the rooms now appropriated to them be applied to the purpose of receiving books with advantage?—Not with advantage, because they would be too remote from the reading-room.

5451. That would be the only difficulty?—Yes.

5452. Lord *Stanley.*] Supposing the elongation to take place of the north wing, it would not be too remote to put books in that elongation?—No; it would only be a continuation of the rooms now finishing, and which are connected with the reading-rooms.

5453. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In point of fact, then, the original plan was formed upon an area, and with a capability of extension which would provide for more than double the number of books now in the Museum, and for collections of natural history greatly exceeding those of the Jardin des Plantes, and for galleries of antiquities considerably exceeding the gallery at Berlin?—We have,

have, at this time, an area appropriated to the department of antiquities considerably larger than the whole area provided for it in the great museum at Berlin.

5454. And the accommodation which you have provided for the officers exceeds any which, in your knowledge, is provided for the officers in Paris?—Yes; they have none, I believe, in Paris in immediate connexion with the galleries; they must be in the galleries, or in their houses adjoining.

5455. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] If ever a division was made between the collections relative to science and those of art, the latter being removed to a more accessible part of the town, for instance joined to the National Gallery, could the buildings now appropriated to works of art be converted to scientific objects?—They might, perhaps, be converted to many purposes; but I do not know to what other they could now be so well applied.

5456. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Might it not be converted into a gallery for the mammalia, and the large cætacea, and bulky animals of that description?—I think we have rooms capable of exhibiting them in the fullest degree in the proposed plan; we have rooms 40 feet wide and 20 feet high, and I do not apprehend that there are any likely to require greater height.

5457. And of sufficient extent to accommodate a large collection of that branch of zoology?—A greater collection than I can conceive will be formed for many years.

5458. Lord *Stanley.*] Supposing it were thought desirable to alter the mode of lighting of the present mineralogical gallery, for the purpose of affording as good a light as there will be in the new rooms intended for the minor Egyptian antiquities, could that object be effected at a comparatively trifling expense?—At a very moderate expense, and without any alteration of the roof.

5459. Can you give the Committee any idea of the sum?—I would rather not, having made no calculation of the expense.

5460. Do you think it would be desirable to make such an alteration?—When the roof of the east wing was built it was prepared with skylights, adapted for pictures. The plan of placing the pictures there being abandoned, I suggested that the skylights should remain as they were, in the roofs, and that others should be made in the centre of the ceiling, so that no alteration was made; but my original instructions were, to construct the roof in such a manner, that when the pictures should be removed such an alteration in the manner of lighting might be made as would be better adapted to the collections of natural history; but no such alteration has been made. It will be as easily made now as it would have been at that time, nor will it be attended with any material expense.

5461. You consider the light in the new rooms very superior to that in the mineralogical gallery?—Unquestionably.

5462. With regard to ventilation, do you conceive that it is equally advantageous in the new rooms?—I think I have provided for ventilation satisfactorily in the new rooms, now finishing, and I can easily improve it in the east wing, if it should be required.

5463. The mode of opening and shutting the windows at present is exceedingly inconvenient and cumbrous?—It is, and has been left in that manner because I have always thought it probable that an alteration would be made in the skylights, and therefore have suggested nothing to be done by which they would be more easily opened and shut.

5464. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do not you think, if the estimate be once determined, as far as a sum can be estimated for buildings of this kind, that it would be desirable that the Trustees should have direct power to communicate with you and to suggest such alterations as might be desirable from time to time?—They have that power now; they now communicate with me respecting whatever is wanted; but I provide nothing till I have sent an estimate of the expense to the Commissioners of Woods, which estimate is forwarded to the Treasury.

5465. Do you think there would be any advantage in taking a sum of money on account of buildings, and leaving the appropriation of it to the Trustees and yourself, as the architect?—There would be no other advantage than that of removing the delay which frequently takes place between the requisition being made and the answer given.

 5466. *Chairman.*]

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5466. *Chairman.*] Has any inconvenience arisen from that interruption?—I think not, though it has often caused some complaints of supposed neglect or delay on my part.

5467. Lord *Stanley.*] Have the Trustees, to your knowledge, at any time pressed upon Government the necessity, for the accommodation of the public, of proceeding more rapidly with the buildings?—Very frequently, and it is very seldom that the money which has been applied for has been granted; sometimes only one half.

5468. Mr. *Colborne.*] Have the Trustees ever suggested any considerable alterations in the plans?—None.

5469. Have they ever complained of any part of the plan?—I have never heard of any complaints.

5470. Lord *Stanley.*] Within what space of time will the whole of the north wing be available to the public?—As to the upper story of the north wing, the appropriation of that has not yet been determined; the Trustees have not determined to what branch of natural history it shall be applied, but the room may be finished next year.

5471. When will the whole of the lower floor be available to the public?—The latter end of the autumn in the ensuing year.

5472. Can you state what amount of Parliamentary grant remains for the completion of this?—£. 10,000.

5473. What sum will it take in the present year?—£. 25,000.

5474. The 10,000 *l.* which remains will be the completion of the amount which was originally estimated for those buildings?—Yes.

5475. Will the buildings when finished have been completed within the limits of the original estimate?—They will.

5476. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will you furnish the Committee with a statement of the chief points of the specification and the prices at which the work has been contracted for, confining the information to the principal portions of the work?—I will furnish it of all those parts of the building contracted for since the accounts have been made up and examined by me.

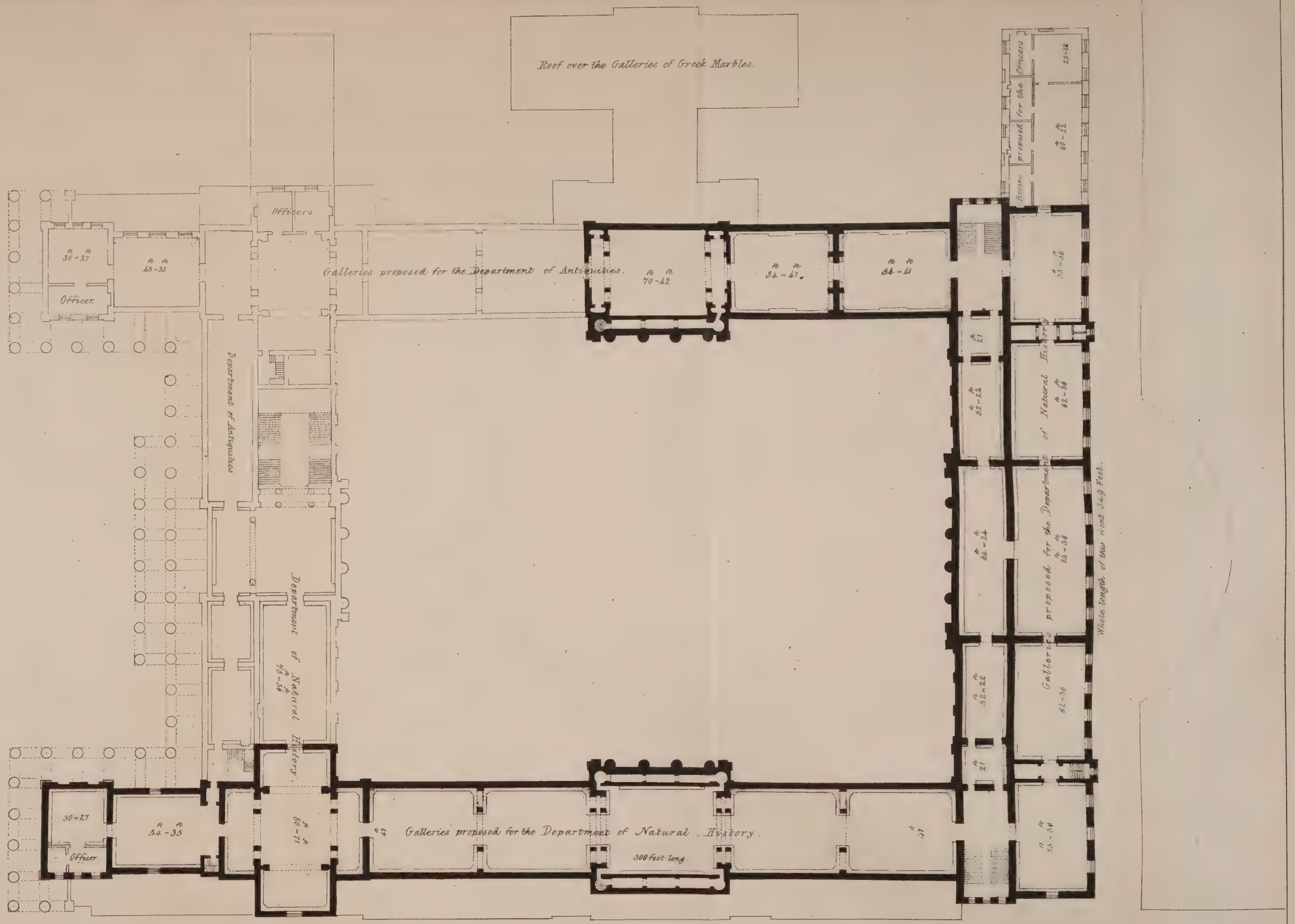
5477. Lord *Stanley.*] You have stated in your evidence that it would be very possible to make still further additions, by projections in various directions upon the east and west side, to the original plan; do you conceive that that object ought to have been contemplated in the first instance, and that there was any want of foresight in the parties under whose direction the building was undertaken, as to the probable wants of the Museum after the lapse of a few years?—I think, from what I have already stated to the Committee, it must be seen that such information could not be obtained. The officers themselves, from the facts I have stated, were quite unable to form any well-founded opinion as to the extent to which the buildings or the collections would be increased, so that after the general arrangements were formed, all that could be done was to show that there were means of extending them in different directions, and facilities given for that purpose in the construction of the building for whatever might be required.

5478. Mr. *Colborne.*] You think, as there can be no limit to the collection, it is impossible to devise a building that can meet all wants or expectations?—Certainly not. It was extremely uncertain how far the public interest in any particular department would be increased, so as to lead to its greater extension. A short time before the new buildings were first in contemplation, I remember Dr. Leach, who had had the care of the department of zoology, expressing the greatest satisfaction at my being authorized to fit up one additional room for zoology. I am persuaded that, enthusiastic as he was, he could never have imagined that in so short a time such a collection as we have now in contemplation would have been formed.

5479. Lord *Stanley.*] When was the north wing finally sanctioned?—In the early part of 1833.

5480. Mr. *Hawes.*] You gave up with great regret the portico in the north wing, did you not?—I did, and I had the satisfaction to hear that both Lord Grey and the present Chancellor expressed the same regret.

5481. It is, in fact, a deterioration of the building, entirely on grounds of economy?—It is, and the question was very much discussed among the Trustees.



Those parts not shaded are the Buildings not yet erected.

Scale
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 200 feet.

Rob.t Smirke June 11th 1836

C. J. Richardson. Del:

440. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed, July 14th 1836.

Printed from Zinc, by Day & Haghe

James & Luke G. Hansard & Son, Printers.

Apartments proposed for Resident Officers.

GALLERY OF ATHENIAN MARBLES.

Thraalian Marbles.

Officer

Officer

Officer

Officer

183 feet long

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

GALLERIES PROPOSED FOR MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

Quadrangle 238 feet by 317 feet.

Entrance Hall.

Rooms for the Trustees &c.

The Department of Manuscripts.

Manuscripts.

Rooms now used as Reading rooms.

Room proposed for Receiving Sorting, &c.

300 feet long.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

Proposed additional Room for Printed Books

Officer

Officer

for Printed Books

Proposed additional Room for Printed Books.

The Library of Printed Books

Reading Rooms

Approach from Montague Place

Gardens of the Houses in Montague Place.

Line of the present boundary Wall.

Gardens of the Houses in Montague Street.

Apartments proposed for Resident Officers.

These parts not shaded are the Buildings not yet erected.

Scale

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 200 Feet

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5482. As an architect, you considered the portico important, with a view to the effect of your design?—Yes.

5483. Lord *Stanley.*] When you state that economy was the object consulted in the non-adoption of the portico, will you also state to the Committee whether there be not gained, for the purposes of the library, a very considerable accession of space?—I could use no argument against it, because the advantage to the collection by the increased space it afforded was obvious.

5484. Mr. *Hawes.*] Could it not have been obtained in any other way without the sacrifice of so prominent a feature of the building?—It could have been obtained, but that space must have been lost for books.

5485. Could it not have been obtained by extending the building in any other direction?—It might, but still the space it occupied must have been lost.

5486. What was the amount of the saving in point of money?—None; the present building costs rather more than the estimated expense with the portico; the expense of the interior finishings and of the bookcases being considerable.

5487. Mr. *Colborne.*] In the plan which you now produce there appears to be a small space in the south-east and south-west corners, which are not the property of the Trustees, which belong to the Duke of Bedford. Would it not be very desirable that they should be purchased of his Grace, and made applicable to the purposes of the building at any period when they may be wanted?—It has always been considered necessary that they should be purchased at some period or other; and it was a part of the original plan sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, but no steps have yet been taken for that purpose.

5488. But it is your opinion that it is very desirable that they should not be lost sight of?—It will certainly be necessary to purchase that ground.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall,* called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

5489. Lord *Stanley.*] Sir Robert Smirke has stated in his evidence that the north wing of the British Museum was not sanctioned till the year 1833. Was there any correspondence upon that subject in the years 1831 and 1832 between the Trustees and the Treasury?—There was.

5490. Do you produce that correspondence?—I do.

[*The same was delivered in and read. Vide* Appendix.]

5491. In the evidence of one of the officers of the Museum, Mr. König, it has been stated, inadvertently no doubt, in answer 2584, that with reference to the new building he had no communication from you of an official kind, or that could be considered as such; can you produce any letter which in your capacity as secretary to the Trustees you addressed to him with reference to the accommodation to be afforded in the new buildings?—Yes, I can.

5492–3. What is the date of that letter?—June the 6th, 1833.

[*The Letter was delivered in and read, as follows:*]

My dear Sir, British Museum, 6 June 1833.

If you have any suggestions to offer on the plans of the new north side of the Museum, which you inspected with me on Tuesday, I should be glad to have your remarks in writing, in order that they may be considered by the Trustees on Saturday.

The Trustees desire that the convenient arrangement and advantageous display of the collections of natural history should be provided for in the fullest manner which the general plan of the buildings admits.

Any hints from you which will tend to effect these objects will be valuable.

Ever yours, most faithfully,

C. König, Esq. (signed) *J. Forshall.*

5494. Mr. *Hawes.*] Did you receive any written answer to that?—None.

5495. Did you receive any answer at all?—I think none.

5496. Do you know that Mr. König had the letter?—I am sure that the letter was delivered to Mr König.

Martis, 28° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Sir Philip Egerton.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Compton.	Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Marshall.	Lord Sandon.
Mr. Hawes.	

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

His Grace the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, attending by permission of the House of Lords, was Examined.

His Grace the *Abp. of Canterbury.*

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5497. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOUR Grace is *ex officio* one of the principal Trustees, in connexion with the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker?—I am.

5498. It appears from a paper in the Appendix to the Evidence of last year, No. 8, page 290, being a return of the meetings of the Trustees of the British Museum during the years 1832, 1833 and 1834, that of the 35 meetings there returned, the Lord Chancellor attended only two, the Speaker only nine, whilst your Grace attended 36; your Grace may hence be considered as the principal Trustee, upon whom devolves the responsibility of the patronage and appointments vested by the 26 Geo. 2, in the three principal Trustees?—That is the case, in a great measure, with respect to the patronage vested in the three principal Trustees. It has generally been the custom of the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons to defer in respect to the disposal of the patronage to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is in the habit of attending more frequently than their occupations will allow, and who is also a permanent Trustee, whereas they are temporary; at the same time I should add, that in all the more important cases the Archbishop is in the habit of consulting the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

5499. In the event of a vacancy occurring in an office to which is attached the care and custody of the general repository, to use the words of the Act, what steps are taken by your Grace in order to ensure the appointment of the most competent individual?—A general inquiry, in the first place; whenever there is a vacancy of that kind there are very many applications made, comprising probably almost all the persons who are qualified for the place, and many who are not qualified for it; further than that, I know something myself, in general, of the reputation of the different persons. In the few instances that have occurred I have been in the habit of gaining every information I could from the officers of the Museum in particular, to make myself perfectly acquainted with the duties of the office, and also to learn what is the general estimation as to the person, both with respect to ability, and to character and conduct, and what are his qualifications for the situation. On all such occasions I have a great number of recommendatory letters, in favour, in general, of those who are best qualified, and I pay that attention to those letters which it appears to me the character and the ability of the several writers deserve; but I use every means that I can use in order to enlighten my own judgment, and so to obtain the assistance of the person who is best qualified for the situation.

5500. The Committee has been informed by Mr. Forshall, the secretary of the Museum, that on a vacancy occurring in the office of assistant, the course taken to fill it up is the following: the secretary communicates with your Grace in the first instance, and then gives all the notice that he thinks may be conducive to the appointment of a proper person to the head of the department; and that he is, at the same time, encouraged to lay before your Grace all that he knows, upon "good authority" with regard to the qualifications of the candidates; is this the course sanctioned by your Grace and the principal Trustees?—That is the course sanctioned

His Grace the *Abp. of Canterbury*

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tioned by me, and which, I presume, is approved by the principal Trustees; because in all communications I have had with them, I have found them desirous of learning, from good authority, what were the qualifications of the persons whom I had recommended to their notice.

5501. Taking into consideration the urgent and important duties having superior claims upon your Grace's attention, is not such a course calculated, practically, to throw the whole patronage and management of the Museum into the hands of one of its officers?—No, I should say not. Supposing the Archbishop entirely to rely upon the representation of any one of the officers, to have no judgment of his own, to have no knowledge respecting the persons qualified for such situations, and to apply to no one but one officer of the Museum, then undoubtedly that would be the case; but that has not been so; I have always spoken to Mr. Forshall, and I have derived much valuable information from him. Though I have reason to rely on his truth and fairness, I have always thought it necessary to make further inquiries; and when, in the result, I have made up my mind with respect to the fitness of the person, I have consulted others confidentially, in order to learn their opinion and assist my judgment in making the best choice that circumstances would allow.

5502. Does your Grace, from time to time, communicate with any of the other principal officers, with regard to the appointments in their departments?—Whenever there is a subordinate appointment in a department I inquire whether there is any person whom those officers think particularly well qualified to assist them, and at the same time, in the first instance, to know whether any of those who are already engaged at the Museum are qualified for the place.

5503. Does your Grace make that inquiry personally of the officers, or through the secretary?—I think that, in general, the inquiry has been made through the secretary; but the communication to the secretary puts it in the power of any officer to communicate personally with me if he chooses, or to answer my inquiries in writing.

5504. Lord *Stanley*.] When your Grace communicates in this manner with the secretary; is the communication between the secretary and the officer so consulted made in writing in general, or verbally?—Verbally, I think, in every instance; I do not recollect any other.

5505. Mr. *Hawes*.] Are the officers subordinate to that of the assistants in the departments filled up in the same way?—As far as I recollect they are.

5506. Then the Committee is to understand from your Grace that the system adopted in the Museum is this:—in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of assistant, or in any subordinate office, your Grace communicates through the secretary with the officer of the department in which the vacancy is, with a view to fill it up to his satisfaction as well as to the benefit of the Museum?—My view is to get the best person; I should not conceive myself bound to consider the satisfaction of the officer solely, though it would, without doubt, have weight with me.

5507. When an appointment takes place is the secretary ordered to communicate the appointment to the party in writing?—The appointment is communicated to the party, and it is made out in writing; but of course it may be previously notified in conversation.

5508. It has been stated by one of the witnesses examined before this Committee, Mr. Holmes, who is an assistant in the manuscript department, that the only knowledge he has of his appointment is his being appointed verbally by Mr. Forshall, and that he continues to assist him without any direct or written communication with the Trustees as to the nature of his appointment or its tenure; does your Grace approve of such a system?—That must be one of the cases in which particular assistance was wanted at the time, and in which the Trustees gave directions that Mr. Forshall should have assistance in this respect; and as he was a much better judge of the assistance he wanted than I could be, I desired him to find out a proper person. It is to be observed that in these matters the persons best qualified are often unknown in the world; their previous habits must have produced their competency for such situations.

5509. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] Will your Grace be pleased to look at page 426 of the evidence of last year, where there is entered the minute upon the subject of the appointment of Mr. Holmes; does the perusal of that minute bring the circumstances to your recollection?—Yes, that is the case; I perceive that my memory

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failed me; I supposed that the Trustees might have referred it to me, but it appears that the Trustees engaged Mr. Holmes for 12 months, and so far it corresponds with my notion that it was a temporary engagement.

5510. Will your Grace be pleased to look at Appendix No. 6 of the same Parliamentary Paper, which contains a list of the officers' assistants and attendants, and will you be pleased to state who amongst the first class may have been appointed by your Grace?—Antonio Panizzi and William Young Ottley; I think those are the only two.

5511. In the appointment of Mr. Antonio Panizzi did your Grace consult with the Lord Chancellor at that time?—Mr. Panizzi was entirely unknown to me, except by reputation; I understood that he was a civilian who had come from Italy, and that he was a man of great acquirements and talents, peculiarly well suited for the British Museum; that was represented to me by several persons who were not connected with the Museum, and it was strongly pressed by several Trustees of the Museum, who were of opinion that Mr. Panizzi's appointment would be very advantageous for the institution; and considering the qualifications of that gentleman, his knowledge of foreign languages, his eminent ability, and extensive attainments, I could not doubt the propriety of acceding to their wishes.

5512. In the other appointment which your Grace states yourself to have made, viz., the appointment of Mr. Young Ottley, late keeper of the print-room, did your Grace also consult the other Trustees, and especially the then Lord Chancellor?—I consulted the other Trustees and the Lord Chancellor upon the appointment of Mr. Ottley; there was a great deal of competition at the time for the office, which had been vacated by the late Mr. Smith. Mr. Ottley was a person of high reputation as a man of taste; he had written much upon the fine arts; he stood confessedly first in the country in the knowledge of prints, and had been concerned, I believe, very extensively in collecting engravings; he had the knowledge of a dealer united to that of an amateur. A most powerful influence was exerted in Mr. Ottley's favour. Looking, as I am accustomed to do, at the benefit of the Museum, I thought that Mr. Ottley's qualifications were too high for the appointment; I thought also that he was too far advanced in years to bear the drudgery of making catalogues, and to give constant attention to the laborious duties imposed on the keeper of the prints; and I certainly was disposed to prefer another candidate, Mr. Josi; but considering the high character of Mr. Ottley, and the general feeling in his favour, I yielded to the opinion of others, whose judgment was perhaps better than my own.

5513. In the only two instances then in which your Grace has exercised your power, you have consulted the other Trustees; in the one instance with a perfect satisfaction to your own mind, and in the other with a feeling that your own judgment was overruled by such consultation?—That is the exact state of the case.

5514. Lord *Stanley.*] In consequence of the death of Mr. Ottley recently, your Grace has subsequently appointed Mr. Josi to that situation?—Yes.

5515. Did your Grace upon making that appointment consult the other Trustees, or make any further reference with regard to Mr. Josi's qualifications?—I consulted some of the Trustees; I cannot say all; but I consulted some of those in particular who had opportunities as well as myself of seeing what Mr. Josi had done; for he had been appointed assistant to Mr. Ottley during Mr. Ottley's illness. It was generally agreed that he had shown more than ordinary diligence and skill, and appeared to be particularly well qualified for the place. At the same time, though I had in my possession testimonials very strong to Mr. Josi's character, sent in on a former occasion, I thought it right to require fresh testimonials, and to make farther inquiries, and the result was satisfactory; I then wrote to the Lord Chancellor and to the Speaker of the House of Commons, to inform them of the person whom I thought the best fitted for the place, to obtain their concurrence in the recommendation; after some further communication they declared themselves satisfied, and Mr. Josi was in consequence appointed.

5516. Lord *Stanley.*] There appears in the Appendix to the last year's Report another list of other persons of a higher standard employed by the Museum as assistants; has your Grace appointed any of the persons in that list?—I cannot exactly say how many of those persons are appointed under the same circumstances as Mr. Holmes; but in some instances such appointments have been referred to me, in others to Mr. Forshall, or other officers, with my approbation.

5517. Mr.

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5517. Mr. *Hawes.*] With reference to the former questions that have been asked of your Grace as to the mode in which you obtained information relating to the qualifications and fitness of individuals for the offices of keepers of departments, your Grace having stated that you mainly obtained it through the secretary, and occasionally through the principal librarian, is your Grace of opinion that it is desirable that such a system should be continued?—I apprehend that the system is so far good, as it procures the persons who are generally the fittest; for, as I stated before, when any vacancy takes place, there are a number of applicants, and among those applicants are to be found most of those who are qualified for the situation, and have looked to it before; and all those gentlemen, when they make their application, either send testimonials, or they refer to individuals who are supposed to be judges, and thereby give me an opportunity of making inquiries, the result of which enables me to form a judgment which, from my own knowledge, I should not be able to form. I should add, that there are only three instances in which I have appointed—that of Mr. Panizzi; it appears, from what I stated before, how Mr. Panizzi was introduced to the Museum, and also Mr Ottley. Mr. Josi was known to many of the Trustees, being employed at the time in the Museum.

5518. The Committee understands from your Grace that no publicity is given to the vacancies in the Museum, and that the information upon which the principal Trustees act is mainly obtained through the personal inquiries of the secretary?—Partly from the secretary, partly from my own knowledge, and partly from communication with the Trustees and others.

5519. Your Grace is aware that the nomination and appointment of the elected Trustees is vested in the official and family Trustees, who exclusively fill up vacancies as they occur; the official Trustees being a fluctuating body, and depending upon the holding of their offices, and the family Trustees being a body over whose appointment the Trustees generally have no control, however unfit they may be for their office. Is it your Grace's opinion that a body so constituted is the best for ensuring the selection of the fittest and ablest men to fill the office of Trustee?—Though the election is legally vested in the whole body of the official and family trustees, it has been usual to defer to the recommendation of the three principal trustees, communicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In all the experience I have had, the three principal trustees have in reality nominated; and I am not aware that the practice has led to any bad result.

5520. Would it not be desirable that the elected Trustees, who, it is to be supposed, are more especially selected for their fitness for the office of Trustee, should also have some voice in electing Trustees?—In effect they have considerable influence. Often many of them are consulted before an election takes place, and none of them would have any difficulty in making his objections known, if an unfit person were proposed.

5521. Will your Grace inform the Committee what is considered a qualification for the office of elected Trustee?—I believe there is no definite qualification.

5522. In the course of the examinations of last year the principal librarian was asked the following question, and gave the following answer: "What eminent men, distinguished by their works on literature or science, and not by their patronage or collections, have been elected Trustees?" The answer is, "I cannot find any such person." Your Grace's opinion is solicited upon that answer?—I should think it would be difficult to select from persons who are merely known by their reputation as authors, so good a board of superintendence as that which actually exists under the present system. At the same time I do not mean to say that it might not be so. I have taken the Museum as it is, and have not speculated upon what it might be.

5523. In your Grace's opinion is the present constitution of the Museum susceptible of amendment or not, keeping in mind the remarkable absence of learned and distinguished Commoners from the list of elected Trustees, the little interest taken in the management of the Museum by so many of the official Trustees as is shown by the number of their attendances in the three last years, and the nature of a family trusteeship, which depends upon the accident of inheritance, and is altogether apart from the fitness of the individual for the office?—Certainly, if I were to set about making a theoretical system, that is not the mode that would suggest itself. But looking at the formation of the Museum, we see that, from the very first, these official persons were named as Trustees,

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though their time must have been generally occupied with more important duties. The reason may probably be found in the weight of their name, their influence in the direction of public affairs, and the advantages which might thence be derived to the Museum. With respect to the family Trustees, they were introduced in consideration of some great acquisition to the Museum; and the question is not, whether they are the fittest persons for the management of that institution, but whether, in justice to those persons who gave large collections to the Museum upon condition of being represented in after times by Trustees, to be nominated by themselves or their descendants, the conditions upon which those donations were accepted ought not to be scrupulously observed. But so far I may say, that I have found no inconvenience in the management of the Museum from the family Trustees, and that some of them have been exceedingly useful.

5524. Would not the conditions in question be fulfilled, if the family Trustees were confined to the duties of Trustees, even though they were deprived of any share in the management of the institution?—I do not know any advantage that would be derived to the institution from such a restriction; it would abridge their privileges, and perhaps would make the situation less honourable to them; and it would deprive the Trustees of the valuable assistance which it has frequently received from these Trustees.

5525. May not the Museum be subject to the risk of having a Trustee who is objectionable, from whatever cause, by its being annexed as a condition to the property bequeathed, the right of appointment of a Trustee, over which there is no control?—An objectionable person may be possibly named, but I see no great inconvenience that could result even if, among such a number, some objectionable persons were found. Generally speaking, the representatives of those families, from regard to their own credit, and from a sense of duty, would be disposed to nominate persons properly qualified for the discharge of the duties.

5526. Your Grace is aware of the miscellaneous duties imposed upon the principal librarian?—Yes; they are very multifarious and miscellaneous.

5527. Do you think it desirable to continue to devolve upon him such various minor duties, or does not your Grace think it more advisable to separate them from this office, and give them to a secretary or clerk, and thus confine the principal librarian to his literary duty, and that of superintendence?—That is one of the points on which, if I were a member of any commission to whom the question might be referred, and had before me all the documents upon the subject, I should be much more competent to form a judgment than I now am. To this question, without a distinct enumeration of all the duties incumbent on the principal librarian, I do not think I could give a satisfactory answer.

5528. Your Grace is aware that at present the secretary is also the keeper of the manuscripts, holding therefore two important offices; is your Grace of opinion that it is desirable that such an union of offices should remain, when the duties of the Manuscript department alone are sufficient for some years to employ the uninterrupted time and attention of the keeper?—If the keeper of the manuscripts is eminently qualified to be at the head of his department, and possesses those qualifications which are required in a secretary, it would be desirable that they should remain united. The duties of the secretary, such, for instance, as the preparation of business for the Board, and the writing of letters, are all personal; they occupy a great deal of time, and cannot be discharged by deputy. With respect to the other office, if he exercises a constant superintendence over the department, if he has time enough to do that which is required of the principal, and time to direct the operations of those who work under him, I cannot see that the interests of the Museum, which is the point in question, suffer at all by the union of those two offices.

5529. It has been given in evidence that, with the present staff of the Manuscript department, at least 10 years must elapse before accurate catalogues of the manuscripts can be given to the public; does not your Grace think that that alone furnishes a sufficient ground for relieving the keeper of manuscripts from any secretarial duties?—On the supposition that the publication would be very much accelerated by his being confined to that single office, perhaps it might; but I am not prepared to say that that is really the case. There is a great deal of work of that kind which cannot be done very fast.

5530. According to a report which was made to the Trustees, dated February 11th 1831, it is stated, among other things, that "a new catalogue is required to the Royal Collection of Manuscripts; many additions required to be made to the Cotton

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Cotton Catalogue; the latter part of the Harleian Catalogue requires to be made anew, and the whole of it should be revised; the Catalogue of the Sloane Manuscripts requires to be made anew. The Catalogue of the additional MSS. requires much revision and amplification. Not an inconsiderable portion of the rich manuscripts remain to be described, and an index to be made. Nearly 1,000 volumes of manuscripts have not been entered in any catalogue whatever. A much more perfect catalogue is required to the collections of charters; a classed index is required to the whole collection." Is not your Grace of opinion that, in order to carry that report into effect, deeming it to be of great importance to the public, that to relieve the keeper of the manuscripts from all duties except those of his department, is the only way to bring about the execution and completion of it?—I apprehend it would go a very little way indeed towards such completion. The writing out of 800,000 titles of entries, on the calculation that a well-qualified person can execute 75 titles every day, would require upwards of 40 years of unremitting labour; supposing the keeper of the Manuscript library to write out twice as many titles every day as he does now, the effect would be very inconsiderable. The fact is, that the staff of the Museum is not strong enough to do all those things at once. The work is in graduai progress; and if a sufficient number of hands were employed to carry the whole of these objects into effect in the course of a couple of years, it is likely they would be done ill; work of this nature requires a great deal of superintendence; and in the superior departments, the superintendence of what is done by others is of much more importance than the personal labours of the superintendent.

5531. Considering, according to the report, that there are great arrears in the Manuscript department, and referring to the miscellaneous duties of the principal librarian, is your Grace of opinion, or not, that it would be advantageous to separate a portion of that miscellaneous duty from the librarian, and the secretarial duty from the keeper of the manuscripts, in order that they may both devote themselves to the business of their departments?—With respect to the principal librarian I cannot exactly say what his miscellaneous duties are. If he performs them well, and has the time to perform them and also attend to his other duties, I do not see why he may not perform them as well as another. With respect to the secretary, I conceive that his are not subordinate duties; the duties of the secretary are some of the most important in the Museum. All our communications at home and abroad are carried on through his agency; he ought to be a person of knowledge, of judgment, of good manners, of intelligence, and with habits of intercourse, both in writing and conversation, with men of literature, and science, and the world; all these, I think, are required to enable him to discharge his duties properly.

5532. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Does your Grace find those in the existing officer?—I find those in a very eminent degree in Mr. Forshall.

5533. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your Grace is aware that among the many duties imposed upon the principal librarian he has to check the tradesmen's accounts, and to pay the menial servants; does your Grace think it desirable or not that such inferior duties should be rather committed to a clerk than to a person with the important duties of the principal librarian?—I dare say that the principal librarian would be very glad to be relieved from those duties; at the same time I must say that he discharges both those and his other duties exceedingly well, and there is no cause of complaint. He is a man of great activity of mind, well known in the literary world, and finds time to devote to learned pursuits and researches, and to publications which do him great honour.

5534. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] A reference has been made to the state of the manuscript collections, according to the report of the year 1831; is your Grace aware what has been done since that date in the preparation of a public catalogue, and in the arrangement of the whole?—Where I cannot give accurate information I should be sorry to give an answer at all; we have reports made to us from time to time of the progress made in those subjects. At every meeting of the Trustees reports are presented, and we have reason to be satisfied with the attention of the several individuals employed to their duties.

5535. Your Grace is aware and can state to the Committee that a proportionate progress has been made in the preparation of the manuscript catalogue since the year 1831?—Certainly; there can be no doubt whatever that great progress has been made; it is a great object with the Trustees to get a complete catalogue of the manuscripts and also of the printed books; but no one is aware of the great

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expense and the great labour attending a work of that kind, except those whose attention has been particularly called to such matters.

5536. Is your Grace able to state to this Committee that from your own knowledge, and with the capabilities of information which you possess, there is reason to believe that the catalogue of the manuscripts will be finished, irrespective of a classed catalogue, in a period considerably less than that of 10 years, to which your Grace's attention was called in a former question?—Certainly it has been stated to us that it would be so.

5537. Your Grace has been asked as to the character and constitution of the Board of Trustees; looking alike at the Act of Parliament under which the British Museum was founded, and at the successive Acts under which the trust has been continued, and the administration has been conducted, and looking at the practical working of the system, and at the duties which the existing Trustees have to discharge within the Museum, does your Grace consider that the duty of the Trustees of the British Museum is to write books, or to aid in collecting them; to be artists in sculpture, or to have a liberal taste and knowledge of the art; to be personally pre-eminent in any one branch of natural history, or to have that general interest in the promotion of the objects of science which may lead them to take the best measures for the conservation and the increase of all the collection?—I think the latter part of the question describes the qualifications which ought to be found in a Trustee of the British Museum. Taking the analogy of private individuals, a man of fortune and rank is not supposed to be conversant with books in the way of a mercantile collector; but with the assistance of persons of that description he makes a very fine library, unequalled perhaps in extent and in value, such as may be seen at Althorp; the same may be said of collections of pictures, and of other objects of art or science, which have been formed by persons of general taste, knowledge, and literature, having the means at command, with the assistance of competent judges in their several lines, and which do honour to the country. I cannot see why men of the same description, in the capacity of Trustees of the Museum, with the same views and the same qualifications, should not act with as much advantage to the nation as they have acted for themselves.

5538. Lord *Stanley.*] Has your Grace occasionally found any inconvenience in managing the affairs of the Museum, from the great amount of business and the small number of Trustees occasionally attending?—Since I have been Archbishop there has been no inconvenience of that sort.

5539. Has not some inconvenience occasionally been experienced and some difficulty been found in finding a sufficient number of Trustees to attend to the duties of sub-committees, upon whom the general meetings have frequently devolved laborious and extensive inquiries?—If there has been any difficulty it may have been in that respect; but at the same time I must say that the Museum has received most efficient assistance from those committees, and that there are many persons who, although they have very important occupations of their own, do devote a great portion of their time to the business of the Museum.

5540. Would your Grace consider it of any advantage to the trust if the number of Trustees were augmented, or if any provision were made by which some who have hitherto given no attendance were to resign for the purpose of enabling other Trustees to be elected, who could devote more time and attention to the Museum?—The attendance of Trustees depends upon their living in London; a Trustee who goes abroad, or retires into the country, is no longer useful as a Trustee, yet still retains his office.

5541. Does your Grace conceive that any advantage might be derived if, in the case to which you have referred, notice were given to a Trustee so retiring into the country, of the great amount of business which the Trustees have to discharge; and with a request that he would intimate whether it was his intention to give his attention to the duties of the Museum, or whether he would be willing to resign the trust to which he had been appointed?—I should think a good effect would follow from such a measure generally adopted, and directed to every one who had not attended a certain number of times in the year, except the official Trustees.

5542. In point of fact there are several now upon the list of Trustees who, if such a letter were written, would probably be induced to resign, but who do not think it necessary to resign, it not being communicated to them that any inconvenience has been felt from the absence of a sufficient number?—I think it is possible that there might be Trustees who would resign in that way, but some might feel offended by the request.

5543. Does

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5543. Does your Grace think there is any advantage derived to the trust from the number of official Trustees connected with it?—I should say it was desirable that the great officers of Government should be connected with the Museum, because it gives an opportunity of communicating with them upon subjects of importance to the Museum. When any measure of expense is contemplated, a special wish is sometimes expressed to the Chancellor of Exchequer that he would attend upon such an occasion. Again, Trustees who are in habits of business with Ministers are occasionally requested to communicate privately with them upon subjects relating to the Museum.

5544. Has your Grace found that great convenience has arisen upon several occasions from the attendance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer more especially, and other officers of Government at a meeting of the Trustees, beyond what would have resulted from a private communication with them at their own apartments?—I believe that advantage has frequently resulted from their attending at the Museum, where they have the opportunity of inspecting the documents, of obtaining full information, and learning the opinion of the Trustees in general with respect to the object desired.

5545. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Whether, however, those individuals may be present or not at the actual meetings of the Board, is your Grace aware that direct and frequent communications are made to them upon all matters in which their official sanction is required or desired?—Certainly; sometimes direct official communications, sometimes private communication, according to the circumstances; and I conceive that the members of the Government are thereby led to take a greater interest in the affairs of the Museum than they would do if they were not Trustees.

5546. Mr. *Hawes.*] Your Grace has been asked a question with reference to the attendance of the Trustees on sub-committees; is your Grace of opinion that the inconvenience, if any has been found from the want of proper attendance, may be at all accounted for from the number of official Trustees, and the pressure of their official duties elsewhere?—There is a sufficient number of Trustees to discharge all the duties of the Museum; inconveniences will sometimes arise, not only from a deficiency of numbers in transacting business, but from too many attending.

5547. With regard to the benefit arising from the connexion of the great officers of State with the Museum, has your Grace reason to believe that it has been more beneficial within the last few years than it appears to have been a few years ago?—To say the truth, I think there has been a greater disposition, within the last few years, to attend to expensive recommendations on the part of the Trustees than there was before; that is a point on which it appears that there is a less disposition to be economical than almost any other at the present time.

5548. Does your Grace attribute that to the influence of the official Trustees, the great officers of State, or to the improved state of public opinion and the diffusion of information?—I attribute it to various causes; to the improvements that have taken place in the Museum, to the greater facilities of admission, to the general improvement in the taste of the people for such objects as the Museum presents to their view, and to the effect which these circumstances must have on the members of the Government, by showing them that an expenditure of money in that way will be rather approved by the people than otherwise.

5549. With regard to the visitation of the Trustees, which has been spoken of in the course of the examinations taken before the Committee, does your Grace attach much value to that practice, it having been described by a witness, the keeper of the Natural History department, as merely a walk through the departments, and occupying, according to the evidence of other witnesses, a very short space of time?—The description is perfectly true; but, at the same time, I attach great value to it, because it draws the attention of every officer, at a particular time, to the state of his own department. It requires everything to be put in order; and though the inspection may generally be cursory, yet if anything is going wrong in any department, it is pointed out to the Trustees at the time, or their attention may be called to it from some other quarter, so that I conceive the visitation to be of very great use; but a really effective visitation, which would bring every article under the eye of the Trustees in so immense a collection, would be quite impossible. We employ trustworthy persons, and we must repose confidence in them.

5550. Is your Grace of opinion or not, that the heads of the departments at present, assuming them to be every way qualified for their offices, might be made

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more independent in their respective departments, that they might be entrusted with the subordinate patronage of their departments, and that they might together form a committee of management with benefit to the Museum?—That question is proposed to me at once, without giving me time to consider; but, as it strikes me at the moment, I should think no benefit would result from it in the management of the institution.

5551. Is your Grace aware of the constitution of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris?—No, I am not.

5552. It appears from the Appendix to the last year's evidence, that the management of the institution there is entrusted to the officers; and it is notoriously an institution celebrated throughout the world; practical inconveniences not having occurred there, are they more likely to arise here?—I should, in the first place, ask what practical inconveniences have arisen out of the present system at the Museum.

5553. In reference to the last answer, your Grace's opinion is requested upon Mr. Gray's statement, in answer to questions 3295 and 3296, in the evidence of last year. "3295. Then your present opinions are not founded upon the bad working of the present system, but rather opinions expressed with a view to improve the existing arrangements?—I speak of the bad working as far as relates to the progress of the Zoological department. It will be readily understood that a mineralogist at the head of a department in which zoology is included, will naturally prefer mineralogy to zoology, and the contrary would naturally be the case as regards a zoologist at the head of a department including mineralogy. 3296. But when you speak of the 'bad working' of the present system, in what department do you imagine there has been the most of what you term bad working?—I beg to observe that I have only used the expression 'bad working' through an inadvertent adoption of the terms of the question addressed to me. As an example of what I mean, it will be sufficient to state that the mineralogical collection in the British Museum has been gradually and constantly increasing, until it has become (as far as I know) the finest collection in the world; while the zoological collection was for years almost stationary, and has only lately began to expand itself. Had the zoology formed a separate department, I see no reason why it might not have kept pace with the mineralogy."—It appears that there are here two departments united, which ought to be under two separate heads. Supposing this view to be accurate, I apprehend that it arose out of the narrow system of the Museum, when it was in its infancy; and that a very prompt remedy would be found in dividing those departments into two, if that were determined to be expedient; but this might very well be done without having recourse to the plan which has been suggested, of forming a board of officers to superintend the executive of the whole.

5554. Some examination has been gone into before this Committee in reference to the mode of paying the inferior officers of the Museum; your Grace's attention is requested to the following answer, with reference to which your opinion is asked, whether such a system should continue; the question is, "That is to say, a messenger of the Museum is employed to pay the weekly wages of the gentlemen employed upon literary duties in the Museum?" the answer is, "It is so in fact, but I do not think that it is done with any intention to mark a difference, because the messenger, I believe, sometimes carries to the officers the cheques for their salaries."—I think that is a system which admits of improvement; it is probable that in almost all old institutions the arrangements respecting accounts may require revision.

5555. Lord *Stanley.*] Is that system, whether it be good or bad, one which is regulated at all by the rules of the Museum, or does it depend upon the arrangements personally made by the gentleman who happens to fill the office of chief librarian?—I should apprehend that a subordinate arrangement like this does not arise out of the regulations of the Museum, but has been adopted merely for convenience.

5556. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is your Grace aware that there is a distinction drawn in the mode of payment in one particular instance, which therefore prevents its being supposed to depend upon the principal librarian, namely, that the Rev. Mr. Horne, who ranks only as an assistant, is paid by cheques, whereas the assistants generally are paid by a messenger carrying their daily pay to them at the end of some fixed period?—I should think it very likely the regulation is made with a view to Mr. Horne's convenience.

5557. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Your Grace was asked, with reference to questions 3295 to 3297, of last year's examination, whether you consider that the arrangement there adverted to was susceptible of improvement; and the Committee understand your Grace to state that if it were expedient on other grounds, such a separation of the departments as contemplated in the words of the witness, might be made; is your Grace aware how far, even under the present system, in which it is implied that less attention has been paid to zoology than to mineralogy, according to the questions and answers quoted to you, the collections in zoology have, during the period of the attendance of the present officer in the Museum, increased in the course of the last 10 years five-fold?—I know that a great increase has taken place, and a much greater would have taken place, but that the Museum does not afford the means of setting out any very great number of animals.

5558. From your Grace's superintendence of the Museum, can you state to the Committee that it is the desire of yourself and the other Trustees that the collection should be commensurate with the space in which they are displayed, and that such has been done, the increase taking place in proportion to the space?—That is our desire, and as far as I can judge I understand that our collection is very valuable.

5559. Mr. *Hawes.*] With regard to the safe custody of some of the manuscripts, it has been stated before this Committee that occasionally the attendants have the entire custody, and are in possession of the keys, so that, in point of fact, their safety is wholly dependent upon the honesty of the attendants in question; does your Grace think it advisable that such a system should continue?—I do not know how this is to be remedied; a person who comes to the Museum for a manuscript, if the keeper of the manuscripts is not there, which he cannot be expected to be at all times, must go away with great inconvenience to himself, and return again with the chance of a second disappointment, or there must be confidence reposed in some one regarded as trustworthy, and who, though inferior in station and learning, may not be wanting in integrity.

5560. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Practically, is your Grace aware of any injury which has accrued to any manuscripts, or of any loss which has occurred of any manuscripts in the collection of the British Museum since your Grace's superintendence?—Since I have been connected with the Museum I have heard of no such thing.

5561. Therefore whatever objection might appear in theory to the arrangement, the confidence which has been exercised has not been excercised improperly, so far as your Grace is aware?—So far as I am aware I have reason to believe that the trust has been properly exercised.

5562. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is your Grace's opinion with regard to an additional infusion of scientific Trustees into the existing board of management, on the same principle on which the President of the Society of Antiquaries and the President of the Royal Academy were admitted by 5th of Geo. 4, c. 39?—In the first place I do not see that much advantage would be derived from scientific Trustees, considering that the objects of the Museum are but little scientific in the strict sense of the word. That there are many men of ability, knowledge, and cultivated minds, whose assistance would be useful in the Museum I have no doubt, but it is possible that evils might arise out of such an arrangement, from the jealousies which sometimes exist among scientific men; hitherto we have been free from dissensions from the influence of personal partialities, and from attachment to system, which often misleads the most ingenious men. The great qualifications to be sought in the managers of institutions of this sort are, general knowledge of science and literature, acquaintance with what is going on in the world, and habits of attention to business, which are not always to be found in men who are eminent for their scientific and literary attainments

5563. Does not your Grace think the same objection would apply occasionally both to official and to noble Trustees?—Without doubt it would.

5564. Does not your Grace think that amongst the literary and scientific men of the day, there is a sufficient field of choice occasionally to justify the selection of a trustee from amongst them?—I should think embarrassment would arise from the abundance of such persons. The selection would be very difficult to make, if it were to be understood that such a choice implied a preference of one learned man to another in his own particular line. There are names that must occur to every one that would do honour to any institution. I have seen some of those names mentioned. I have no doubt that many of them are eminently qualified, and their services would be useful; but I should apprehend the introduction of great evils, not from any of those distinguished individuals who have been named,

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but upon a general principle. Every man is apt to think himself the first in his own line; and when he sees another preferred to him, may feel the disappointment keenly, and may show his resentment in a way that would not be advantageous to the public, or to the interests of science and literature.

5565. Lord *Sandon.*] Would not some of the evils which your Grace apprehends from a general introduction of scientific or learned men into the trust of the British Museum, be obviated by such persons not being selected by the Trustees of the British Museum themselves, but being officially the representatives of certain learned bodies, similar to those whose representatives are now found upon the trust?—I am glad that your Lordship has asked me that question, because I have omitted to say that scientific bodies are, to a certain degree, represented by their presidents in the Museum, and perhaps much better than they can be by the choice of their most distinguished members. We have those among the Trustees whom those bodies have thought fit to place at the head of their own concerns; the President of the Royal Society, the President of the Royal Academy, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, and I may add, that in my request to Lord Derby to allow himself to be nominated as a Trustee, I was influenced among other considerations by the circumstance of his Lordship being President of the Zoological Society.

5566. Following out the same principle, would there be any inconvenience in a larger admission of scientific men in the same position, such as the President of the Astronomical Society, of the Linnæan Society, and of the Zoological Society, of which the present President is now a Trustee? The question does not mean to limit it to those particular societies, but to a choice founded upon such principles, thereby avoiding the odium of selection, and leaving whatever inconvenience there might be in the selection to the responsibility of those societies themselves?—I think there is a great deal of value in that suggestion; to a certain degree it has been acted upon, and I have shown my feeling upon it in one instance.

5567. Considering the great development of all the various branches of knowledge, and how much, since the foundation of the Museum, different branches have grown up into distinct departments of science, perhaps the original principle might be fairly carried out by increasing the numbers of those societies, the representatives of which might have a place among the Trustees of the Museum?—I think that a suggestion worthy of consideration.

5568. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Considering the number of societies which have sprung from the Royal Society, being probably at this time not less than 10, does your Grace contemplate in the answer which you have given to the question last addressed to you, the introduction of one, two, or three gentlemen deputed from each of those societies, or a selection of some three or four of those societies from which the representatives are to be selected?—I understood the question to relate to the heads of those societies, the persons entrusted by the societies themselves with the direction of their affairs; I think that if individuals were selected from those societies, all the evils to be apprehended from literary jealousy might arise. The number of societies certainly was not present to my mind, nor do I exactly know it.

5569. Lord *Sandon.*] In fact the selection of the particular societies would be a matter of subsequent consideration and of detail?—It would.

5570. It might depend upon the permanence of the constitution of each society, and the importance of the branch that they represent?—Yes; I was trying to draw some principle of distinction from their being public or private; but when I consider the societies upon an immense scale that are entirely private, it would not perhaps be thought right not to include some of those.

5571. Mr. *Hawes.*] In fact, your Grace rather sanctions the principle than attempt to define any specific mode of applying it?—Yes; I think it is worthy of consideration, and of course the details would be arranged when the principle was determined upon; then the mode of application might be fixed.

5572. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Would your Grace think it desirable to make the Trustees much more numerous?—I question whether any good would result from the admission of a great number of men of active minds who might not always agree in their views.

5573. Have you ever found any deficiency of numbers at any of your meetings?—I think of late years there has not been, in general; there may be in the latter end of the summer, when few persons remain in town.

5574. Lord *Stanley.*] While your Grace does not absolutely dissent from the principle

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principle of introducing the presidents of several of the learned societies in London, you would consider the introduction of any person not chosen by themselves, but selected out of them, as the representatives of those bodies, to be highly objectionable?—I should think that would be pregnant with evil, with dissension and jealousy.

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5575. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Your Grace considers that the principle is not now for the first time to be established, but is already actually adopted, of science being represented in the Board of Trustees, by the presidents of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, who, from the foundation of the Museum, were *ex officio* Trustees, and that the interests of literature and of art are represented by the nomination of the president of the Society of Antiquaries, and the nomination of the president of the Royal Academy?—Yes, that was a late introduction.

5576. Has your Grace reason to think, that an individual pre-eminent in science might desire to exercise a control over the chiefs of the departments, which would be more inconsistent with their independence than the present arrangement?—It is very possible; it must depend upon the disposition of the person; but, of course, a man who is conscious of his own eminence in any branch of science or literature, is more likely to take too much upon him than a man of humble attainments.

5577. Lord *Sandon.*] Is there any organization, according to the existing practice of the Museum, by which a small number of the Trustees engage to attend specifically to the ordinary management of the Institution during certain portions of the year?—Yes, that is the regular system.

5578. Your Grace thinks there is no inconvenience from the shifting constitution of the monthly general meetings?—I have never found any; there are some Trustees who make a point always of attending; I always do whenever I have no very pressing business.

5579. Your Grace does not think it would be an improvement in the system if the general meetings were more rare, and the habitual management of the Museum were more particularly confided to the management of a few persons pointed out?—A great general meeting takes place once in three months, and there is a general monthly meeting; if there should not happen to be a sufficient number of persons to make a general meeting, they would resolve themselves into a committee, but that very seldom happens. We have a very good attendance, and the opinion, even of Trustees who do not take any very active part in the management of the Institution, is often very valuable to us.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall,* called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

5580. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] IN the questions 3234, 3236, 3346 and 3348 of this year's examination, reference is made to the purchase of a Latin Bible, alleged to have been transcribed by Alcuin, and presented by him to the Emperor Charlemagne; has that copy been since purchased by the Museum; and if so, for what price has it been obtained?—It has been purchased for 750*l.*, the Trustees giving besides a copy of the fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscript.

5581. Was that copy of the Alexandrian manuscript made part of the bargain, or has it been given by the Trustees in consequence of an application on the part of Mr. de Speyr Passavant?—It was made part of the bargain.

5582. Did he accompany the sale of the volume with testimonials with respect to the authenticity and genuineness of the volume?—He did.

5583. Lord *Stanley.*] This Bible has been bought for 750*l.*; what was the price at which it was bought in at the nominal sale?—£. 1,500.

5584. What was the price originally asked when the volume was first submitted to the Trustees of the Museum?—£. 12,000.

5585. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you keep an accurate register of all the manuscripts purchased and otherwise acquired by the Museum?—I do.

5586. Does that show the date of the acquisition?—It does.

5587. Lord *Stanley.*] In questions 3805 to 3808 of last year's Evidence, Mr. Samouelle states, that he strongly recommended to the Trustees the purchase of Mrs. Noel's collection of insects; is it consistent with the fact that Mr. Samouelle did so recommend to the Trustees?—No; he may have done so to Mr. König, but Mr. König did not lay such recommendation before the Trustees; he merely makes the following observations in his monthly Report, dated May 10, 1832: "Mr. Samouelle has, since the last meeting of the Trustees, arranged the

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insects purchased at Mr. Lee's sale. He wishes to have the honour to acquaint the Trustees that a collection of South American insects, in 10 glazed cases, consisting of about 15,000 specimens, is offered for sale by Mrs. Noel. The price is 100 *l.* for the whole, or 15 *l.* for one case, if selected from the rest. It may perhaps be the pleasure of the Trustees to allow Mr. Samouelle to select some of them for the collection of the Museum."

5588. Then the recommendation of Mr. König in his monthly Report was, that Mr. Samouelle might be allowed to select some insects of the collection?—It was.

5589. Was leave given by the Trustees to Mr. Samouelle to select some insects from the collection?—Yes.

5590. In Question 3825 Mr. Samouelle states, that he strongly recommended the purchase of the collection of Mr. Stone; was any such recommendation made to the Trustees?—Not to the Trustees, but to Mr. König; and Mr. König does not allude to the offer in his Report, but appears to have laid Mr. Samouelle's letter to him before the Trustees, without any remark upon it.

5591. With reference to the collection of Mrs. Haworth, mentioned in Questions 3832, 3833, Mr. Samouelle is asked whether Mr. König concurred, or whether he expressed any dissenting opinion?—Mr. König's Report runs in these words: "As the sum for which Mrs. Haworth wishes to dispose of the collection to the British Museum is no less than 1,000 *l.*, Mr. König will not trouble the Trustees with the particulars as communicated to him by Mr. Samouelle."

INQUIRY into the Application of the *Procedé de Collas* to a Publication of Engravings from Medals in the British Museum.

Extract from the Journals of the House of Commons;

Mercurii, 1° die Junii, 1836.

"A Petition of *Charles Tilt*, of No. 86, *Fleet-street*, in the city of *London*, Publisher, "praying The House to take into its consideration the propriety of adopting some means "for a publication of Engravings from the collection of Medals in the *British* Museum, "was presented, and read; and referred to the Select Committee on the *British* Museum."

COMMITTEE ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Martis, 14° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Hawes.	Lord Sandon.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Mr. Compton.
Sir Philip Egerton.	

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Charles Tilt*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Charles Tilt.*

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5592. *Chairman.*] YOU have presented a petition to the House of Commons, which has been referred to this Committee?—I have.

[*The Petition was read as follows:*]

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of Charles Tilt, of No. 86, Fleet-street, in the City of London, publisher,

Sheweth,

That a correct delineation of the various medals, illustrative of the History of Great Britain, is greatly wanted.

That the existing collections in the metropolis are wholly inaccessible to persons residing in the country, and that even those resident in London cannot at all times avail themselves of the originals without great personal inconvenience.

That there are now in the British Museum upwards of 3,600 British medals of various dates, from the remotest period of English history to the present day, of which 3,200 are particularly qualified to form the subject of engravings, which the trustees of that institution are desirous should be published.

That a machine has been invented, and is now brought to perfection, by which the likeness of any object represented in relief can be accurately transferred to a plane surface, on any proposed scale, so as to affect the eye in precisely the same manner as the original.

That by the use of this invention, the object which your petitioner proposes could be effected with the most minute precision, at a cheaper rate, and in a manner far more perfect than if the ordinary methods only were employed.

That eight medals on an average, with their reverses, could be included in one plate, were the size of imperial quarto adopted for the publication, which would thus require 400 plates for its completion; the whole series could be comprised in five volumes, and produced, without difficulty, in the space of five years.

That your petitioner submits that the publication in question, which relates to a class of

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national antiquities now open but to few persons, and which throws so much light on the history of the country, must be regarded as an important national work; and that, in many countries of Europe, as in France, Italy and Denmark, the same has been already produced at the expense of their respective governments.

Your Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays that your Honourable House will take into its consideration the propriety of adopting some means for rendering such a work generally accessible to the public, at as reasonable an expense as possible, and your petitioner will ever pray.

Charles Tilt.

5593. What have you to say in support of the allegations of this petition?—There are several gentlemen here whom I beg the Committee to examine. I have been in the habit of importing from France a work, now in course of publication there, and which has excited a great deal of admiration; and it has occurred to me that a similar work, devoted to the medals of Great Britain, would be of essential service in an historical point of view, and would be likely to be very favourably received. My attention has been more particularly directed to it by some gentlemen who have pointed out, more clearly than I knew before, the possibility of producing this work at a moderate expense, and with rapidity.

5594. Producing it through the medium of Mr. Nolte's invention?—Yes.

5595. Mr. *Hawes.*] Mr. Nolte's method is a mechanical process?—It is.

5596. Have you any evidence to show that it is sufficiently perfected for the purpose?—I should be glad to refer the Committee to Mr. Nolte, Sir Francis Chantrey, and Mr. Hawkins, who are in attendance.

Mr. *Charles Tilt*; further Examined.

5597. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] You have said that a work of the kind proposed is a desideratum for science and general information?—Decidedly so.

5598. Do you think the public would take such an interest in it, that it would meet with a great sale?—I think that they would take a great degree of interest, and that there would be a considerable sale; but not sufficient to defray the expenses of the work, and leave a profit to the publisher.

5599. Do you imagine that the public aid is absolutely necessary for its execution?—I consider that it is essential; I think no publisher would engage in the work without the aid of the Government.

5600. Not even at the reduced expense for which you can manage a work of this kind under Mr. Nolte's plan?—The expenses would be considerably decreased in consequence of this invention, but still they are very heavy, too heavy to be repaid by the sale of a work of this kind. To engrave them well, in the line manner, would be out of the question, no possible sale would ever repay the publisher; the expenses would be considerably reduced by this new process, but still heavier than could be borne by any publisher taking his chance of profit from the general demand for the work.

5601. Are you able to form any opinion as to how much per copy you could publish a work of this kind for?—It would depend entirely upon the assistance rendered by the Government; but, from the calculations I have made, I consider that if 20 per cent. of the expenses were paid by the Government, it might be produced at a moderate price. It would be best to publish it in parts, which would render it easier to the purchaser; it could be comprised in five volumes, or 80 numbers, each containing five plates.

5602. At what rate each number?—About 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

5603. Do not you think that the public might take that interest in a work published at that rate, that it could be executed without the assistance of Government?—I think not; the public has latterly been accustomed to works of art, and books of engravings, at so very low a price, that nothing but a very extensive sale renders any publication of this class a paying one.

5604. Is that price of 5 *s.* 6 *d.* calculated after the Government have paid 20 per cent. of the cost?—Yes.

5605. Supposing the Government did not assist, how much could you publish it for?—I should abandon it at once, I would not engage in it at all; and I would not engage in it if that 20 per cent. were given me privately, that is to say, if a private individual advanced it. I not only want the assistance of the Government, but I want that species of *eclat* and general sanction which would induce the public to think more of it.

5606. Are you aware of any work that has ever been published in this country that

that required such aid, or to which it has ever been given?—I am not aware that it has ever been given. A great many works have been projected that have never been brought out, in consequence of their wanting such aid, and it being denied or not applied for; there are many works of importance that ought to be published; but it is quite out of the question that they should be undertaken as private speculations.

5607. Do you think a work of this kind would meet with any foreign sale?—I look to that to assist me. I do not think the sale in Great Britain would be sufficient. I should hope that in America and on the Continent there would be a considerable demand for it.

5608. Is it your opinion that, if a work of this kind is to be executed, this is the only mode in which it could be done; and that even this mode cannot be adopted unless you have the aid and assistance of the public purse?—There are, as has been observed before in the evidence of Mr. Hawkins, but three ways of doing it: Outline; this mode; and highly-finished engraving. A work in outline would not have any great sale; it would be bought only by the antiquary, and some few scientific men. But I consider this new process has the advantage of presenting a pleasing appearance to the eye, and at the same time a correct representation of the medals, and therefore is the best way in which the work in question could be produced.

5609. Has it not the advantage also of being cheaper, as well as more pleasing?—I think not; I think engravings in outline could be produced as cheaply, if not more so; but the great difficulty with outline is the procuring a correct copy of the medal; it is liable to distortion in all its parts from the mistakes of the draughtsmen.

5610. Did you ever overlook any publication of this kind, or publish any work of this kind?—I have not, with the exception of importing and selling the French work.

5611. Do you know any publisher that has had any experience in a work of this kind?—I do not think there is a publisher that has in this country. It is a new field entirely.

5612. *Chairman.*] In calculating what you apprehend the expense would be, upon which you found the price of 5*s.* 6*d.* per number, do you take into account the cost of employing fine artists to finish the engravings after they come from the machine?—If I undertook this work I should make a contract with the parties in Paris for the plates, and I should expect that they would hand them over to me in a perfect state, nor would I receive them till the impression from them was properly sanctioned by some person appointed for the purpose.

5613. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you calculate upon the work being executed at Paris?—Upon the engravings being done there, and the steel plates being sent over to be printed here.

5614. Mr. *Colborne.*] So that from steel plates you could take any number of engravings from them?—I am hardly prepared to say how many impressions could be taken from those; but I think that any number that was likely to be required could be taken.

5615. In the specimens before the Committee there is an inferiority between some of the medals and others; does that arise from the medals themselves, or from any imperfection in the instrument?—I think it occasionally arises from imperfection in the instrument; in other cases from deficiencies in the medals themselves, and sometimes from neglect in the person working the machine.

5616. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] When you propose that the work exhibiting the medals in the British Museum should be executed in Paris, what security have you for the accuracy of the revision of the work, admitting even that casts shall be taken of the medals in the Museum for the purpose of the work?—I should not receive the plate till it had been submitted to some competent person, and his approval signified by his signature on a proof impression. It would be manifestly to my interest to be very careful in this respect, depending as I should principally on popular opinion for the sale of the work.

5617. Why could not the work be executed in England?—I am not aware that there is any individual in England who has a machine that would engrave the plates with sufficient accuracy and rapidity.

5618. Has there been no attempt to naturalize the discovery in England?—Yes, it has been attempted by Mr. Bate. I do not know how far he has succeeded, but I have never seen any engraving produced by his machine that was altogether

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satisfactory. I have understood it requires the superintendence of a species of artist; and that, consequently, the machine must work very slowly. In Mr. Collas' machine the process is mechanical.

5619. The specimens exhibited to the Committee to-day bear the inscription, "Procédé de Achille Collas;" will you explain to the Committee under what circumstances that name is connected with the name of Mr. Nolte, who is understood to be more immediately the party interested in the question under the consideration of the Committee?—If I am correctly informed, Mr. Collas is the inventor of this machine; and it is now taken up by a company of gentlemen in Paris, of which Mr. Nolte is one of the partners.

5620. The merit of the discovery, then, so far as you know, and the actual execution, so far as you know, will alike be attributable to Mr. Collas?—I should say so.

5621. Is it then a purely mercantile speculation upon the part of others?—I conceive that it is.

5622. You have stated, as the proposed extent of the work, that it should consist of 80 numbers each, containing five plates, forming an aggregate of 400 plates; and you have stated, in your petition to the House of Commons, that you would consider that there are 3,200 British medals qualified to form the subject of engravings in the proposed work; do you calculate upon including eight medals in every plate?—On the average.

5623. Thus, at the close of the work, exhibiting the whole 3,200 in the 400 successive plates?—Yes.

5624. What is the length of the period which you contemplate as the probable time during which the work must be in progress?—I apprehend that it might with ease be produced in three years; but it would not be for the interest of the publisher to bring it out so rapidly, because it would be more expensive to subscribers than is expedient; and I therefore mentioned five years.

5625. In what mode do you desire to receive, according to the terms of your petition, the aid of the Government?—That I should be paid at certain intervals or on the publication of each number, a fixed sum of money.

5626. That a proportional amount of a fixed sum, to be settled before the commencement of the work, should be paid to you on the publication of each number, or that a proportional part of the expense actually incurred in the preparation of that particular number should be paid to you?—It would be a matter of indifference to me in which way it came; in either way, either by paying a fixed sum or a proportionate part of the expenses.

5627. If the latter mode be adopted of paying, not a proportional part of a previously fixed sum, but a proportional part of the expenses actually incurred, in what mode and under what circumstances do you propose to exhibit the state of your affairs to the Government?—I think there would be considerable difficulty in arranging any satisfactory method by which I could be paid a per centage on the actual outlay of the work; but if such were decided on, the only way would be to lay before the proper parties a statement of the actual expenses incurred, furnishing the items, and leaving them open to any revision that might be necessary. But there are so many expenses in publishing that depend upon the discretion of the publisher, and which might be objected to, that I think there would be an awkwardness and unsatisfactoriness in that way of adjusting it. For instance, advertising; one person might say such a sum was necessary for advertising, and another would fix upon six times as much.

5628. Do you know any analogous work which has ever succeeded in this country, or in any other, as a matter of speculation, distinct from the reputation derived from it as a work of art?—Yes; I think there are some works in this country that have succeeded; but they are hardly analogous, because they have not been accompanied by so many plates, and they have been produced in a much cheaper form.

5629. Will you state the works to which you refer as having so succeeded?—The only one that occurs to me at present is "Akerman on Roman Coins," a work in two volumes, octavo.

5630. What is the number of plates in that work, and what is the price at which it was published; the number of plates in your proposed work being 400, and the aggregate

aggregate expense of a copy being 22 *l.*?—I am not prepared to answer that question. The letter-press greatly preponderated in that work; and, if I recollect right, there are very few plates, perhaps about fifteen.

5631. The question had reference to the probability of a work of the kind contemplated in your petition being successful as a matter of speculation, judging from the success of any former work of an analogous kind?—I do not think there is any work that would enable me to institute a comparison.

5632. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] What guarantee could you give for having the work continued in the same style of excellence in which it was commenced?—The only guarantee that occurs to me is, that it would be my own interest to keep up the merit of the work, for I should be the greatest sufferer by a falling off in its character.

5633. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Some former questions which I addressed to you had reference to the assistance which you desired to receive from Government. To combine them in one question, would you desire to receive a definite proportion of a sum fixed beforehand, say 4,000 *l.* or 5,000 *l.* out of 20,000 *l.*, calculated as the aggregate expense of the whole work; or would you desire to receive 20 per cent. or 25 per cent., or any other proportion upon the sum actually expended by you in the prosecution of the whole work; and would you have such proportion taken at the close of each number, or at the close of the whole work?—In the first place I should prefer, and in fact almost require that the assistance should be given as the work proceeded; not perhaps number by number, but on the printing of every three or four numbers. With reference to the first part of the question a difficulty has occurred to me, which I do not see can be got over. Supposing that 20 per cent. on the expenses were to be allowed me as an assistance from Government, if 1,000 copies were printed certain expenses would be incurred, if 2,000 a much larger sum would be expended. Am I to receive a per-centage upon that also? Supposing 1,000 cost me 240 *l.* a number; and supposing the 2,000 cost me 340 *l.* a number, if I were fortunate enough to sell 2,000 copies I should also be fortunate enough to receive 20 per cent. upon my additional outlay, which would be manifestly contrary to the interests of the Government, and unnecessary. The expenses of the work may be divided into three distinct branches. First, there is getting the work ready to print, providing the manuscript, setting up the type, engraving the plates, and all the necessary work of preparation. Then comes the second expenditure, for paper, working the letter-press and steel plates, and binding. And thirdly, there is the advertising. Now the only way in which a per centage could be allowed me would be on the first part of the expenses.

5634. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] You contemplate that the work would be accompanied with some historical description of the medals?—Undoubtedly it would not do to bring it out without.

5635. Are you aware of any publisher of works of this nature in London having been consulted upon this subject?—I believe that Mr. Nolte called on Messrs. Longman & Co., and Mr. Pickering, on the subject, and Mr. Murray has been consulted; but Mr. Nolte will be able to answer this question.

5636. You feel perfectly confident that you yourself cannot, and would not, undertake the work, unless with the aid of Government?—Most decidedly not; nor do I believe that any publisher in London would think of it for one moment.

5637. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Then, if it be an object worthy of the national support, it can be done in your view only by a direct payment from the organs of the Government?—I think so.

5638. You think the nation generally will not give, in their individual character, that support which you think the work is entitled to receive?—I think not.

5639. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] And that you cannot calculate upon a sale from abroad to make up the deficiency?—Certainly not; in my calculations I have taken into account the sale of the work on the Continent and America, as well as the assistance of the Government.

5640. Mr. *Hawes.*] Should you object to execute the work, subject to the approbation either of the Trustees of the British Museum, or of parties to be named by the Trustees, as may be agreed upon from time to time?—No, I should not. The only difficulty that strikes me is, that if I were left in the lurch by the parties engaged to engrave the plates, and they were not equal to the first specimens, I do not see what remedy I should have.

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5641. As against that, you could enter into some conditional arrangement with the parties to hold you harmless, in the event of the Trustees taking any proceedings against you for the non-fulfilment of their part of the contract?—I should be responsible; but, at the same time, the only remedy that I should have would be against a company of gentlemen in Paris; and it might form a matter of investigation as to how far that would be satisfactory. It is not so easy to take an indemnity from a foreigner in a foreign country.

Sir *Francis Chantrey,* called in; and Examined.

Sir *Francis Chantrey.*

5642. Mr. *Hawes.*] ARE you acquainted with the process of Mr. Collas for the engraving of medals by a mechanical process?—No further than from having seen the engravings produced by his machine.

5643. Have you examined the specimens of engravings which have been made by the machine?—Yes; and with great satisfaction to myself.

5644. Have you looked at them as works of art?—Yes, as imitations of relief.

5645. Have you ever compared the engravings with the medals themselves so as to be able to speak to their fidelity?—No, I have not; I had not access to those medals.

5646. What is your opinion of the general effect of those engravings?—They are the most satisfactory representations of medals that I have seen.

5647. Should you be disposed also to state that they are excellent as works of art?—The relief given in these representations I certainly mean to say is satisfactory.

5648. Are you able to state whether the spirit and character of the medal is preserved?—Not having seen the medals from which those engravings have been produced, I cannot speak from actual comparison.

5649. Have you been able to compare the engravings before you with other engravings of the same medals?—I have seen no engravings of the same medals.

5650. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You have in no instance then compared the impression on paper with the original from which it professed to be taken?—No.

5651. Mr. *Hawes.*] Will you have the goodness to look at the medal and the engraving now put into your hand. The medal is one of Sir Walter Scott, by Parker. The engraving is by Collas' method, of the same medal. Will you give your opinion upon the merit of the engraving as a copy of the medal, with regard to its accuracy?—I am aware of the point alluded to; there is a difference in the projection from the centre on one side to the other, but as a whole it will give you, I believe, a correct representation; at least I am induced to believe so, for I have never measured it myself. This medal I observe has been measured, but I understand that the whole quantity is correct to the proportion of the medal; and with regard to that slight difference which has been remarked upon, I think as a representation of a work of art it is of little consequence.

5652. Speaking of the engraving in question as a copy of the medal, should you be disposed to think it accurate and satisfactory?—This engraving to my eye is not a very satisfactory one; it appears rather inferior in effect to the specimens before me, which are produced by Mr. Nolte.

5653. Then you think the inaccuracy which has been alluded to not objectionable to the result as a work of art?—That inaccuracy never attracted my attention before. I did not discover it myself till it was pointed out to me, therefore I consider it is not of very essential importance, and those representations of medals appear to me to be more satisfactory than any representations of medals I have ever seen produced in the ordinary mode by engravings copied from drawings.

5654. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Putting aside the question of expense, do you regard Mr. Nolte's plan as giving as good a representation of a medal as the usual plan of engraving?—I should expect a much more faithful one.

5655. Have you any means of judging as to the relative expense or labour of the work?—None whatever.

5656. Mr. *Baring.*] You observe a flower round the edge; you will see that the representation of it upon the print before you is very different in the different parts

parts of it, although it is the same flower upon the medal; would not that inaccuracy make it probable that a similar distortion might probably take place in the representation of the main figure?—That inaccuracy in the flower does not affect the general result, it is a minor matter; I should never have observed it; I look at medals as an artist, not as an antiquarian.

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5657. Mr. *Hawes.*] Are there such distortions in these engravings as to be fatal to the truth and beauty of the representation?—That is a very difficult question to answer; they appear to me to be correct in character and expression; how the distortion which appears in this has happened, I am at a loss to account for at this moment, unless it be an error common to the machine, and rendered more obvious by the greater boldness of this medal.

5658. Speaking generally, then, as works of art, are those engravings to your satisfaction?—Perfectly so, and sufficient for all the purposes of art.

5659. Upon measuring from the extreme of one side of the medal produced to the extreme point of the other, do you find any difference between it and the engraving which is submitted to you?—Taking the extreme outline I find no difference, but I perceive taking it from the centre that on the light side it is larger than on the shadow side, and I am not prepared to account for that; it never occurred to me before.

5660. But the effect is not such as to produce an idea of distortion, or any disagreeable effect to the eye?—It never produced any disagreeable effect to my eye, nor did I observe it before it was pointed out to me.

5661. Mr. *B. Baring.*] Is the discolouration greater than if you were to look at the medal itself obliquely?—I am not prepared to answer that; but for all the essential purposes of art, it appears to me that these are sufficiently faithful representations; and if extreme accuracy is of importance, it is much more to be relied upon by the machinery than by an engraving made from a drawing, which may have inaccuracies in parts which you can have no means of detecting. I should look upon an engraving by the machine with satisfaction, knowing its defect, because I should know how in all instances to make an allowance, but you have no such dependence upon a drawing which is made by the eye.

5662. Mr. *Hawes.*] These engravings being made direct from the medal, is there not a greater probability that both fidelity and spirit should be preserved, than in engravings from medals in the ordinary mode?—Spirit is a word very eqivocal in art; there is much more uniform fidelity, expression and likeness, than could be given by the hand.

5663. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] In the last question it was implied, that the impression before you had been taken from the medal. The engraving, it is understood, is made from a cast of the medal, as in ordinary cases engravings are made from drawings of medals; does that alter your view?—No.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., called in; and Examined.

5664. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are the keeper of the antiquities in the British Museum?—I am.

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5665. Have you had your attention drawn to the new method of engraving medals, called Collas' method?—I have; but before I say anything on the subject, I beg leave to say that the result of this examination may influence a meditated work upon British medals; if that work is undertaken, I should probably have something to do in the conducting of it, and contributing the letter-press. I wish the Committee to be aware that I am so far interested in the question, that they may estimate my evidence accordingly.

5666. Will you state to the Committee what your opinion is of this method of engraving, in reference to medals generally?—I think it highly satisfactory, and I always thought it would give the best idea of the medal of any method that I have seen.

5667. Do you speak not only from having seen engravings of medals, but from a knowledge of the machine, and from having compared engravings with the originals?—I speak more as to the impression made upon my mind from examination of these and other engravings.

5668. Have you ever compared the medal from which the engraving is taken with the engraving itself?—Yes, in many instances.

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5669. In those instances, have you been perfectly satisfied both as to the effect and the fidelity?—Yes, certainly; one of the excellencies of the mechanical process is, that it does not give anything but what is upon the medal; it may not give a full and entire representation of all that is there, but the defect is one of deficiency, not of inaccuracy, or rather not a misrepresentation.

5670. Have you seen the machine itself?—Yes, I have seen it at work.

5671. Are you of opinion that engravings made by this method are well qualified to satisfy both the man of science and the artist?—I should say so, certainly.

5672. The work which you alluded to in the opening of your examination was a medallic history of England, was it not?—It was.

5673. Do you know any method by which an entire series of illustrations for such a work could be obtained, with anything like the excellence of the specimen submitted to the Committee, at so small a cost?—The cost I do not know anything at all about.

5674. Can you state whether it is cheaper or dearer than the ordinary method of engraving?—I have always understood it to be very much cheaper, and indeed the proprietor in Paris assured me that he could do it at a much cheaper rate than any other mode of engraving.

5675. Did he state to you the difference between the cost of a medal engraved in the ordinary way and a medal by this machine?—That would be difficult to do, unless we knew the way in which the other medal was to be done; but he spoke of it as being one-tenth, and in some instances one-twentieth the expense of the other.

5676. Can you inform the Committee the expense of engraving a medal of about four inches diameter by a first-rate artist?—Not from my own knowledge, merely from hearsay.

5677. Will you state what you have heard upon the subject?—I have heard from 40 to 50 guineas.

5678. Are you acquainted with the Soane medal?—Yes.

5679. Can you state what that would cost if a first-rate artist were employed to engrave it?—A first-rate artist has been employed to engrave that medal, and I heard that he received 45 guineas for it.

5680. Have you seen the engraving of that medal by this machine?—Yes, I have.

5681. Have you compared the two engravings?—Not together: I have not had an opportunity of putting them side by side.

5682. Speaking of them without having accurately compared them side by side, were you satisfied with the appearance of the medal engraved by this machine?—Yes, quite satisfied.

5683. Satisfied, you mean, as compared with the other engraving, and speaking from recollection?—I do not know how to compare them exactly, not having seen them side by side, and there having been a considerable distance of time between the two; but I was perfectly satisfied with the representation of the medal by machinery.

5684. It has been said that this process of engraving, when copying those portions of the medal which are in high relief, is apt to distort those portions of the medal; do you think that distortion or inaccuracy is at all fatal to either the truth or beauty of the medal?—Certainly not, in the state to which they have now brought the machinery. I am inclined to think that a great deal more has been said about distortions, in consequence of the early specimens, which were exceedingly distorted, and visibly so to the eye; but I think the representations now given do not strike an observer as distortions.

5685. Are there not instances in which two medals from the same die are the one inferior to the other?—Hardly from a die, except from a defect in striking; several of the earlier medals were not struck from dies in the same careful manner in which they are now; some, indeed, were cast and finished with a chasing tool; of course there is some difference in every one of these medals.

5686. Take the medal of the Duke of Guise; there are more medals than one of that?—I believe there are; but I am not very well acquainted with the varieties of that medal.

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5687. Do you know anything of the medals of Henry the Second and Francis the Second?—I know several of them, but I do not know sufficiently the different varieties of them. I know that medals are liable to variations from their being cast, and afterwards chased. There will be a considerable difference between two such original cast medals.

5688. Supposing an engraving to be made of the inferior medal, and that engraving to be compared with the superior medal, may that not be the foundation for those apparent inaccuracies, without altogether attributing them to the process of engraving?—Most certainly. There is one medal in the series from which the plates upon the table have been taken, which would in some degree illustrate this. The medal of Henry the Second, with a Greek inscription, is copied from an imperfect cast, and the inscription is so entirely altered, that the gentleman called upon to describe it has been misled into an erroneous explanation. For instance, ΘΕΟΣ ΑΠΟ is converted into ΟΛΟΣ ΑΓΟ.

5689. Then that is an instance in which the excellence of the machine remains the same, but its effect is different, in consequence of its having to engrave from an inferior cast?—Yes, from an imperfect cast; it has faithfully represented the imperfection of the original.

5690. With reference to casts, are you of opinion that the accuracy of casts for the purposes of this machine can be ensured?—Certainly.

5691. You have no doubt on that point?—Certainly not.

5692. Can you inform the Committee what opinion is entertained among artists as well as literary men in Paris, of this mode of engraving?—I conversed with several of them, and they were decidedly favourable to the process; and perhaps I may take this opportunity of laying before the Committee an opinion which was given me, rather in an official form, in consequence of applying to Monsieur Lenormant and Monsieur Mionnet, who are two of the conservators of the medals and antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris. The opinion of Monsieur Lenormant is highly favourable to the process, and he considers that by Monsieur Collas going to a trifle more of expense he may even improve the effect of the engravings; viz. by a little more free use of the engraver than he has yet done.

5693. Has not Monsieur Mionnet published a very extensive work on coins?—He has published a very extensive work on Greek coins, and Monsieur Lenormant has also distinguished himself by his writings on archæology and works of art.

5694. They are to be considered as amongst the highest authorities upon that subject?—I should think them very high authorities, being particularly conversant with medals and medallic works.

5695. And they have had their attention especially drawn to this mode of engraving?—Yes, they have particularly.

5696. And they are satisfied with it?—Perfectly satisfied. Mr. Lenorman says it gives results beyond all comparison good, with respect to correctness and effect, especially in representing the European medals since the 15th century. With the permission of the Committee I will deliver in the opinion of these gentlemen.

[*The same was delivered in, and is as follows:*]

Cabinet des Médailles et Antiques.

Bibliothèque Royale, Paris, le 25 Mai 1836.

Je soussigné, conservateur adjoint au département des médailles et antiques de la Bibliothèque Royale, consulté par Monsieur Hawkins, conservateur du Musée Britannique, sur la question de savoir si dans l'intention où l'on serait en Angleterre de faire graver la collection complète des médailles nationales, le procédé de M. Achille Collas n'offrirait pas une garantie de bonne exécution supérieure à celle que pourraient présenter les procédés ordinaires de la gravure à l'eau forte et au burin:

Estime que principalement pour des objets d'une assez grande dimension, tels que sont les médailles exécutées en Europe depuis le 15e siècle, le procédé de Collas donne des resultats hors de toute comparaison, sous les rapports de l'exactitude et de l'effet:

Que ce procédé employé brux et sans le secours d'aucune retouche, quoique déjà supérieur à tous les autres, pourrait néanmoins donner lieu à quelques reproches fondés, quant à l'exécution des détails minutieux et à la reproduction claire des légendes; mais que ces objections disparaissent devant l'emploi intelligent des rétouches au burin:

Que cette ressource, ainsi que celle des morsures à différents dégrés a été employée avec succès sous la direction d'artistes supérieurs, dans plusieurs parties du Trésor de Numismatique; que si le même soin minutieux qu'on a mis dans cet ouvrage à produire quelques chef-d'œuvres, était consacré à toutes les parties d'un ouvrage de grand luxe, tel que serait une collection entreprise par un gouvernement, les éditeurs du Trésor de Numismatique

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Numismatique seraient en état d'atteindre une perfection évidente, et à laquelle les moyens ordinaires de l'art ne pourraient conduire ; c'est-à-dire, de faire à coup sur et toujours mieux que ne feraient dans quelques rares occasions les artistes les plus habiles.

En foi de quoi, j'ai rédigé la présente déclaration, qui est l'expression de ma plus sincère conviction.

Paris, le 25 Mai 1836. *Lenormant.*

Nous partageons entièrement la manière de voir de notre savant collégue Monsieur Lenormant, et nous sommes persuadé que l'ingenieux procédé de M. Achille Collas doit infailliblement offrir les résultats les satisfaisants pour reproduire tous les chefs-d'œuvres de la Numismatique, à partir du 15^{e} siecle jusqu'à l'époque où nous sommes.

Paris, le 26 Mai 1836. *Mionnet.*

5697. Is it your opinion that the spirit and character of a medal is better given by these engravings than by the ordinary mode?—I think so.

5698. Do you think that is the opinion of competent judges who are engaged in numismatic studies?—I do not know ; I have not had much conversation with any of them in England, but those in France were certainly of that opinion.

5699. Does the machine itself require a skilful mechanic to work it?—Certainly not.

5700. Can any mechanic, with the ordinary qualities of care and attention, under the direction of an artist, work it with success?—Yes, quite so ; I saw several persons at work in the establishment in which Mr. Nolte is concerned, and there were several females at work, and it seemed to require nothing but a steady hand, no artistical skill at all.

5701. There have been some other machines for producing similar engravings?—There have several.

5702. Do they or do they not require very superior artists to direct them?—I do not know ; I have never seen them actually at work.

5703. With reference to the engraving of the collection of medals in the Museum, do you think such a work is likely to be undertaken as a private enterprise?—Certainly not ; I have tried it, and it did not succeed.

5704. If therefore the British series of medals are to be engraved, you think it must be done either wholly or in part at the expense of the public?—Perhaps a fact will best answer that question. After a publisher had gone to some expense in preparing prospectuses for such a work, he abandoned the project on account of the great expense, and the little probability of getting an adequate return.

5705. Will you now favour the Committee with your opinion on the utility of diffusing the knowledge of the stores in the Medal department in the Museum, more particularly with reference to British history?—It has all the general interest of any historical work, and it has this particular interest, that it draws the attention of persons to those acts and persons which individuals or the Government have thought worthy of being recorded, either the acts or the personal character of individuals in whose honour the medals have been struck.

5706. Lord *Sandon.*] Is the collection of British medals in the British Museum so full and complete as to furnish, if published, a satisfactory series with reference to the subject which it is to illustrate?—The work would be exceedingly incomplete if it were confined to those medals in the collection of the British Museum, because there are many in private collections, some even unique, which it would be necessary to comprise in any such publication.

5707. Is it the intention of this publication to comprise other than those which are in the British Museum?—The work contemplates the entire history of the British medals ; of all medals that refer to Britain and its dependencies, whether in the British Museum or in any private collection.

5708. Mr. *Hawes.*] Could such a work be undertaken without some mode of engraving cheaper than the ordinary mode?—Certainly not, as far as my experience goes.

5709. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Was the undertaking that you say was commenced and abandoned, under the sanction of the British Museum?—No ; it was entirely a private undertaking.

5710. But that was an undertaking in the usual mode of engraving?—It was intended to have given outline engravings, which was the cheapest mode then known of giving anything like a representation of a medal.

5711. But this mode would be infinitely cheaper?—It would be cheaper and better.

5712. Do

5712. Do you think that if this work were commenced under the sanction of the British Museum, that it would so far meet the wishes of the public that it would find a sufficient sale to pay its own expenses?—That requires more knowledge of the trade than I possess. I am given to understand that it could not, even at this cheap rate.

5713. Lord *Sandon.*] Can you state what proportion of the whole number of British coins and medals in existence is possessed by the British Museum?—No; I am not able to state that.

5714. Mr. *Hawes.*] Monsieur Mionnet's work, which you have alluded to, on antique medals and coins, contains only outline engavings?—It contains only a few plates added to each volume; they are a little shaded.

5715. May it not be supposed that he was deterred by the expense of the ordinary mode of engraving from giving a more complete collection of engravings?—That I do not know.

5716. Is there any national collection of medals or coins which has been engraved?—Yes, the medals of Louis the Fourteenth were engraved at the public expense, and also his medallions, a large work in folio, the other work in quarto; and the Danish government have published a very extensive work of all the coins and medals of Denmark, which is also entirely at the public expense. The Vienna cabinet have published catalogues and plates of various portions of that collection.

5717. Are they very expensive works?—Very expensive. I do not know whether they were sold, but most of the copies I have seen seem to have been originally distributed as presents; such I believe to have been the case with the Danish work.

5718. Have you a copy of it in the British Museum?—Yes, we have.

5719. Have you a copy of the other works which you have alluded to?—All that I have alluded to.

5720. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] You mentioned that you had seen this machine at work; as so much of this evidence turns upon the accuracy of the representations executed by this machine, can you very shortly explain to the Committee the principle upon which this machine is constructed?—A line drawn by the tracing point across the middle of the medal will, upon the copper, represent the section of the medal.

5721. Every one of those lines is an exact section of the medal?—An exact section of the medal in that particular part; it is by that process that the light and shade is produced.

5722. Lord *Sandon.*] Is the deviation from the straight line always in proportion to the elevation over which the tool has to pass?—I should think it must be, or else it would not represent an exact section; I am not prepared to say that it is mathematically correct, but it is a close approximation to it.

5723. Mr. *Hawes.*] As to the effect of this deviation upon the eye, what opinion should you be disposed to give of it, as affecting the representation?—Nothing perceptible.

5724. You would not be disposed to use the term distortion with regard to it?—Certainly not; a deviation which is not visible to the eye I should not consider a distortion.

5725. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you state to the Committee what is the history of the discovery of which specimens have now been laid on the table?—I cannot state the history, except from mere hearsay; I believe it originates from a representation that was given in a work upon turning; I understand that was the first representation of anything of this kind; that has given rise to various machines, which have been improved from time to time.

5726. Has it been practised in any other country than in France?—Machines for a similar purpose have been constructed in America and in England, as well as France.

5727. In what country has the process been brought the most near to perfection?—Practically, in France.

5728. Mr. *Hawes.*] The specimens produced are all from the French machines?—They are.

5729. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] How long ago has this discovery been known in Europe?—I believe about 15 years.

5730. Has it been much improved lately?—Yes, very much.

5731. Have

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5731. Have you reason to think that it is in course of improvement?—I do not think it is.

5732. Do you think it has arrived at its full measure of excellence?—I think the mechanical part has; but it is difficult to set bounds to any mechanical improvement.

5733. Do you think it is in a state which would justify an expenditure on the part of the Government, in regard to the conduct of a work to represent the collection of coins or medals in the British Museum?—Inasmuch as I think it is the most faithful representation of a medal with which I am acquainted, I think it is; if any national work upon that subject is entitled to assistance, such a one as this would be.

5734. It has been stated in the petition to the House of Commons, which the House have referred to this Committee, that in the British Museum are upwards of 3,600 British medals of various dates, from the remotest period of English history to the present day, of which 3,200 are particularly qualified to form the subject of engravings; do you confirm the accuracy of that statement?—Not exactly; I think the numbers there stated rather refer to the number of British medals generally, than to those contained in the British Museum.

5735. Can you state generally to the Committee what number of medals in the British Museum would, in your judgment, be fit subjects for the application of the invention to which the attention of the Committee is now called?—I do not at this moment recollect what number there are in the British Museum.

5736. Twelve plates have been produced before the Committee to-day, numbered IV. VI. VII. VIII. IX. XXIV. XXVIII. XXXI. XXXII. XL. XLVI. and L.; have you examined them?—Not all, to-day; but I have seen the work generally, and some three or four plates, now on the table, taken from them, but not all.

5737. Have you seen the other plates of the same work?—Yes, several of them.

5738. Do you regard the impressions now produced as a fair average of the work with which they are connected?—They do not appear to me to differ materially from those that I have seen; but I dare say these are among the best; it is natural to suppose they would be.

5739. Do you consider them as specimens selected to give the most favourable exhibition of the work, or as representing the average of the style in which the work has hitherto been executed?—They seem to be good impressions; but from looking at them, I should not have been aware that they were selected impressions.

5740. The question refers not to the state of the impressions, but as to the quality of the engraving, as furnishing a fair specimen of the style in which the work has been carried on to the present stage?—They appear to me to be fair specimens.

5741. What is the value of the discovery in representing large specimens?—It is very good; but the higher the relief the more will be the apparent distortion.

5742. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have been asked with regard to the engraving of large medals; have you seen a cast of the head of Louis Philippe engraved by this process?—Yes.

5743. Can you state about the diameter, the length and breadth of that cast?—No, I cannot from recollection; it is very large.

5744. Can you state whether it is about nine inches?—It must be quite that.

5745. With regard to the effect of the machine in that case, what are you disposed to say?—I should say it was exceedingly good; and I see no distortion, nor anything at all offensive in any way.

5746. Lord *Sandon.*] What you call distortion does not affect the truth of the representation to the eye?—I think not.

5747. It is in fact a distortion merely of the line to produce the effect?—No; in some cases, especially in very high relief, there is actually distortion; but even in an object of that size I can see nothing that is offensive.

5748. And not sufficient to affect the fidelity of the representation?—No.

5749. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] What is the value of the discovery in representing small specimens?—It seems to be very good, except that in very minute objects the detail is not quite perfect.

5750. What is the proportion of the number of large to small specimens which you have of the British series in the Museum?—There are considerably more large than small; we have not many very small.

5751. Do you consider a large medal, as contradistinguished from a small one, to be one above the ordinary size of coins?—I should say the common size of a medal

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a medal would be about an inch and a half, and that what is below that I would call a small medal; there are probably more above an inch and a half than below it in the British Museum.

5752. What style of engraving, previously to this discovery, would you have recommended for the exhibition of coins or medals?—Outlines, as the cheapest.

5753. Distinct from cheapness, what style would you have recommended?—Regardless of expense, I should have put them into the hands of the finest artists, certainly; I should have had full engravings, by the best artists.

5754. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] The expense of a work so undertaken would render it perfectly impracticable?—Quite so.

5755. Would you recommend that those medals, and parts of medals, to which the machine is least suited, should be retouched by the hand?—Certainly.

5756. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] How far does the machine represent faithfully the inscriptions?—Very faithfully, but not so distinctly as I should wish; and therefore I should use engraving to assist.

5757. Does it represent, with sufficient accuracy to satisfy you as an archæologist, the form of the letters?—Yes, where the letters are well defined upon the medal.

5758. Do you, as an archæologist, consider that the form of the letters is an essential element in determining the genuineness and the age of a particular work?—Not of the sort of medals that we have been contemplating, medals since the 15th century.

5759. The question had reference generally to all numismatic work; with that extension of the question, do you consider that the form of the letters constitutes a very important element in your estimate of the date and genuineness of the medal?—In ancient coins, certainly.

5760. The document from which you read a passage in the earlier part of your examination, purports to be a copy of a certificate from Mons. Lenormant, dated Paris, 25th May 1836; to which is annexed an attestation by Mons. Mionnet, dated Paris, 26th May 1836; both of them speak particularly of medals from the 15th century to the present day, and your late answer also referred to the same date and period; can you state the reason of the limitation assigned by Messrs. Lenormant and Mionnet to coins and medals of the later ages, in contradistinction to the works of Greek and Roman art, or the works of any other age than of the last four centuries, as particularly rendering them suitable to the application of the discovery now under the consideration of the Committee?—Their attention was particularly directed by the question to the medals struck since the 15th century.

5761. Then you would infer that their opinion must not be considered as unfavourable to the application of the discovery to the remains of Greek and Roman art, or as meaning to say that it was more particularly suited to the medals subsequent to the 15th century; but simply, that, having had their attention by the questions directed to works of that age, they expressed themselves in that manner?—Directed to works since the 15th century.

5762. Do you state that the application of this discovery would be as well suited to the finer works of the best days of Greek art, as it would to the large medals struck in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries?—I am not quite sure; I have not seen it much applied to that description of art, and I should be rather shy of giving an opinion upon that point at present.

5763. To revert to the immediate subject before the Committee, what is the number of British coins or medals of the last five centuries which would form the materials of the work contemplated in the petition of Mr. Tilt?—Upwards of 3,000.

5764. The Committee understand you to have said that all those are not to be found in the British Museum?—Certainly not.

5765. Can you state what number of impressions could be taken from this new discovery?—I do not accurately know; but I apprehend some thousands, because they are done upon steel.

5766. Can you state what is the utmost number of impressions which could be taken from the mezzotint, or from the line engravings respectively?—Upon steel many thousands have been taken from line engravings of fine plates; for instance, such as you have seen in the Annuals; several thousands of them have been taken off, but not without some repairs from time to time.

5767. Looking at the number which may be taken from the three respectively, whether

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whether mezzotint or line engraving, or this discovery now under consideration; do you consider that any greater number may be taken from an engraving by this discovery than from the ordinary mode of engraving upon steel?—I am not aware that there would be any material difference in the number.

5768. Do you know under what circumstances the Medallic History of Louis the Fourteenth was published?—At the expense of the government.

5769. Was not it published by the Jesuits, with aid from the government?—I have always understood that it was distinctly a government undertaking.

5770. Do you refer in that answer to the Histoire de Louis le Grand, or to the Medals?—To the medals; Medailles sur les principaux evenemens du Regne entier de Louis le Grand; 1723.

5771. The Histoire de Louis le Grand was published as a distinct work?—I was alluding to two works, a large folio work, the Medallions of Louis the Fourteenth, 1723, and a quarto work, the Medals of Louis the Fourteenth, 1702; and there was a continuation, of the medals of Louis the Fifteenth.

5772. That work to which your attention was first called was printed in 1693, and was originally published by the Jesuits, with aid from the government; the latter work was in 1723; do you know at all the expense which the Government either contributed to the first work, or altogether laid out on the second?—No, I am not at all acquainted with it; the general impression I have is, that it was done entirely at the expense of the government.

5773. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Is it your opinion, that if such a work is to be executed, this is the best and perhaps the only practicable mode in which it could be executed?—I think it is the best, as giving the most faithful representation of the medal; and, as far as I understand of the expense, the only practicable mode.

5774. Mr. *Hawes.*] Have not some casts been taken from medals in the Museum, with a view to engravings being taken from them?—Some have.

5775. Have you seen the engravings taken from those casts?—Yes, I have.

5776. Will you look at the engravings now shown to you, and state whether the original from which those are taken is in the Museum?—Yes, the original of this is in the Museum.

5777. Was not that medal selected as likely to test the accuracy of the machine?—It was.

5778. Will you describe the medal?—It is a medal of William the Third, commemorative of three celebrated battles in Ireland, those of Galway, Athlone, and Sligo.

5779. Will you give the Committee your opinion upon the engravings put into your hand?—I think them very faithful representations of the medal.

5780. And they are therefore to be taken as specimens valuable because the originals were selected as being difficult of representation?—Yes.

5781. You have been asked some questions with reference to the form of letters, does the machine in any way alter the form?—Not perceptibly.

5782. It does sometimes render letters indistinct, but it does not in any way alter their form?—It cannot alter their form.

5783. So that, archæologically speaking, there is no objection to the machine?—No objection to the machine.

5784. Lord *Sandon.*] The inscriptions do not appear so legible as might be desired in the smaller medals?—No, they are not; they are not so prominent as they ought to be, but the defect is remedied very easily by the engraving-tool, and that should be used to assist the machine.

5785. It appears to be the opinion of Monsieur Lenormant and Monsieur Mionnet, that an engraver, an intelligent artist, should be employed in giving additional minuteness and exactness to the smaller details, and to the legends?—To the legends, decidedly; to the smaller details with caution; because the objection to engraving in general is, that something may be put in upon the plate which does not exist upon the medal. The beauty of this machinery is, that it cannot put in anything that does not exist upon the medal.

5786. *Chairman.*] You have described three modes of engraving medals; the one by the finest artists, which you say is impracticable on account of the expense; the second mode by a mere outline; and the third by this machine; now, supposing three works to have been executed, one in each way, do you consider that the one that was executed by the finest artist would be very far superior when executed, to that which would be executed by the machine?—It would be a more pleasing work to the eye, but I should not like to trust to it as an historical work

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so much as I would to this; it would not be so faithful a representation of the medal.

5787. Supposing the work to be undertaken at the expense of the public, and therefore to become a national work, and without having any regard to expense, which of these three modes of executing the work would you recommend as most likely to produce a work that would redound to the glory of the country?—As a work of art, the work by the artist would be the most pleasing, and perhaps most honourable to the country; but as an archæological work, in which is required a faithful representation, the mode I would adopt would be to use machinery, and to assist it when necessary by the graving-tool, to supply its deficiencies by the graver.

5788. Then, if the nation is to undertake the work, what would be the mode in which you would recommend that it should be executed, so as to produce a work that would do credit to the country in after ages?—Machinery, assisted by the engraver.

5789. Do you apprehend that the additional expense of that assistance would very much enhance the cost of the work?—It would enhance the cost, but I believe not so much so as to make it impracticable.

5790. Would you recommend that any work should be undertaken by the nation unless it was completed in the most satisfactory manner that artists of the present day could produce?—Certainly not, unless it could be produced in the most satisfactory manner. But for the work in question, I consider that this mode is the groundwork of the most satisfactory manner.

5791. Lord *Sandon.*] If you wished to purchase a correct representation of the coins of any country, what you would wish to possess in your library would be a work executed on these principles?—Certainly, for the sake of correctness.

Sir *Francis Chantrey*, further Examined.

Sir *Francis Chantrey.*

5792. Lord *Sandon.*] YOU have examined the result of this particular process?—I am acquainted with the engravings that have been laid before me, and with the volume that has been published.

5793. Have you had an opportunity of comparing any of them with the originals?—No, except the one of Sir Walter Scott, which was shown to me to-day.

5794. That you consider a close representation?—It is in bold relief; and I see that in proportion as the relief increases, those deviations must necessarily increase also.

5795. Which do so far affect the precise accuracy?—Which do so far affect the precise accuracy as not to allow the measurements from the centre to agree.

5796. But not to distort the features or to affect the general fidelity of the representation?—Not to injure the representation in any way that would make it unsatisfactory to myself, being aware of the uniformity of deviation in the machine.

5797. Should you consider that the inaccuracies thus produced are greater than would arise in the common method of engraving?—It is difficult to make a comparison; in the common method you are subject to differences in various parts; here the differences are limited, and you can understand them, but you cannot rely upon the differences which are incident to the eye and the hand of man.

5798. If you wished to possess a representation of any set of medals, you would prefer them, for accuracy, executed in this manner, to the same medals executed by the common method?—I should prefer this to any other method that I am acquainted with.

5799. Should you feel, when in the possession of a representation of medals executed upon this method, that you were in possession of every fact which you would acquire by the possession of the medal itself?—That, as an artist, would be my feeling.

5800. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Having heard Mr. Hawkins' examination, does anything occur to you which you would wish to state to the Committee?—Nothing occurs to me; I think that Mr. Hawkins has taken a very fair view of the subject. I fully agree with him in the general principles of his evidence.

5801. Lord *Sandon.*] For representing beautiful works of art upon a small scale,

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scale, do you conceive that this method would be satisfactory?—It must depend on the nature of the work; it is totally inapplicable to engraving in full relief, because in the full figure the relief is only given by shadows thrown from the projections; now this machine cannot feel shadow, it can only represent substance by the form of its line, and therefore this machine, like all other machines, has its limits, and it is applicable to medals more particularly than anything else, and the flatter the medal the less will be the distortion, as it is called, a word which however, I think ought not to be admitted; I should not call it distortion.

5802. Lord *Sandon.*] Is the term distortion a technical term?—The word distortion conveys to my mind a false notion, an extreme degree of inaccuracy that I do not think the small deviations in these representations deserve; when the word distortion has been applied I have felt that it is too severe.

5803. Would you rather call it a deviation?—It is a deviation of very little importance, and more particularly when the deviation is always in the same proportion to the relief; and when you know that, it is of no consequence whatever; if you were to get a very bold relief the machine is unfit for it, but for a flat medal it is the most satisfactory thing I have seen.

Mr. *Vincent Nolte,* Examined.

Mr. *Vincent Nolte.*

5804. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU have heard the evidence that has been given to day in reference to these engravings, and the machine which produces them?—Yes.

5805. Have you any observations you wish to make?—I am not aware of anything in particular. I think that the general character of the evidence is in favour of what I would wish to establish, viz. that the machine is a proper one to produce a faithful image of the medals.

5806. Are you interested in the company which has been alluded to by Mr. Tilt?—Yes, inasmuch as I am the founder of the company in some respects, and have embarked a great deal of money in it.

5807. Would there be any difficulty in indemnifying Mr. Tilt for any violation of the contract between him and the Trustees, which might arise out of the non-fulfilment of the contract between Mr. Tilt and the company in Paris?—I should think we should have the same inducement which Mr. Tilt would have, to continue to supply the works in the very best state in which they could be given; and if in addition to that, it is required to give him anything in the shape of a guarantee for the execution, it must be reciprocal, I conceive.

5808. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Are you an artist, or did you take this up as a speculation?—I have taken it up as a speculation with artists. The origin of this thing is, that Mr. Collas, a mechanic, who, when the revolution took place in 1830, found himself without any particular employ, remembered to have seen the outline of a machine in the *Manuel des Tourneurs,* and he contrived to make one upon very different principles to produce the same effect. At the end of 1831, some specimens thus produced were so satisfactory to myself, and a number of artists with whom I was connected, that we thought that it would be a good thing to make some publication with engravings of that description; however, we did not embark in it without having tested the excellence of the proceeding, by consulting the very best authorities among men of science as to the faithfulness of the engravings, and among artists as to the effect; and those persons were Mr. Horace Vernet, Mr. Lenormant, Mr. Tiolier, the engraver of the Royal Mint in Paris, and Mr. Barre; Henriquel Dupont, our first engraver, and Mr. Paul De la Roche, member of the Institute, were also consulted upon the subject. Their unanimous report was of that description, that we thought we could venture upon the thing: we commenced by saying, "I will advance so much money, you will supply some other sum," and in that manner this company was organized and formed for the purpose of executing engravings of medals, coins, basso-relievos, cameos, intaglios, and things of various kinds, of which I have a variety of specimens. When the first specimens came out, we all calculated that on account of the pleasing nature of the work, the number of subscribers would be very great; but we found that we had no more than 180 to 200 subscribers, which was perfectly insufficient to defray the expenses of the establishment; we then thought of calling in aid from the government of France, and having felt the pulse of the minister of the interior, he gave it his decided approbation, and we then proceeded in the usual way by presenting a petition to government, supported by such evidence as we thought useful to obtain the desired result. The government upon that, determined to give it its protection,

tion, by the King and the Royal Family subscribing for a certain number of copies, and the libraries and the other public institutions of that description did the same. The whole amount of the copies thus taken by government was about 350, and, in value, equivalent to the receipt of about 17,000*l.* After the government had subscribed, the encouragement became then very general; the public fell in with the views of the government, and the celebrity of the undertaking has been spread a great deal throughout Europe. We have received from various parts of Europe, where there are collections of medals, orders for the execution of plates, and that has led me to England, under the impression that encouragement of the same kind would be given in this country if some public work was undertaken. I was not aware at that time that the medallic history of England was a blank in literature; in fact, that none existed; and it is only since I have been in England, that I have discovered that it would be desirable.

5809. Have you calculated how many copies would form a sale sufficient to repay the cost of a work of that kind?—Mr. Tilt put an exact calculation into my hands, in which all the expenses had been put down; I have had an opportunity to compare it with other calculations (perhaps not quite so accurate), as to the principal part of the expenditure, enough to satisfy me that his proposals were the best and the cheapest. I first had some conversation with Mr. John Murray, who, after eight days of deliberation, was alarmed at the extent of the work, and afterwards conceived that he was not perfectly qualified to publish it. Mr. Murray hinted Mr. Tilt's name to me, and I became acquainted with Mr. Tilt. When I had received from Mr. Tilt various calculations, I came to a clear understanding with him of undertaking the thing, provided we could be aided in the expense by Government. On his own account he declined everything of the kind, and that has been equally done by every other publisher whom I have consulted in London; for instance, Longman & Company, and Mr. William Pickering, and their estimates differed materially from the one produced by Mr. Tilt.

5810. But they all concurred in refusing to execute a work of that kind without public assistance?—Unless the Government gave its aid and patronage, they all declined it, and would have nothing to do with it.

5811. You have not stated how many copies Mr. Tilt made the calculation upon?—Two thousand.

5812. If 2,000 could be subscribed, could the work be published without the aid of Government?—I should suppose Mr. Tilt has already answered that question, because he does not think that 2,000 subscribers could be obtained unless the eclat of the Government aid brought them.

5813. But supposing the Government patronage took place under the sanction of the British Museum, but without the aid of money?—Mr. Tilt is more able to answer that question than I am.

5814. Would you propose that the work should be executed in Paris, and yet the medals all remain in London?—I would take precise casts of those medals, as I did in the instance of those that I hold in my hand, which were taken in the medal-room of the British Museum, and sent to Paris.

5815. Could the work be executed with the same degree of excellence with the originals remaining in England, and the work be carried on in Paris, as if the work was carried on in London?—Yes, I suppose that it could be carried on even better there than here, from the engravings being superintended there by artists appointed for the purpose.

5816. Would not the artist that finishes the work feel the necessity of having the original to work by?—No; the cast gives a correct representation of the medal, and if any imperfection should arise, that could be easily pointed out by Mr. Hawkins, or any other person competent to judge of the subject, by comparing the medals with the engravings. Those engravings which were imperfect would be rejected, and the good ones adopted.

5817. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Do you take the casts in plaster or in sulphur?—In plaster of Paris; we have sometimes taken them in sulphur.

5818. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] The plates which you have exhibited to-day have been variously numbered, not in a regular series; were these plates selected for their particular excellence, or taken fortuitously, and furnishing therefore only an average view of the merit of the work?—They were indiscriminately taken from different works, to give a fair idea of the *ensemble* of the publication. I did not select the worst, but they give a fair idea of the plates that have hitherto appeared. In some instances, there has been a little neglect on the part of the copper-plate

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printer; in other instances, the steel has not been good, and thence arise many of the differences that appear in the engravings.

5819. Mr. *Hawes.*] Can you state the cost of engraving by this machinery, compared with the cost of engraving similar works by the ordinary mode of engraving?—Yes; I have had an instance of the kind: when the question was, whether the machine could execute difficult medals, I sent the celebrated Soane medal over to Paris, and had an engraving made from it. It appears that Sir John Soane had previously put the medal into the hands of a gentleman of the name of Bate, who has invented or perfected a machine somewhat similar as to the effect of it. With the result of this engraving he does not seem to have been exactly satisfied, for he employed Mr. Corbould, the painter, to make an outline of the Soane medal, which was afterwards engraved by Mr. Freebairn; and Mr. Freebairn told me that the engraving was paid for to him 45 guineas for the head and the other side of the medal. Now, we should consider ourselves well paid by eight guineas.

5820. Do you propose to offer any security for the maintainance of the excellence of the work throughout?—Our own interest is at stake in it.

5821. Should you object, for instance, to the work being submitted to either an officer of the Museum, Mr. Hawkins, for instance, or to some competent person to be agreed between yourself and the Trustees?—I certainly should not object to it in that shape.

5822. Mr. *Compton.*] Is any security given to the French government?—No; they were satisfied with it as it was; they did not ask for any; they only said, that if the work did not maintain its excellence they would discontinue the subscription.

5823. Mr. *Hawes.*] But if any were required, you would have no objection to give it?—No; I would readily fall into any plan that might be suggested.

5824. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] What is the proportion of support given to you by the French government, in respect of the work which you have mentioned?—It happens to be very nearly the proportion asked here, with a very slight difference, namely, one-fifth.

5825. Can you state what is the actual number of copies printed?—That is difficult to state, because there are ten works which are in course of publication, some of which have been finished; to some parts of the work, for instance, to the basso-relievos of the Parthenon, the number of subscribers has been greater than to some others; therefore we can only give an idea of the aggregate number of subscribers to the whole course of publication, which is liable to error, but I should suppose that the whole number of subscribers, including what the government takes, amount to about 1,600 or 1,700 or 1,800. It is upon the increase now.

5826. Mr. *Hawes.*] What is the greatest number of impressions taken from any of your plates within your own knowledge?—I think we took upwards of 1,000 or 1,200 impressions of the Parthenon.

5827. In what state were the plates after that?—The plates are in a very fair state; the later impressions are perhaps not quite so perfect as the earlier, which is the case in every engraving.

[*Two engravings were shown to the Witness.*]

5828. The two engravings now shown to you are from medals that were placed in your hands by Mr. Hawkins; did you employ any one to take the casts from the originals?—Yes, I employed a person whom I found in the medal-room of the Museum, that is Mr. Doubleday, who, I believe, is allowed to take casts.

5829. How long have you been executing the engravings from those casts?—The time employed to execute those engravings has been a day or a day and a half, but they made a great many unsuccessful attempts; sometimes two days to do it with great nicety.

5830. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is the adjustment of this machine so accurate as to apply it to taking patterns for the use of manufacturers, from off damask silk, for instance?—Yes; I have a plate, as a specimen of the kind, at home.

5831. Then it is applicable to various other purposes besides that of engraving medals?—Yes, basso-relievos, cameos, chisel-work, &c.

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Martis, 21° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Lord Stanley.
Mr. Hawes.	Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Bingham Baring.	Lord Sandon.
Sir Philip Egerton.	Mr. Marshall.

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Vincent Nolte*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *Vincent Nolte.*

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5832. *Chairman.*] THE Committee understand that you wish to add something to your evidence of the other day?—I am desirous to correct a few inaccuracies which have crept into my evidence, from my not having attended so much to the details of the trade. I mentioned the other day, in answer to a question that had been put to me, I believe by Mr. Hawes, as to the number of copies that we have taken of our engravings of the Parthenon. I stated that we had taken upwards of 1,200; I was incorrect in that; we have taken nearly 3,000 copies altogether, and the quantity sold exceeded 2,000. Considerable sales have been made of that since I left Paris; it was only when writing to make inquiry on that point, that I learned that I had mistaken the figures. They say, at the same time, that the impressions which the plates would bear might amount to about 9,000 or 10,000, without showing it in the least. There is another part of my statement which I wish to correct. It was remarked the other day, with respect to the plates of medals before the Committee, that a part of them were very well done, and others indifferently; I endeavoured to explain, that that might arise from a want of care on the part of the printer, or from the casts of the medals having been in an imperfect state. Here is an engraving of the medal of Jean Rovère, which is in a work of Italian medals by the Pisans, and which has been taken from an imperfect cast. Here is a perfect cast of the same medal, which we received from Vienna after our engraving had been executed [*producing the same*]. On comparing that cast with our engraving, it will be found that the latter is unlike it; but our engraving was taken from this cast, which is a faithful one of a medal of the same kind, but in an imperfect state, in the Royal Collection of Paris; and this, here, is an engraving which we made since we received the Vienna medal [*producing the same*]; so that it is not it every instance to the want of care on the part of the printer, or to any defect of the machine, that the indifferent aspect of the engraving is owing, but it arises from the circumstances that the casts from which the engraving is taken are in an imperfect state, because the medals themselves are imperfect. I had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Westmacott a few days ago; I understood that he had alluded, in a letter to the Trustees, to the imperfect execution of the particular medal which I now hold in my hand, representing the busts of Francis the First, Henry the Second, and Francis the Second. This is the plate from which Mr. Westmacott has formed his judgment [*producing the same*]; and this is a true cast of the medal [*producing the same*], which will clearly establish the facts just now alluded to. I have further to state, that I find objections have been taken occasionally to the legends of our medals, as being scarcely intel ligible, and likely to mislead an archæologist. Here are three engravings of the same medal, which were executed under the eyes of Mr. Hawkins, in Paris [*producing the same*]; the one contains the product of the machine in its original state; the second is the same engraving, after the legend had undergone a slight touch by the engraver; and the third is the same plate again, after the letters around had been made quite distinct to the eye. I am desirou s to add to the specimens which I have produced before the Committee, an engraving of the celebrated Napoleon medal of the battle of Marengo, containing a bas-relief of the battle

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battle at the bottom of it [*producing the same*]; and here is an engraving executed of a medal, which was put into my hands here in London [*producing the same*]. The last thing I would put on the table of the Committee, is an engraving of the medal of Napoleon and Marie Louise, which has also been engraved in London, and will be placed before the Committee to-day, in order to enable them to form their opinions upon the subject [*producing the same*].

5833. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] From what work were the impressions taken which were exhibited to the Committee on the 14th, and delivered to the Committee to-day?—They were taken indiscriminately out of two works; a collection of the medals of the Revolution, and a collection of the medals of the Empire. There is one plate containing some medals of the Popes.

5834. Are none taken from the Tresor de Numismatique?—They are all taken from the Tresor de Numismatique.

5835. In other words, form part of a series of different publications, under the general title of Tresor de Numismatique?—Yes.

5836. Exhibiting impressions of the coins and medals in the collection of the Bibliothèque du Roi?—Yes, and other collections. We are in the habit of receiving daily supplies from public and private collections of medals on the Continent, from Vienna, Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburgh and other places.

5837. Is the work which is now produced by Mr. Forshall, from the British Museum, the work to which you refer?—It is.

5838. Under what authority and from what fund is this work carried on?—It commenced at our own expense, as I explained the other day; but I have stated also that the success of it was so very slow, that we found that the sale would not cover the expense, and that we had thought it necessary to call in aid the contribution of the French government, which was given to us upon a report made to the minister of the interior of the excellency of the work.

5839. Who made the report, upon which the minister of the interior recommended the grant?—The first artists in Paris, the first medallists in Paris, whose names I mentioned on the former day; the report was made by order of the minister, through the Bureau des Beaux Arts.

5840. What is the extent of the contribution furnished in aid of this work by the French government?—I answered that question the other day, by stating that it amounted to about 17,000 *l.* in the number of copies taken from the enterprise; that is to say, for the whole series of the publication, up to the end of 1838, when all the sundry publications hitherto announced will be completed.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *Josiah Forshall.*

5841. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] IN obedience to the intimation given at the meeting of this Committee on the 14th instant, have you brought from the British Museum, and do you now exhibit, the Tresor de Numismatique, from which the impressions exhibited to the Committee upon the 14th, and delivered in by Mr. Nolte this day, are taken?—Yes.

William Wyon, Esq., called in; and Examined.

William Wyon, Esq.

5842. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] YOU are chief engraver to the Royal Mint?—I am.

5843. You are also an associate of the Royal Academy, and of other societies?—I am.

5844. You are also, independent of your official character, a medallist by profession?—I am.

5845. You have executed numerous dies for medals, amongst others, the Cheselden medal, the Wollaston medal, and the Soane medal?—I have.

5846. You have also been sent for to Portugal to engrave dies for the new coinage of that country?—I went to Lisbon with the permission of our Government, to make a model of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, for the obverses of the new coinage, and I am now engaged in making a series of dies for that country.

5847. Consequently, having been so long conversant with die-cutting, and with medallic history in general, and having attained such eminence in your profession,

fession, you are enabled to state to the Committee the result of the opinions you have formed as to the engravings which have from time to time been executed of medals, as well as of other works of art of a similar description?—I should be happy to give any information in my power.

5848. Are you acquainted with any method of engraving medals by machinery?—I am acquainted with several. The first attempt of the kind was described in the Manuel du Tourneur, published in France many years ago. The invention, I believe, remained in abeyance until about 1828, when the Americans published a series of portraits, from medals, of illustrious men; this induced the late Mr. Bawtree, engraver to the Bank of England, in conjunction with Mr. Bate, to construct a machine; and one of the earliest specimens of engraving by their machine was taken from a medal executed by me for St. Thomas's Hospital. It will be seen on comparing the medal with the engraving, that the head of Cheselden on the obverse is manifestly distorted; the same fault is visible in the figure upon the reverse. Although from parts being smaller the distortion is not quite so obvious, the effect of the whole is, that of having been taken from a worn-out medal. This latter imperfection may in some degree be caused by bad etching [*an impression from the plate was delivered in, marked* A, B.]

5849. Are the engravings you have now handed in the first experiment of Mr. Bate's machine?—They were amongst the earliest specimens. I will also submit to the Committee an engraving from another of my medals, that was struck by command of the Queen; it was engraved by Mr. Lacy, for Mr. Charles Heath's Keepsake, in 1833, which will show that there is a little improvement in the effect from the former works, this having the superintendence of an eminent engraver. [*The same was delivered in, marked* C.]

5850. Were those executed by the first machine invented by Mr. Bate?—The one I have now produced is by another machine (Mr. Lacy's).

5851. Can you state the year in which the engravings you have now handed in, marked A, B and C, were executed?—The Cheselden medal (marked A and B), which I first submitted, was, I think, engraved in 1830. The one by Mr. Lacy, (marked C), though dated 1833, was really done in 1832.

5852. What is your opinion of the accuracy of those engravings, as compared with the original medals from which they were taken?—The one of Cheselden appeared to me so inaccurate and unsatisfactory, that I begged all the copies might be suppressed, being unwilling that a work of mine should go forth in so imperfect a state. On comparing the engravings with the medal, the amount of error will be obvious.

5853. Will you proceed to inform the Committee whether you are aware of any further improvements that have taken place in this art since the execution of these engravings?—About 1831, or the commencement of 1832, Mr. Bate, finding the distortion that existed in all works of that kind, made another machine, for which he obtained a patent. I believe that the whole of the errors are now rectified, and that we have a perfectly accurate representation. My belief is so strong upon that point, that I have now given another impression of the same medal (the Cheselden), that he may engrave it with his improved machine.

5854. Then although you were not satisfied with the engravings executed by the old machine, yet, as a medallist of great experience, you are satisfied with the results of the improved machine of Mr. Bate?—Entirely, as to the accuracy of the representation.

5855. Are you satisfied with the effect produced by these engravings, looking at them with the eye of an artist?—In many respects I think they give a more faithful and accurate representation as to the metallic appearance of the medal than any other mode with which I am acquainted. At the same time there are many subjects incapable of being properly represented. For example, architectural buildings, battles by sea or land, anything dependent on minute execution, cannot possibly be executed with the same perfection as by the skill of an artist. In inscriptions it is of the utmost importance to the archæologist and numismatist, that even the shape of letters, &c. should be preserved, in order to fix the epoch. You will find on examination of works executed by hand, for example, the collection of engravings from Flemish historical medals by Van Loon, the fine series from the medals of Louis the Fourteenth, or the still finer specimens of art from the works of Hedlinger, a superiority in every respect as well as in the minuteness and beauty of the execution. I submit to the Committee an engraving by hand, of the medal struck in testimony of respect to Sir John Soane [*producing the same*].

William Wyon, Esq.

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If the capitals of the columns are examined, you will find very superior accuracy in the minuteness of the detail.

5856. Mr. *Hawes.*] Who was the engraver of that?—It was engraved by Mr. Freebairn from a drawing made by Mr. Corbould, and at the request of Sir John Soane.

5857. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Having instituted a comparison between the hand-engraving of the medal of Sir John Soane, and the engraving of the same medal executed by the machine, can you state in round numbers the comparative expense of the two processes?—It is quite impossible that I can do it otherwise than in round numbers, not having made a very accurate calculation; but I should suppose, taking it upon the average, the whole of the medals required to be engraved for the British Museum would cost 30,000*l.* by hand, that they would require only 3,000*l.* to make very good representations by machinery.

5858. Are you aware that a machine exists in France for the purpose of engraving medals?—I am.

5859. Have any of your works been engraved by that machine?—The one I have now submitted is from a work of mine, the Soane medal by the French machine.

5860. Are you satisfied with the correctness of this engraving executed by the French machine?—I find it inaccurate in several of its parts, which may be observed by measuring it. For my own eye I do not require compasses, it is sufficiently obvious, but on measuring the great disproportion between the medal and the engraving, it becomes very apparent. I now place my compasses from the lobe of the ear to the point of the nose, most projecting in the outline, and on applying the compasses to the medal itself, I find a difference of nearly an eighth of an inch greater in the medal than in the engraving.

5861. Can you explain to the Committee in a few words the cause of that distortion?—I am not sufficiently conversant with the French machine to speak very accurately, but I believe it arises from this circumstance, the tracing point that goes over the medal itself moves in a straight line across it, while the cutting point which is transferred to the copper takes a curved direction, consequently there is an inequality between the two. But I prefer leaving this part of the subject to those who are more conversant with the machine.

5862. There is a power of diminishing that distortion, is there not?—Yes, by lessening the relief, which the French have done very well.

5863. In a relief of a quarter of an inch, if you attempt to reduce the distortion, you reduce the effect of the relief to the same effect?—Certainly, in proportion as you reduce the relief, you reduce the amount of distortion.

5864. Consequently, the engraving does not give so accurate an idea of the original as would be desired?—It is always desirable to make it as accurate as possible.

5865. You have placed upon the table an engraving of the same medal by Mr. Bate's improved machine?—I have.

5866. Upon measuring that, and comparing it with the medal, do you find the same distortion to exist as in the former engraving?—No; in Mr. Bate's improved machine it is quite accurate. If examined, it will be found there is not the slightest disproportion existing; I have now placed the point of the compasses very accurately in the same place that I did in the engraving from the French machine, and I find it gives quite correctly the proportions, and so it would in every other point.

5867. Then Mr. Bate has the merit of having modified his machine so as to obviate the distortion which characterised the engravings of the original machines?—Certainly. I think I can make this more clear to the Committee if they would allow me to compare the large medal of Napoleon and Marie Louise, which was engraved in France, with one executed in England. The first point to which I request the attention of the Committee would be, that the English medal is perfectly circular, and in the French there is a considerable disproportion; the hollow part of the rim on the right-hand side of the medal is considerably larger than it ought to be; somewhat narrower on the left-hand side. In the English, it is perfectly concentric.

5868. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Do you know whether the impressions in your hand were taken from one and the same copy of the medal?—There is but one die that I am acquainted with, consequently I believe all the medals have been struck from the same original.

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5869. Mr. *Hawes.*] But in reference to proportions, they must be the same in all cases?—Yes.

5870. Lord *Stanley.*] Do you conceive that in consequence of the increased accuracy, in point of outline, there is any sacrifice of the effect of relief?—I am not sure that it is necessarily so; in this case unquestionably the French has the superiority in the brilliancy of impression. In France, I am informed there is a kind of committee of taste to examine every work before it is put into the hands of the machine engraver; this committee directs the proper way to throw the lights and shadows, and thus by having the advantage of art conjointly with that of mechanism, a more brilliant and better effect is produced. I consider that accuracy may be obtained with an equally good effect.

5871. Do you mean with the machine in its present state, or do you mean that the machine is still capable of further improvement?—I should think the machine in its present state is capable of doing everything that is required, if properly directed by artists.

5872. Lord *Sandon.*] The advantage they possess is in the superintendence of artists?—I think so. I will now, with the permission of the Committee, compare the French engraving from the celebrated medallion of Napoleon and Marie Louise, with the medallion itself; and it will be found, by measuring the distance from the corner of the eye to the greatest projection of the frontal sinus, in the head of Napoleon, that the space occupied is more than one third smaller than in the original. On taking the same measurement from the medal copied by Mr. Bate's improved machine, it is quite accurate.

5873. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] You stated that the machine of Mr. Bate has been so improved as to be capable of removing the distortion of which complaints have been made; and you have produced, as a specimen of the first machine of Mr. Bate, the impression marked B, being from the head of Cheselden, in which the upper part of the head appears inclined to the spectator?—It is precisely so.

5874. That is, in other words, the effect which some witnesses have described by the term distortion?—It is.

5875. Has he corrected that subsequently?—He has; and as a proof that I think so, I have now entrusted him with another impression from the Cheselden medal, and he is on the point of making one, which I am quite sure will be a correct and faithful representation of the medal.

5876. Lord *Sandon.*] Do you think it would give a great stimulus to the art of medalling if this collection of medals in the British Museum were engraved?—I have not the slightest doubt of it; I think it a very important national work, and one that would be of the greatest possible benefit to numismatic science, and also to the country at large, by an extended circulation of engravings from medals.

5877. Are you acquainted with British medals generally?—I am generally.

5878. Are there many of them that it would be advantageous to the numismatic art generally to have dispersed by means of engravings?—Very important indeed.

5879. For the art as well as for history?—For the art as well as for history, more particularly for fixing dates upon the mind; there is more certainty as to the correctness of dates upon medals than there is in any other way.

5880. Would it contribute in any degree to the history of the arts in this country?—I should think it certainly would.

5881. And be a work likely to be desired by foreign countries as well?—It would extend all over the Continent.

William Brockedon, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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5882. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] YOU are a member of the Royal Society, and other scientific bodies, a painter of history, and a member of some foreign academies, and you have published many works accompanied with beautiful illustrations and engravings?—I have.

5883. Consequently you are well acquainted with many branches of engraving, and have employed engravers in the execution of your works?—I have.

5884. Have you any knowledge of the processes of engraving medals, cameos, and embossed surfaces by machinery?—I have, of different methods; by the old machine and Bate's improved machine.

5885. Can you give the Committee your opinion upon the process?—Yes. I have now before me a medal which has been cut in sections, in order to explain the

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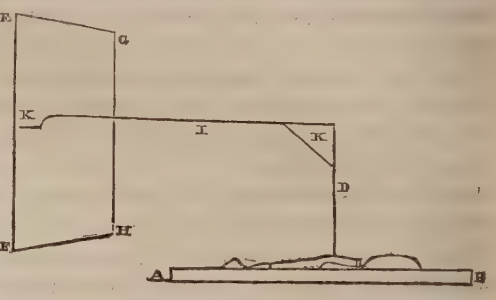
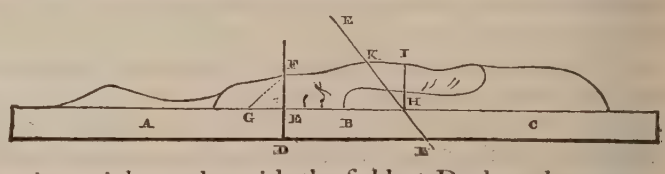
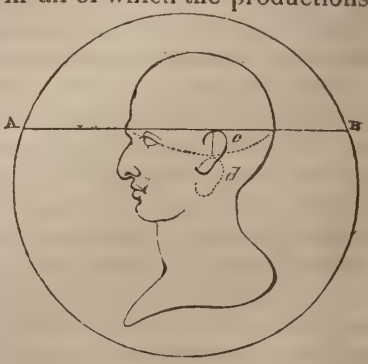
the difference between the old and the new processes; it is a French medal of Napoleon and Marie Louise. The earliest process with which I became acquainted was that which we now term the old; that was four or five years since. Though I have not seen specimens, I know that a similar process had been employed at a much earlier period; for there is in a French work, called "Manuel de Tourneur," of which a second edition appeared in 1816, a process by which, in a very rough way, embossed surfaces can be drawn or laid down upon plane surfaces, with the effect of relief.'

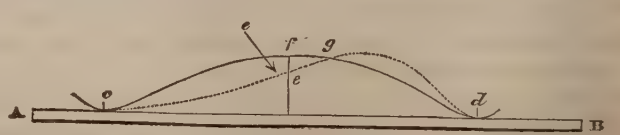
5886. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Is that the invention to which Mr. Babbage has called the attention of his readers?—It is. I will now endeavour to explain the old machine: Having laid down the medal (A B, fig. 1) to be engraved, the vertical tracing-point D of the instrument is made to pass over it at right angles with the plane of the medal, and consequently as it passes it must be raised and lowered as it follows the variations of surface in the medal; in order at the same time to trace such varying lines upon a plane surface, imagine a plate of steel or copper, E F G H, upon which the image is to be traced for etching, placed at right angles with the plane of the medal; you will perceive that as the tracing-point D is lifted, and passes through a vertical plane across the medal, it lifts also the etching-point I, attached at right angles to the tracing-point D, and marks upon the plate a curved line K, which agrees perfectly with the curved line described by D across the medal in lifting; a straight line across the field of the medal would be represented by a straight line also on the plate, but wherever there is relief or embossment this lifts the point which touches the medal, and the etching-point marks its course. Now, the fault to which that process was liable will be found in many of the examples which have been placed before the Committee to-day, not only in those executed by the old English machine, as in the head of Cheselden, but in other examples from the French, which have been measured, and shown to be distorted and erroneous, and the way in which that distortion is produced I think I shall be able to explain.



Here are three pieces (A B C, fig. 2,) which united make a complete cast or impression of the large Napoleon and Marie Louise medal; the pieces exhibit two sections across the medal, one is at right angles with the field at D, the other at an angle of 45° with it at E. I will at present speak of the right-angled section only. The tracer, as in D, fig. 1, in passing over in the direction of the section D, fig. 2, would trace in rising over the curved surface from E to F a similar curved line on the plate, but which line would not be represented on the plate as at E, but at G, as far from it as each point touched by the tracer is above the base, and the error in the representation amounts to the whole of this difference. This error exists in all the old machines that I have seen, and must exist in all of which the productions exhibit this defect. These defective machines present, if the lines be horizontal, the appearance of the top of the head leaning towards the observer; thus, if the line A B be traced across the medal, fig. 3, touching the top of the ear, the dotted line representing the curve of elevation of the head in relief, will represent the true position of the ear in the medal *c*, in the false position of the dotted ear *d* in the engraving. The outline of the engraving, when traced by either the old or the new machine, is correct; the distortion is in representing the relieved or embossed objects within it. A familiar illustration of this may be given. Fig. 4, A B, is a table upon which is a piece of paper fixed at the opposite edges *c* and *d*, but so pressed together that the paper







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rises in the curve; let the points *c d* represent the opposite points touching an outline, if a pressure in the direction of *e e* be made against the paper, it thrusts forward the point *f* in the curved line to *g* in the dotted curve, though the points *c* and *d* remain unchanged and equidistant. Perpendiculars from the curved line would on the dotted curve be wider apart from *c* to *g*, and closer from *g* to *d*. To this distortion the less offensive name of foreshortening has been given, but as no change in the outline takes place, it is obviously distortion.

5887. This has relation to the old machine?—To the old machine entirely.

5888. Lord *Sandon.*] This creates false shadows?—Certainly, because of the undue crowding of the lines on the shadowed side. I will now describe the new machines, for I am acquainted with two, both of them obviate the distortions produced by the old machines; one is the invention of Mr. Bate, optician in the Poultry, who has taken out a patent for the improvement, and spent large sums in bringing it to its present perfection. The other machine I have been allowed to bring with me, the better to enable the Committee to understand its principle, which is the same as Mr. Bate's, but differently applied; this machine has been very recently invented, and made by Mr. William Froude, a son of Archdeacon Froude, a young engineer of great promise, who distinguished himself as a first-class man at Oxford. As all the correct engravings of medals placed before you were, however, produced by Mr. Bate's machine, I shall refer to his, by which three years ago Mr. Bate engraved for me a head of Michael Angelo for the card of the Graphic Society. Instead of the vertical section of the medal, as shown at D fig. 2, Mr. Bate takes the section that is formed by a plane at the angle of 45° E E. The result is, that instead of the tracer passing in a straight line across it, as at H I, you here get a curved line over the medal from H to K, which curved line actually represents (if the tracer pass over the medal at an angle of 45°) a curved line on the plate, which is exactly equal to a line on the field of the medal, which is constantly perpendicular to the curve traced on its surface. In proof of this, I place the oblique section on its base, and trace with a pencil held perpendicularly to the base the curved line of the relief, which the obliquity of the section presents; the line thus traced on the base perpendicular to this curve is exactly the same as the line traced on the copper plate, by the etching point; thus, both the tracing and the etching points coincide in their curves, instead of, as in the old machines, where the lines directed to the base by the tracer were straight, whilst the etcher represented the curve of elevation, the whole amount of difference being error.

5889. Lord *Sandon.*] In fact, the tracing line is constantly perpendicular to every portion of the field of the base?—Yes.

5890. Mr. *Marshall.*] Why is the elevation of 45° the most advisable?—Because at an angle of 45° the tracer extends laterally, exactly as far upon the surface of the medal as its perpendicular at that point is from the base or field of the medal. By the new process, as I have already stated, both the tracer and the etcher describe the same curve, and gives at that angle an apparent equal relief in the print to the medal itself.

5891. Lord *Sandon.*] Are you obliged in that machine to adjust the instrument to every line?—No, the etching point and the tracing point move with the same adjustment for the spaces between each line; this you will perceive in the machine invented by Mr. William Froude, but his is not so readily adjusted as Mr. Bate's, though he obtains by his arrangements the angle of 45°, which is so necessary and valuable in making the tracer and the etcher perform exactly the same curve.

5892. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Having stated that a great amount of error is consequent upon the operation of the old machine, and having explained the cause of that error, and having also explained to the Committee the very ingenious method by which Mr. Bate and Mr. Froude have corrected that fault of the old machine, have you any engravings with you by which you can show the Committee the comparative merits of the productions of the two machines, the old and the new?—I think I have. Before Mr. Froude went out of town he desired me to ask Mr. Bate to make a cone, the height of which should be equal to the radius of its base; he said, "If you get such a cone, the old machine will throw the point of its engraved representation upon the periphery, whilst with the new machine you will have it in the centre." This example [*producing one*] was the result of the first experiment; subsequently another was made, half the radius.

5893. Lord *Stanley.*] In one case it is half way between the centre and the periphery, and in the other it is correct?—Yes. As another illustration beyond the mere cone, I have here an example of a production by the new machine; it

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has been recently executed expressly to place before the Committee; it is evidence not only of the accuracy of the new machine, but also of the rapidity with which such a work as this can be executed. This large medal of Henry 4th, about four inches in diameter, was begun last evening at four o'clock, and finished at two o'clock this morning, that is, finished in the tracing upon the etching ground; it then went into the hands of an inferior artist, who bit the lines traced through the ground with an acid, and it is now a proof that if an artist had superintended it, it would have united all the beauties of such a work of art: its accuracy you will see by comparison.

5894. Even this is a faithful representation of the medal?—It is, under all the disadvantages of haste, and wanting the aid of an artist.

5895. Lord *Sandon*.] In these two heads, the one of the new machine looks you in the face, the one of the old machine looks askance?—Yes, that is the distortion consequent; on the use of the old machine, though there is a mode of rendering that error less offensive, and I understand that it has been adopted by the French artists. It is by an adjustment of the etching point upon the plate to be engraved, so as not to give the full height of the relief. In subjects which are in very high relief the distortion is so obvious, and has been felt so strongly by those who use the imperfect machinery, that to prevent its being too offensive they have only allowed an elevation of one-third of the relief in some instances; but the whole amount of that third is error. It is very true that two-thirds have been spared, but then you have produced another error, which grows out of the correction, by falsely representing the height of the actual relief of the medal; because, if the height of the relief be three-fourths of an inch above the base, at its greatest height, and the relief be reduced to one quarter of an inch, it is not a representation of the amount of the true relief, though it is less offensive, because there appears to be less distortion.

5896. Sir *Philip Egerton*.] Are the Committee to collect from your evidence that, under the superintendence of an artist, the machines which have been invented by Mr. Bate and Mr. William Froude are calculated to represent, with great accuracy and with good effect, such a series of medals as that to be found in our national collection of the British Museum?—Yes; I believe that the principle of their construction affords the only way in which medals can be accurately engraved; because if any engravers of skill are employed to execute the imitation of such work in the ordinary way, by line engraving, they do not represent a metallic surface; a print is in fact only a conventional resemblance of a face in black and white, and line engravers have a conventional mode of touching by dots and crosses, so as to represent the texture of flesh. The engraving by Mr. Freebairn, from Sir John Soane's medal before you, is a good example. But it may be an engraving of a painted portrait; there is nothing hard, nothing metallic, in its appearance to represent a medal; and these are characteristic qualities which can only be represented by the process of engraving by these machines. The ordinary modes of engraving are not only very costly, but for this purpose every way inferior; and you have to trust for accuracy of resemblance to the skill of the individual artist employed. There are however certain very small and delicate works, which it is extremely difficult to give well by this machinery; and in such cases touching a little with the graver will often be necessary to aid the details of the work.

5897. Have you any doubt but that the machinery used for this purpose is still capable of considerable improvement, and that such improvement is likely to take place within a limited period of time?—No; my opinion is, that the new machine is incapable of improvement in principle, though in some details improvements may be suggested; accuracy is now obtained. You may have different machines to obtain such accuracy, but you cannot go beyond accuracy; and therefore it is incapable of important improvement. The difference between such things as have been produced by Mr. Bate and the French works is, that the French works have been under the superintendence of skilful persons, while Mr. Bate has been unaided by the judgment of artists. When a medal is to be engraved, an artist should point out in what direction the light should fall; Mr. Bate has generally thrown his light upon the front of the face, while the French, on the other hand, have skilfully thrown the light upon the back of the head, and if they had had an accurate machine for their work they would have approached perfection. It is also after the tracing by the machine that the skill of the artist is required, and it is not necessary that he should be a first-rate artist. I would venture to say that in Messrs. Finden's establishment, out of 50 pupils and assistants, 40 of them could

could be put at an hour's notice on this work, so as to produce it as perfect, with the artist's skill, as any examples that have been shown to-day.

5898. It also requires some little judgment to decide in what direction the tracing point should traverse the line of the medal?—That is what I mean by the direction of the light, as it always falls at right angles to the line traced; and the artist is required beyond this, because, when it goes into the hands of a person to etch it, he must observe the progress of the acid, and know its effects in the depth and colour of the lines. These are advantages which the French possess, but which have not yet been required in this country, though hundreds may be had the moment they are wanted. Here is a specimen of the skill of the artists employed on the Tresor de Numismatique, a work now publishing in France; I venture to say that, as far as the skill of the artist can go, nothing can exceed the perfect beauty of this specimen plate of their work; but that is due to the artist, not to the machine. This is specimen No. 2, produced by Collas's establishment; the taste and judgment with which it has been etched up to a beautiful tint of colour, is one of the finest specimens I ever saw.

5899. Mr. *Hawes.*] Do you think that the French machine possesses any advantages in medals of very low relief and small size?—None whatever; because, however low the relief may be, the instrument by which it is traced is still erroneous; not a line out of the straight line can be drawn by that machine which is not erroneous, nor by any known, unless the diagonal tracer be employed. This is capable of mathematical demonstration. There is hardly a stronger evidence than in the two engravings of Ariadne, by the old and new machines, and in that which has just been produced, already mentioned, that of Henry the Fourth, a front face. Those who use the old machine avoid a front face as much as possible. I have been informed that the Ariadne has been sent to France, with a request that they would produce a specimen of engraving from that gem; it was sent as a challenge to Messrs. Collas's establishment in France, but it has not been accepted.

5900. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Have you ever considered the question, whether if a work of this kind was undertaken under the patronage of the Trustees of the British Museum, it would pay its expenses without Parliamentary aid?—I think it would; I have no doubt it would pay its expenses after a short time; but many expenses would be necessary before the work could be known. Expenses would be incurred before any return, which perhaps might be alarming; but I think money advanced in aid of such a work would be repaid by its proceeds. If a sufficient number of subscribers were found at first, it might be published without aid; especially looking at the price at which it could be executed, which I have the means of knowing. Here is an example of the Athenæum head: the original head was charged 40 guineas by Mr. Lane; it is the head of Minerva, the seal of the club. I inquired of Mr. Bate at what price it could be executed by the machine: the answer was, that they would be very glad to do such an obverse, even as a single commission, for 1 *l.*; but that if a number were to be done, one-half of that expense would be sufficient, taking the average of medals two inches in diameter; if the whole number gave an average of two inches, they might be executed for 1 *l.* a medal; that is, both the obverse and the reverse; this would be the cost of ruling or tracing. There would be, in addition, the incidental expenses of the plate, etching, &c.

5901. Have you a specimen of that Athenæum head?—I have. [*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

5902. You are quite of opinion that if a work of that kind is ever undertaken it must be by machinery?—Certainly; because it not only is by far the cheapest, but it is the only way in which a series could be executed. It is the only way in which a plate from a medal could be executed accurately; because if you go to a line engraver, you have to trust to his skill in drawing as well as engraving, so that you have by the new machine the advantage of both the cheapest, the most ready, and the only accurate mode.

5903. Mr. *Hawes.*] You have not the remotest interest in this question beyond that interest which you have in anything connected with the arts?—In no way whatever. It is only a few days since that I heard that this Committee was sitting, and was told that I was to be summoned to give evidence upon it. I certainly feel great interest, not only as an artist, in the publication of such a collection of medals as are in the British Museum, but I have been from my childhood (my father was a watchmaker,) initiated in mechanical structures. This gave me early an insight

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into the subject, and created a taste for such inquiries as led to my going to see the machine for engraving the moment I heard of it, and making myself master of its principles.

Mr. *John Doubleday*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *John Doubleday*.

5904. Sir *Robert Inglis*.] YOU have permission to take casts in the British Museum from the coins and medals and cameos, and, generally speaking, from the works of art connected with engraving?—I have.

5905. Have you examined the different medals produced by the old and by the new machine; meaning by the old machine, that the impressions of which have been exhibited to this Committee, by Mr. Nolte, and by the new machine, that of which impressions have been delivered to-day by Mr. Brockedon and others; and can you state to the Committee what in your judgement is the relative value of those several impressions?—I have been acquainted with the French rolling-machine for three or four years, and with Mr. Bate's not so long, but the old machine I have been acquainted with about three years.

5906. Will you state what in your judgment is the relative merit of the one and of the other?—The old machine I have examined by the medals; I found them in many cases very much out of proportion; one medal which I examined was a large medal of Peter Jeannin, with about six or seven inches across the field. The amount of distortion in that was a quarter of an inch; the face was contracted about a quarter of an inch, while the head was lengthened out at the back a quarter of an inch; it was measured with spring dividers.

5907. From what work was the engraving taken?—The one published by the French artists in Paris.

5908. Do you mean the Tresor de Numismatique?—Yes.

5909. Was it in an early number of the publication?—That I cannot answer; it was from a medal of which there is one from the same die in the Museum, recently laid before the Trustees of the Museum.

5910. Has there been a considerable improvement in the style of engraving on the old plan, as exhibited in the successive numbers of the Tresor de Numismatique?—There has been an improvement in the appearance of the plates, but not, that I have observed, in their correctness; the plates have had a more pleasing appearance latterly than at the commencement, but I have not observed any improvement in their correctness.

5911. Lord *Stanley*.] Improvement in the appearance of the plates depends upon the skill of the artist, and improvement in the correctness depends upon the machinery?—It does.

5912. Have you examined the successive productions of the second machine, namely, that of Mr. Bate; and can you state whether there be a progressive improvement, or otherwise, in these productions?—I have examined those which have been produced by Mr. Bate, and measured them with compasses, and found them generally correct; they have not had the beautiful appearance which the French have, but I think correctness is far more important; in fact they were perfectly correct.

5913. Do you limit that answer to the later productions of the machine of Mr. Bate, or do you extend it generally to all his works?—To his later works.

5914. You conceive that the machine has been in continual progress since its first invention?—The early impressions of Mr. Bate's works I am not acquainted with; it is only the latter ones I am acquainted with, and I speak from those.

5915. Do you know any of the productions of the machine invented by Mr. Froude, a model of which has been exhibited to-day?—I had not heard of that machine till Saturday.

5916. From your knowledge of the state of the art in this country, and the demand for works of art of the character of the Tresor de Numismatique, do you conceive that a work of the same character in England would, as a commercial speculation, be likely to be successful?—I have not a doubt of it; it is a work that is wanted much in this country, and it is a great complaint with many collectors that we want such a production.

5917. Then you consider that it would succeed, independently of any aid to be derived from the Parliament or Government support?—I do not think a work of that extent would be produced by any bookseller without some aid from some parties or other.

5918. Then

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5918. Then when you said, that in your judgment it would succeed as a commercial speculation, you meant provided some public aid were in the first instance afforded?—I mean that for such a work a number of plates would be necessary to be engraved, that a bookseller would not think himself justified in publishing the work at his own expense, because the demand would not be sufficient to repay him.

5919. In that answer, have you taken into calculation the reduction of expense, stated by a late witness to be in the proportion of 45 to 1?—I have.

5920. And still you consider that no bookseller, and no associated booksellers, would undertake the production of a work, the demand for which you describe would be great?—I think that the expense would be so great that they could not accomplish it without some aid.

5921. Lord *Sandon.*] You understand that one of these large medals was produced between four o'clock yesterday and two o'clock this morning?—I have heard that statement made, which I believe to be correct.

5922. Does not that give you a notion of the extreme cheapness with which it might be produced?—The number would be so large, that even with the cheapness with which the machine would produce them, it would not be sufficient to guarantee the publication.

5923. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Can you give the Committee an approximation of the number of medals which you conceive to be requisite in order to supply general readers and collectors with a just view of medallic history, confining yourself first to English medals, and beginning with the 14th century?—I should think the number of medals necessary to engrave, relating to English history, would amount to 2,000 or perhaps 3,000 altogether, according to this plan. In fact, the number of medals that have been issued on different occasions are very numerous. Mr. Hawkins has a very extensive collection.

5924. When you say 2,000 or 3,000 medals, do you mean that the number should be doubled, in reference to the reverse side?—I mean double the impressions; you would have 6,000 impressions if you give the reverses; but very frequently the same head is used to different reverses, and it would not be necessary to engrave those.

5925. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] You have had considerable experience in taking casts from medals?—I have cast a great number.

5926. Do you conceive that a medal suffers any injury from being submitted to that process?—Not in taking one or two impressions from it, but by multiplying impressions from it repeatedly I think it would receive injury.

5927. It would be necessary, in order to execute such a work as Mr. Tilt proposes, to take casts?—One cast would be sufficient.

5928. Then you think, so far as that work is concerned, the medals would not suffer injury by being once cast for the purpose of being engraved by the machine?—I should say not.

5929. Lord *Sandon.*] Even the oldest medals?—It matters not what the age is, no injury would be received by taking two or three impressions; but if it were repeated often there might be a trifling wear upon the sharp parts, but there might be a multiplicity of impressions taken before it received any injury that an inexperienced eye would notice.

5930. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Has an idea of a publication of that kind ever been considered and then abandoned on account of the expense?—Mr. Young, the dealer in coins, has frequently expressed a desire of editions of former works on medals being reprinted, but he has been afraid on account of the expense; he bought the copyrights of one of the works that was published, either Ruding's work or Snelling's; and the necessary additions to a new edition of that would cost more than the first edition cost.

5931. Has he ever applied to the Trustees or to anybody for aid?—I am not aware of any proposition of the kind.

5932. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] Ruding's work and Snelling's work were engraved by hand?—They were.

5933. Can you state what would be the relative expense of engraving, even in outline, which is the style adopted in both these works, as compared with the expense by this machine?—I have had some conversation with Mr. Corbould on this subject, and he thought that one medal would not be done for less than 12 *l.*, while by the machine it might be done for 10 *s.*

5934. Are you aware of the character of the machine invented by Mr. Bate;

Mr. *John Doubleday.*

or do you speak from its results as exhibited in the specimens?—I speak from its results; I have never seen the machine.

5935. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] If you could not have the work executed by Mr. Bate's improved machine, would you still resort to the French machine, as the best mode?—If Mr. Bate's machine was not used I should resort to the French, as being the second best.

John Henning, of Paisley, now of No. 11, Seymour-place North, Euston-square, called in; and Examined.

John Henning.

5936. Sir *Robert Inglis.*] YOU have as an artist attended specially to bas-relief?—A good deal.

5937. And executed a series of works from the Panathenaic frieze?—Yes, that was the first work I ever engraved at all.

5938. Have you continued your attention to works of the same class?—Yes.

5939. Are you acquainted with the old and with the new method of representing the surface of medals by continuous lines on a metallic plate?—I have seen and paid a great deal of attention to it, and the more so as my works on the Parthenon and Phygaleian marbles have been engraved by the old process.

5940. The work on the Parthenon and Phygaleian marbles, to which you have just referred, is a work carrying on at this moment in Paris?—Yes.

5941. Can you exhibit to the Committee any specimen of that work?—Here is a cast executed by myself from a part of the frieze, and I must say that that is not so perfect as the cast from which the French must have done theirs, because that was a cast before the engraving was quite finished. Here is plate No. 2, from the work carrying on in Paris from my Panathenaic frieze, and here is a specimen from the same work by the machine of Mr. Bate, executed recently in England as a specimen. [*The Witness produced the same.*]

5942. Was the impression which you have just delivered in (as having been executed by the machine of Mr. Bate,) taken from a better cast than that from which the Paris work was executed?—No; that is the cast from which Mr. Bate's has been done; it was a cast made before the engraving was finished, a good many years ago, and the cast which the French has been done from, is from a more finished engraving.

5943. Are you personally acquainted with the working of the machine, or do you speak of its results only?—From both, I have seen it at work; that engraving by Mr. Bate's machine has been done in the course of four or five hours. It was taken from me about eleven in the morning, and before five in the afternoon I saw an impression of it.

5944. Do you mean that you saw the impression which you have just delivered to the Chairman?—Not that impression, but a finished impression of it, and I saw part of the work done.

5945. Has any considerable improvement been made in the impression which you have delivered to the Chairman, comparing it with that which you saw yourself before five o'clock in the afternoon?—Here is the actual impression taken upon that occasion [*producing the same*]; I can account partly for the difference by the difference of the subject upon which the point works. Mr. Bate's is done upon an enamelled surface, by which means the machine works with greater accuracy, but there is no metal in my opinion sufficiently strong to resist the impression of the point without a slight impression, and I account for the many inaccuracies I see in the French work from the circumstance that they are done with a substance that is not hard enough to resist the point.

5946. From your knowledge of the state of the art in this country, and of the demand in the English market for the works of art of the character of your own Panathenaic frieze, do you conceive that a work embracing the medallic history of England could be undertaken and carried on as a commercial speculation by any bookseller, or any associated booksellers?—It is a difficult matter to answer that question; because there is a very considerable expense incurred independently of the engraving. You must have correct impressions of the medals in a substance that will resist the point. If the medals of the Museum should be done, to ascertain the one who may be able to give the most perfect fac-similes of them, I would propose that whoever could give the best fac-simile of any of the coin fresh from the Mint (which would give the clearest indications of any injury either on the coin

or

John Henning.
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or cast) should have the making of the casts. In fact it is impossible to engrave them correctly with the machine, without the most perfect casts. My work has been pirated all over Europe. The gentlemen at Paris have taken my work, and engraved from it; after I have wasted years of life in doing this. The gentlemen at Paris behaved very politely to me; I sent over a letter to them, saying that I thought it was not very decorous to publish my work without recognizing my name; for I found on examining one plate that my name had actually been expunged. They behaved very civilly to me, and they sent me 13 copies; but what is that compared with the hundreds they have sold?

5947. Will you explain the quality of the material which you employ in your own casts?—That is enamel or crystal.

5948. The hardness of which exceeds that of any other material employed in similar works?—Yes. I can account for the superiority of Mr. Bate's in this case, from the circumstance of the surface being of such a nature that his point operates upon it without making any wound in it; that is the way in which I account for the difference in the appearance.

Measure of the Figure 14 WEST, F. Mr. Bate's is a fac-simile.

The French Measure.

I do not know of any substance so capable of giving a fac-simile impression, except type metal, but that is too soft for the point of the engraving machine.

5949. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] It is rather an expensive process, making casts in that enamelled glass, is it not?—It is; for you require first to make the mould itself, and then it has to go through a chemical furnace, and you must take the impression while it is in a state of fusion; the mould does only once. When I first saw the French work, from my intimate knowledge of my own work, I was surprised at the monstrosity of the faces which are done in front; some which are done looking up, in these engravings are looking down and distorted; I attributed this to the bad ones from which they must have worked; but finding this error the same in all the front faces, this assured me that there must be something wrong in the machine; the evidence of Mr. Brockedon has put this in the clearest light to-day.

5950. Can you state about the expense of executing a cast in the enamelled glass of the size you handed in to the Chairman?—I would not make a cast such as that for less than 15*s.* If the medals are to be engraved you must have them cast in something of that kind. Of course, according to the size the expense would be less.

5951. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] Is your name not upon the plate published at Paris?—In the first impression which I saw I could not discover my own name. A gentleman told me that with a microscope it might be seen, and he discovered the name of Henning. I then examined, and thought that I could see that the work of the etching point or graver had been used to obliterate the name.—Mr. *Nolte.* The name of Mr. Henning, as being the author of the casts, was introduced in the description of the work, together with several others.—Mr. *Henning.* I never met with it*.

Mr. *John Bate*, Examined.

Mr. *John Bate.*

5952. Lord *Stanley.*] YOU have heard the evidence which has been given to the Committee by the gentlemen who have been examined upon this subject; have you anything to say in addition to what they have stated?—All that I can speak to is the difference between my machine and the French; and Mr. Brockedon has so fully explained that, that I have nothing to add to what he has said.

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* 11, Seymour-place North, Euston-square, 7 July 1836.

Sir,—Having been led to believe that a certain part of my Evidence, given by me on the 21st of June, before the Committee on the British Museum, may be misconstrued, so as to imply a censure on the publishers, at Paris, of a set of Engravings from my Sculptures, after Parthenon and Phigaleian Friezes, I consider it just to state to the Committee, that I am now in possession of a volume of that work, in which my name is introduced as the author of the Reductions from which the engravings have been done, not only in the preface, but also in the index; this I find was done immediately on my complaining of the neglect, which I am now satisfied was unintentional. As I do not wish a false impression to go before the public, I beg that you will have the goodness to allow this to be inserted on the Minutes of the Committee.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, your humble servant,

To the Chairman of the Committee.

John Henning, Sen.

Martis, 12° *die Julii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt.	Mr. Bingham Baring.
Sir Robert Inglis.	Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Thornely.	Mr. Marshall.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.	Lord Sandon.
Sir Philip Egerton.	

MR. T. G. B. ESTCOURT, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Vincent Nolte*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *Vincent Nolte*. 12 July 1836.

5953. *Chairman.*] DO you apprehend that the evidence you have already adduced in explanation of the properties of your machine is not sufficient to convey to the Committee a just idea of its powers and accuracy?—Yes, I do so, most decidedly. Owing to the terms old machine and improved machine, which have been introduced on that occasion, the distorting properties of Mr. Bate's old machine have been blended with the qualities of ours, which was not present, nor have any of the witnesses ever seen it. Hypothetical grounds have been assumed, and inferences drawn from our engravings, to show the pretended inaccuracy of our machine; and all that has been said upon that subject does not convey a just idea of the capacity of the machine.

5954. Will you state in what particulars the evidence is defective?—I wish first to satisfy the Committee that the machine can produce a correct engraving, by laying one before them. The Soane medal has been produced, and has been measured. When I found that some objections were taken to the correctness of our engraving of that medal, to satisfy all views of the matter, I had another engraving taken of it, which I have now produced, and which shows to the Committee, if it be measured in the same comparative way in which the other was measured, that is to say, from the lobe of the ear to the point of the nose, or from the lobe back to the head, or from the lobe to the frontal sinus, and so on, that it answers all the exigencies of that mathematical accuracy which some are disposed to require. It corresponds, in fact, and most accurately, with all the proportions of the medal.

5955. Is that specimen which you have now produced, in your opinion, mathematically correct?—Yes: however, I must observe, that we have found latterly that as our engravings are executed from casts in brass, which are taken of these medals, the shrinking of the cast always diminishes a little the size to the eye; wherefore our engravings from medals generally give an idea of their being a little smaller than the medals from which they are engraved. This, I can easily prove arises from the shrinking of the cast.

5956. And so far, the engraving is not accurate?—Certainly not: our casts cost but a trifle. Mr. Bate has taken his engravings from casts in enamel, which may have cost from one to two guineas a-piece, and the engravings taken from these casts in enamel are apt to be (where a pair of compasses is applied) a little more accurate than ours. It has been stated in evidence, with doubt by one witness, but positively by another, that there was not a corresponding movement between our tracing and our cutting points, the one moving in a straight line, the other producing a curve. This is a mistake; the difference that may be found merely arises from the view taken by our artists of the manner in which the medal is to be engraved. We usually take a perspective view of it, which is invariably found to answer all purposes, particularly that of giving the effect of relief, better than one taken from the top. It has also been stated, that in order to conceal a distortion, (which I cannot admit,) we have contrived to lessen the relief of the medal, and that therefore we resorted to another incorrectness to hide the first. This, again, is an error. We have always given the height of the relief clearly, as may be seen in all our engravings of medals and others. Mr. Bate, in his machine, has got over the difficulty, by giving no relief at all, as I will show to the Committee in the following instance. Here is an engraving, which has been already before the Committee, of a medal

Mr. *Vincent Nolte*

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a medal with the head of Henry the 4th by our machine, and another engraving of the same medal by Mr. Bate. [*The Witness delivered in the same.*] In our engraving, the height of the relief is perceptible by the shelving of the bust towards the plane of the medal, by the collar, &c. Mr. Bate's medal shows nothing of the kind: it gives shadow, but no light. I have further to state, that an account of a comparative measurement has been given by one of the witnesses of the large medal of Pierre Jeannin. Although his geometrical eye could discover a difference of one-third of an inch in the head, it has not been able to see within the whole of an inch the width of the diameter of the medal. Mr. Hawkins, now in the room, has it in his hands, and its diameter measures exactly seven inches and a half. Here is our engraving of this very medal, which we consider one of our best productions, and in which there is a relative difference in the diameter from the medal. The diameter of that engraving is less by three lines than that of the medal. We consider this engraving, as I have already stated, one of our best productions, from the very circumstance of the medal being in the highest possible relief, and one of difficult execution.

5957. You produce this engraving to show the accuracy of the work of your machine?—Not exactly. To show that as we do take our engravings from casts made of brass or copper, and as these casts shrink, they will of course be a little less in size than the originals from which they are taken. The diameter of the medal is seven inches and a half, whilst the diameter of our engraving, being equal to the cast, is seven inches and a little above three lines. The cast having shrunk so much in proportion, the engraving is, of course, much less. The principal reason why I think that the opinion formed of our machine upon the foundation of its productions is an incorrect one, is, that in no instance allowance has been made for the perspective view which we have invariably taken of the medals. We conceive that to be the fittest and the best for the eye of the public at large, and for collectors of medals, because it enables us to give the effects of light and shade, and we cause our engravings to be executed accordingly. There is no imperfection in the machinery, but there is merely a voluntary departure from that mathematical accuracy which we might have maintained if we had thought fit to do so. In the taking the perspective view, there must be always a little fore-shortening. If the Pierre Jeannin medal had been measured across the head, it would have been found that the engraving is nearly a line less in width than the medal itself, which arises both from a little shrinking in the cast of the medal and from fore-shortening.

5958. In that shrinking of the cast, does it shrink in a greater proportion in one part than in another?—Sometimes. Mr. Faraday will be able to explain that satisfactorily. Every subsequent cast is a little smaller than the first, whilst an enamelled substance resists the effect of contraction. Our machine is capable of executing perfect engravings where they are required.

5959. Is that engraving in the state in which the impression was taken off?—This is a medal from the collection in the British Museum. Our medal at Paris most probably is a little different. It is from the medal at Paris that we have taken the cast from which our engraving was made.

5960. Has your engraving been improved or touched up by a skilful artist since it left the machine?—Yes. We had many experiments made to improve the operations of the machine. For instance, as to the engraving of the cone which has been produced, we have had in our possession a machine similar to the one said to have been made by Mr. Froude, upwards of 18 months ago. Mr. Collas had invented the same thing, and I stated that to Mr. Brockedon the moment I saw it. But we found that the hand of a skilful engraver was far more useful, and could be more intelligently applied than the operation of a diagonal tracer in the manner in which it was explained the machine of Mr. Bate was made to move. In the instance of the Soane medal, this is the very medal which was sent over to Paris. We took a cast in yellow copper, and from that yellow copper cast we have made the engraving. If it be measured, our engraving is less by a line in the diameter than the medal, which solely arises from the shrinking of the cast. I have nothing further to say, except that, as it has been stated in evidence by one of the witnesses that we have received a challenge to engrave the head of the Ariadne, and that that challenge had not been accepted, I trust I may be permitted to return the compliment, and to produce herewith something which I should be very happy to see executed by Mr. Bate's machine.

[*The Witness delivered in an engraving.*]

Mr. *Vincent Nolte.*

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5961. Is not the specimen you have just delivered in an engraving from Mr. Henning's cast, taken from Stoddart's Canterbury Pilgrimage?—Yes. Please to observe that the inclination in the angles or corners arises from a defect of that description in the cast, and that it is by no means the fault of the machine.

Mr. *Robert Faraday*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Robert Faraday.*

5962. *Chairman.*] YOU are the brother of Dr. Faraday, the celebrated chemist?—I am.

5963. What is your profession?—A brass-founder, a gas-fitter, and general brass worker.

5964. You have had extensive practice and large experience in that way?—I have.

5965. Have you ever noticed that casts in metal from any mould will, when they become cold, be less than the original from which the casts are taken?—Invariably so.

5966. Will you state the cause of that?—A contraction in the settling and cooling of the metal.

5967. Is the extent of that dependent upon the quantity of metal that is used in the cast?—We consider that a round article, about six inches diameter, will shrink about the eighth of an inch; it is in that proportion.

5968. Is that at all dependent upon the thickness of the cast?—It does not depend upon the thickness, because it shrinks equally in all parts. If one cast is double the thickness of another with the same diameter, the shrinking to the eye will be the same, although it does shrink double; it is like two articles shrinking. If an article six inches diameter shrinks an eighth of an inch, an article double that thickness and the same diameter will shrink the same to the eye, though in reality it does shrink double, but not in the diameter; it has to shrink two thicknesses.

5969. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] That is to say, the contraction in the superficies of the cast is equal in both cases?—It is.

5970. Mr. *R. Colborne.*] And it is always that, never more or less?—Not in all metals; not a metal I am speaking now of, brass; it is about the eighth of an inch in an article about six inches diameter. In some cases, where there are greater thicknesses in one part than in another, it sinks in the thickest part in the settling of the metal; sometimes it contracts very considerably indeed in the settling of it.

5971. *Chairman.*] Do you know any substance that will effectually resist the effects of heat and cold, and permit true casts to be taken?—No, I do not; there is enamel, and there is brimstone, but brimstone will not effectually resist heat and cold, and enamel is not, I believe, cast at all; it is a kind of paste or glass, a composition of that kind; I do not think it is poured in; I think it is placed as an amalgam or paste would be.

5972. Have you ever taken casts from medals?—Frequently.

5973. Have you found that those casts were reduced in size?—Always; I should say the article of tin does not shrink so much as that of brass, or any harder metal, because it does not require so great a temperature to liquify it; it does not have occasion to contract so much.

5974. You have seen the Soane medal?—I have.

5975. Have you examined it?—I have not examined it.

5976. Have you noticed it sufficiently to be able to say whether the difference of a line in the diameter of the Soane medal, as it appears in that engraving, arises from a corresponding contraction in the cast, taking a line to be the twelfth of an inch?—I should say barely so much, but I should not wish to speak positively upon that; it might possibly be as much as a line.

5977. In the cast of a medal which has a diameter of 7 ½ inches, such as the medal of Pierre Jeannin now upon the table, if taken in brass, would the loss of a fourth part of an inch be the natural effect of the contraction?—I should say not quite so much as that.

5978. Mr. *Baring.*] Would that contraction be proportional throughout?—Yes, it would.

5979. So that it would clearly account for a representation taken from that cast being generally smaller than the original medal?—It would shrink in equal proportion.

5980. But

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Mr. *Robert Faraday.*

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5980. But if you were told that in the representation of this cast the distance between the ear, which is in the centre of the figure, and the back of the head was increased, whereas the distance from the ear to the nose is diminished, would you consider that distortion of the features cannot be accounted for by the contraction of the metal, but must arise from some other circumstances?—I do not think it is possible in a medal; I have never noticed an instance of the kind; I am speaking of a cast only.

5981. That distortion must arise from some other circumstance than the shrinking of the metal?—If it is correctly cast it must; sometimes in casting the flask overlaps a little, and will produce a distorted cast, but that is bad workmanship.

Mr. *Benedetto Pistrucci,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Benedetto Pistrucc*

5982. Mr. *Hawes.*] YOU are a gem and die engraver, and chief engraver at His Majesty's Mint?—I am chief medallist at the Mint, where I was also chief engraver when the new coinage was brought out at the end of the war.

5983. And a member of some learned societies, among others the Academy of San Lucca at Rome?—Yes, and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France.

5984. You have had great experience in the art of engraving medals?—I have had an experience of 20 years.

5985. Have you seen any engravings of medals which have been the work of machinery?—I have seen some, two or three years ago, at the Duke of Sussex's party one evening; a person was there showing some of the first specimens; and I have seen them recently.

5986. Were they specimens of the French machine?—I have seen lately the specimens of the French machine; those which I saw at the Duke of Sussex's were of the English machines.

5987. Have you ever had an opportunity of comparing two engravings of the same medal, one by the French machine and the other by the English machine?—I have compared them lately.

5988. What opinion have you come to?—My opinion is that both are very clever, but each of them is deficient in that which makes the chief merit of the other; the French machine is beautiful and admirable for the effect, and gives a correct idea of the work, but in a perspective view, or what I may call more appropriately fore-shortening, it does not give the objects precisely as we see them when we look at the centre of a real medal, but in chiaro-oscuro, and with much effect. The English one gives it straight, as far as I can judge; but I cannot say that it is mathematically correct with the original, not having had the original medal before me to compare it with; and it is possible that there may be a difference in the height, though not in the breadth, of the objects rendered; but the engraving is flat and hard, with little or no effect. I think, however, that both are preferable to common engraving, as well as to drawings. This mode of imitative art gives greater accuracy than if drawn by the hand of the greatest draughtsman; nor will that of the most skilful engraver be so accurate as either of those two machines, even in their present state.

5989. The Committee have been told that in the engravings produced by the French machine there is a distortion or inaccuracy, arising from the arrangement of light and shade; will you favour the Committee with your opinion upon that?—I cannot find out this distortion; I cannot call it a distortion, if it arises from the point of view that is taken of the medal. I call it correctness, not distortion; because the point of view which the machine takes of the medal must give a correct drawing. If it was not in a fore-shortened or perspective view, the whole would then indeed be incorrect; because all that is called enlargement, I suppose to be the effect of the tracer passing over the relief, which makes the line a little longer than it would be if it passed over a straight plate.

5990. Should you be satisfied to place a medal of yours in the hands of the proprietors of the French machine, with a view to its being engraved, the engraving to be considered as an accurate representation of your own work?—Yes, I should; but the public at large, not those accustomed to look at such things, should be made to understand that it gives a fore-shortened or perspective view of the original.

5991. But confining your answer to a medal in high relief and a front view; should you be disposed to place a gem, for instance, that you have engraved in the

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hands of the French engravers, in order to obtain an engraving from it to exhibit as a correct representation of your own work?—Yes, I should; because this machine gives a correct drawing in a perspective view, though it does not give it straight; it does not give it as you look straight to the profile of a person, but a part of the profile is lost: but still, though the French engraving will thus appear shorter in the side which falls off, it is still an accurate representation in the point of view. I should add also, as the question refers particularly to my gems, that these would not be correctly represented by the French method, inasmuch as the tracer, always passing over a metallic surface, will always give a metallic appearance to the print, whatever be the material of the original.

5992. Take the front face; should you be satisfied with an engraving the product of the French machine?—If I had no better, I should; but if the relief is high, the appearance of the fore-shortening would be still stronger.

5993. Mr. *B. Baring.*] What you mean by looking at the perspective is this: that the features in the engraving occupy the same relative proportions of space in the field of sight, as if you looked at the medal itself obliquely, say at an angle of 45°?—Exactly so; but the angle to be supposed would be much smaller than 45°.

5994. Mr. *Hawes.*] There are now two engravings before you; one of a large medal by Andrien, representing the heads of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, executed by Mr. Collas's machine; the other, the same medal, engraved by the machine of Mr. Bate: in the case of the French engraving, it is said there is great distortion and inaccuracy, which does not exist in the English engraving; will you compare the two, and give your opinion upon the subject to the Committee?—I have before said that no distortion is produced by the French machine; but it is like looking at a colossal statue, and making a drawing from the point where you stand. The machine acts upon the same principles; it gives you a point of view; then, if you take it from one side or the other, you fore-shorten the distant side. This other, the English, gives the view more straight, but here is no relief; and I cannot tell how far it is an accurate copy of the original medal; it makes everything pretty and everything good; it makes it all in one relief; there is no gradation of tint, as you see in this.

5995. Are you of opinion that the same effect is not to be produced by the machine called Mr. Bate's as is produced by the French machine?—I am of that opinion; but if it was possible to unite the two, that would be the perfection of the thing.

5996. Mr. *Ridley Colborne.*] It is your opinion, that if there could be an union of the two machines, a much more perfect one could be made than we possess at present?—Certainly I am of that opinion; because what is deficient in the one is good in the other. The one, the English, is deficient in effect, and the other, the French, though not deficient in outline, does not give the objects straight.

5997. Mr. *Hawes.*] Is it your opinion that the difference consists in this, that in the one case the medal is accurately engraved, and in the other case the effect of the medal to the eye of the spectator is accurately given?—I cannot say that the English engraving agrees accurately to the medal, because I have not the medal before me to compare with it, and see whether it gives the proportion correct to the original.

5998. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Cannot you arrive at a correct comparison by comparing one engraving with the other?—If you compare the one with the other, you only find the measures in the two are not exactly alike.

5999. *Chairman.*] To what do you attribute that?—I attribute it to the different point of view taken by the French machine, with which to produce effect; the tracer in passing over the relief makes longer lines than the English machine. The English machine has been contrived to overcome the necessity of lengthening the line, as it follows roundness of the work, and gives it more correctly in diameter; and that is the reason why it is deficient in effect, because the lines do not enlarge and swell out as in the French one; but still it gives the outline more straight.

6000. Sir *Philip Egerton.*] Supposing you were to place one of your own works in the hands of an artist to engrave by hand, should you instruct him to give you a correct copy of the medal, or to give you a perspective view of it?—A correct copy of the medal.

Mr. *John Wilson*, called in; and Examined.

6001. Mr. *Hawes*.] YOU are a gem engraver?—I am.

6002. And successor to the late Mr. Fássie?—I am.

6003. Have you had much practice in taking casts of gems and medals in glass and plaster of Paris, as well as other substances?—Considerable experience.

6004. Have you found that casts in enamel escaped the effect of the contraction which occurs in other casts, and give a more accurate representation of the original?—Yes. I was not aware that the others will contract; but enamels in glass give a very accurate representation of the original.

6005. Have you executed for Mr. Bate casts in enamel, and particularly two of the Cheselden medal?—I have.

6006. What was the cost of those casts?—£. 1 each side.

6007. Did you take a cast from the Napoleon and Marie Louise medal?—No, we could not take one so large.

6008. Will you be so good as to look at the two engravings upon the table from the medal of Henry the Fourth, and compare them, and give the Committee your opinion as to which you prefer as an engraving of the original?—The English engraving appears to me to give an exact representation of the medal, which the other does not; but the French engraving has the most pleasing effect; but I cannot tell well without seeing the medal.

6009. Have you seen the engravings of medals published in Paris?—I have seen one or two.

6010. Did you ever compare them with the original?—Never.

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OFFICE COPY of the WILL of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart., extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

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Will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

I, SIR HANS SLOANE, of the parish of Saint George in Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, doctor in physic and baronet, being in health of body and mind (thanks be to God), but having before me more than most men the great uncertainty of life, and having, by the blessing of God, acquired a considerable real and personal estate, requiring some care in the disposition of them, do make this my last Will and Testament: In the first place I do very willingly resign my soul unto my Almighty, merciful and wise Creator, whenever it shall please Him to remove me out of this troublesome life, not doubting the forgiveness of what failings or transgressions, either of omission or commission through passions, inadvertencies or otherways I may have been guilty of, and thereby offended God or man, firmly hoping for a better life hereafter, having earnestly besought of God in this dark and ignorant state to direct my belief and actions according to His will, and endeavoured to inform my conscience (as much as my necessary affairs and civil duties would give me leave, and to conform my actions to it), and in doubtful cases striving to make this my rule, to do to others as I thought I should desire to be done to me in like circumstances; I will that my body shall be buried in a decent manner in the church-yard at Chelsea, about noon, or at a convenient time of the day, and I will that there be invited to my funeral such persons as I shall leave in a list by me signed, or if no such list be left then such persons as my executors shall know to have been my most intimate friends and acquaintance, and that they shall have rings of 20 *s.* value given to each of them. Whereas, from my youth, I have been a great observer and admirer of the wonderful power, wisdom and contrivance of the Almighty God appearing in the works of His creation, and have gathered together many things in my own travels or voyages, or had them from others, especially my ever honoured late friend William Courten, esq., who spent the greatest part of his life and estate in collecting such things in and from most parts of the earth, which he left me at his death, subject to several debts and legacies, which have been long since satisfied and paid, and his collections kept entire; and whereas I have made great additions of late years, as well to my books, both printed and manuscript, and to my collections of natural and artificial curiosities, precious stones and books of dried samples of plants, miniatures, drawings, prints, medals, and the like, with some paintings concerning them, now placed in my house and gardens, amounting in the whole to a very great sum of money, reckoning them at first costs to at least 50,000 *l.* Now, desiring very much that these things, tending many ways to the manifestation of the glory of God, the confutation of Atheism and its consequences, the use and improvement of physic, and other arts and sciences, and benefit of mankind, may remain together, and not be separated, and that chiefly in and about the city of London, where I have acquired most of my estates, and where they may by the great confluence of people be of most use; now I do give and devise the same unto Charles Lord Cadogan, my nephew William Sloane, esq., and the Rev. Doctor Sloane Elsmere, rector of Chelsea, whom I make executors of this my last Will and Testament; nevertheless such my bequest and gift to them is upon this special trust and confidence, that they shall as soon as may be after my decease, sell and dispose of the same, to be settled for the public uses aforesaid, at the rate of 20,000 *l.* of lawful money of Great Britain; and my will and desire is that his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Cadogan, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Paul Methewen, Mr. Edgcomb, or any other proper persons I have the honour to be known to, who understand matters of this nature, may have access to His most Excellent Majesty King George the Second, and are willing to promote so public a good, may be humbly desired to offer them to His Majesty at the rate above-mentioned for the purposes aforesaid; but if His Majesty shall not think fit to accept of the same within six months after such overture made, then my will is, that they be offered at the same price to the President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge, and upon their refusal to the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and upon their refusal, then successively to be offered to the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, that at Petersburgh, Berlin and Madrid, who have done me the honour to make me one of their members; and my will is that every one of them shall have one month's time, to be accounted from the time of the respective offer made to them, which offer or intention of mine may be signified to all or any of them for the acceptance of such offer soon after my death; and in case none of the persons or public bodies aforesaid shall think fit to buy them at the price of 20,000 *l.*, then my will is that my said executors do sell or dispose of them, either entirely to any person or body of men, or in parcels by auction, printed catalogues

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logues of them being timely dispersed, and that in selling or disposing of them, and their catalogues or observations upon them, they take the advice of such persons as are skilled in natural knowledge, medals, &c., allowing him or them what my executors and they think reasonable for their care and trouble in perusing, &c., correcting my catalogues, which have been taken generally in great haste. I will that the money arising by such sale be disposed of by my executors, as hereafter is appointed and directed: I give and bequeath unto my dear sister Alice Elsmere 50 *l.*, and to her son Sloane Elsmere 50 *l.*; item, I give unto each of her two daughters 200 *l.*, to be paid them one year after my decease; item, I give unto my grandson Hans Stanley 100 *l.*, and to John Roberts, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. 50 *l.*; item, I give unto my nephew William Sloane 50 *l.*; item, I give and bequeath unto Henry Darlington and Martha Katling, my servants, 10 *l.* per annum each during their natural lives, and to all my domestic servants, who shall be in my service at the time of my death, one full year's wages over and above such wages as shall be then due to them respectively, and 5 *l.* each to buy them mourning; item, I will that my debts, legacies and funeral expenses shall be first paid and discharged out of my personal estate, if that shall be sufficient, if not, then I will that my real estate shall come in aid thereof and be charged for the same. And I hereby devise and bequeath all that my manor of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, with its rights, members and appurtenances, and also all my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Chelsea aforesaid, and elsewhere, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and all other my estates of inheritance and personal whatsoever, together with the residue of my personal estates above mentioned, unto my aforesaid executors, upon the trusts following; that is to say, as to one-third part (the whole in three equal parts to be divided) of the said manor of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, with its rights, members and appurtenances, and also one-third part of all my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Chelsea aforesaid, and elsewhere, in the county of Middlesex, to the use of my eldest daughter Mrs. Stanley and her assigns, for and during the term of 99 years, if she shall so long live, and from and after the end or sooner determination of that estate, then to the use of the said Charles Lord Cadogan, William Sloane and Sloane Elsmere, and their heirs, during the natural life of my said daughter Stanley, in trust to preserve and support the contingent uses and estates hereinafter limited from being destroyed and defeated, and for that purpose to make entries and bring actions, as the case shall require; but nevertheless to suffer and permit her my said daughter Stanley, or her assigns, during her life, to receive and to take the profits and rents thereof to and for her or their own use and benefit, and from and after her decease, then to the use of her two daughters and their lawful issue, share and share alike; provided always that such daughters, if they marry, it shall be with the consent and approbation of their mother or guardian, and if they do not marry with such consent or approbation, then my will is that such share or shares shall go to the other sister: and as to the other two-thirds of the same manor, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises at Chelsea aforesaid, to the use of my youngest daughter Lady Cadogan (now wife of Lord Cadogan) and her assigns, for and during the term of 99 years, if she shall so long live, and from and after the end or sooner determination of that estate, then to the use of Charles Lord Cadogan, Willian Sloane and Sloane Elsmere, and their heirs, during the natural life of my said daughter Lady Cadogan, in trust to support and preserve the contingent uses and estates hereinafter limited from being defeated and destroyed, and for that purpose to make entries and bring actions, as the case shall require; but nevertheless to permit her my said daughter Lady Cadogan and her assigns, during her natural life, to receive and take the rents and profits thereof to and for her and their own use and benefit, and from and after her decease, then to the use of the heirs of her body lawfully issuing; and in case either of my daughters shall die without issue, then as to the share of her so dying without issue to the use of the survivor of them my said two daughters, or her assigns, for and during the term of 99 years, if she shall so long live, and from and after the end or sooner determination of that estate, then to the use of the said Charles Lord Cadogan, William Sloane and Sloane Elsmere and their heirs, during the life of such surviving daughter, in trust to support and preserve the contingent uses and estates hereinafter limited and appointed from being defeated or destroyed, and for that purpose to make entries and bring actions, as the case shall require; but nevertheless to permit or suffer such my said surviving daughter, or her assigns, during her life, to receive and take the rents and profits thereof, to and for her or their own use or benefit; and from and after the decease of my daughter Stanley (if she survives her sister Cadogan), then to the use of her two daughters and their heirs lawfully issuing; and for default of all such issue of both my said daughters, then as to the whole of the said manor, messuages, lands, tenements and premises at Chelsea aforesaid, to the use of my nephew William Sloane and his assigns, for and during the term of 99 years, if he shall so long live, and from and after the end or other sooner determination of that estate, then to the use of the said Charles Lord Cadogan, William Sloane and Sloane Elsmere, during the natural life of my said nephew William Sloane, in trust to support and preserve the contingent uses hereinafter limited from being defeated and destroyed, and for that purpose to make entries and bring actions, as the case shall require; but nevertheless to permit and suffer my said nephew and his assigns, during his life, to receive the rents and profits thereof to and for his own use and benefit, and from and after his decease, then to the use of the heirs of his body lawfully issuing, and for default of such issue then to the use of my niece Fowler and her assigns, for and during the term of 99 years, if she shall so long live, and from and after the end or sooner determination of that estate, then to the use of the said Charles Lord Cadogan, William Sloane and Sloane Elsmere, during the natural life of my said niece Fowler, in trust to preserve and support the contingent uses and estates hereinafter limited from being

defeated

defeated and destroyed, and for that purpose to make entries and bring actions, as the case shall require; but nevertheless to permit and suffer my said niece and her assigns to receive the rents and profits thereof during her life, to and for her and their use and benefit; and from and after her decease, then to the use *Mrs.** Hodges, her daughter, and her lawful issue, and for default of such to the use and behoof of my sister Elsmere and her heirs for ever; provided always, nevertheless, and it is my mind and will that in case my personal estate shall fall short and not be sufficient to pay and satisfy my daughter Stanley's portion, and all my debts and legacies, that then my trustees and executors before named, and the survivor or survivors of them, his executors or administrators, shall in the first place receive and take all the rents and profits of my said estate at Chelsea for so long time and until they shall thereout have received a sufficient sum for the payment of what shall then remain to be paid, and which they are to pay and satisfy with all convenient speed from and after my decease; but if any overplus shall remain after the sale of my personal estate and the payment of my daughter Stanley's portion, debts and legacies, that then my will and mind is that such overplus and remainder shall be divided between my said two daughters, share and share alike; nevertheless, I will that such share or part as comes to my daughter Cadogan shall not be paid till such further proportional jointure and settlements are made as are mentioned in the deeds or settlements on the marriage of my daughter Cadogan, as near as the circumstances of the estates of the Lord Cadogan will permit; and in case no such settlements can be made, then such part or share to be in trust to buy lands to be settled to the same purposes as is above directed concerning the two-thirds of the manor of Chelsea coming to her by this my will; at the same time that I thus leave to my daughters, relations and friends what I have, I earnestly recommend to them the practice of moral and religious duties, as being of greater use to them than anything I can leave them not only in the life to come but even in this, by helping them through the difficulties of it with more inward quiet satisfaction and better health than otherways, and with the esteem and respect of their friends and acquaintance. Item, my will is, and I hereby declare my mind to be, that it shall and may be lawful to and for my said daughters, or any other person or persons who shall be in actual possession of my said estate by virtue of the limitations of this my will before expressed from time to time by any deed or writing under his or their hands and seals, to devise, let or lease all or any part of the said premises or elsewhere in the county of Middlesex or any part thereof, to any person or persons for any term or terms of years not exceeding 21, to take effect in possession, not in reversion, reserving the same or such yearly rents which can be reasonably got for the same; and may likewise lease and devise any part of the said premises to build upon for any term or number of years not exceeding 61, to be computed from the time of making such lease or leases, so as at the time of making such lease or leases the best yearly rent be reserved which can be reasonably got for the same. Item, my will is, and I do hereby confirm all leases or deeds made by me concerning my estate at Chelsea or elsewhere. Item, I desire his Grace the Duke of Richmond to accept of such live rare animals as I may have at the time of my decease; and I will and appoint that it shall be lawful for my said executors to satisfy themselves from time to time out of the estates hereby to them devised, all such costs and expenses as they shall or may be put unto in the execution of any or all the said trusts hereby in them reposed; and I do hereby declare that my said executors and trustees shall not be chargeable with any more moneys than they shall actually receive, nor for the loss of any moneys that shall happen without their wilful default, and shall not be answerable the one for the acts of the other of them. In witness whereof I have to every one of these five sheets of paper, fastened together with a black riband and black wax, set my hand and seal this 9th day of October 1739.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

These five sheets of paper written by me, were all of them signed and sealed by me, and all of them published and declared to be my last Will and Testament in the presence of the persons under-written, who at my request and in my presence have subscribed their names as witnesses thereunto.

John Sharpe.
George Jackson.
Raymond Payne.

Hans Sloane (L. S.) Signed, sealed and published again this 26th December 1751, as the last will of Sir Hans Sloane, in the presence of us, who at his request have set our hands in his presence as witnesses thereunto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

A codicil to be annexed and taken as part of my will. I give and devise unto James Empson, over and above the legacy left him by any *former* codicil, the sum of 10 *l.*, for and during his life, and likewise the porphyry vessels which I used to make my medicine for the eyes in, together with all my drugs and bottles in the shagreen case, and also those which I have made use of in my private practice to the poor; and forasmuch as he may be of great use to my executors by his knowledge and understanding of my curiosities, I do give and devise unto the said James Empson the further sum of 40 guineas a year, to be paid him quarterly by my executors, or the survivor of them, to oversee and take care of my collections of rarities and curiosities, until they be fully disposed of, and to advise and

*Orig. so.

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assist my executors in the keeping, preserving and disposing of the same to most advantage. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 18th of October 1747.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and published as a codicil to his Will in the presence of us,

John Jackson.
John King.

Hans Sloane (L. S.) Signed, sealed and published again this 26th December 1751, as the codicil of Sir H. Sloane, in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence have set our names as witnesses thereunto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

And whereas I have by my Will or former codicils given unto Martha Katling and Henry Darlington my servants, 10 *l.* a year, for and during their respective lives, I do hereby give to them instead thereof, the sum of 20 *l.* a piece for and during their respective lives; and whereas I have given unto James Empson, the sum of 10 *l.* for his life, I do hereby give and devise unto him the sum of 20 *l.* instead thereof, for and during his life, and do hereby charge all my lands, tenements and hereditaments with the payment of the said several annuities or yearly payments, the first payment to begin on the first usual quarter-day after my decease. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand, this 5th day of July 1749.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed and published as a codicil to my last Will, in the presence of us,

John King.
Winifred Empson.
Raymond Payne.

Hans Sloane (L. S.) Signed, sealed and published as a codicil again this 26th December 1751, in the presence of us, who in his presence and at his request have set our names as witnesses thereunto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

I, Sir Hans Sloane, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, baronet, do make this codicil to be annexed to my last Will and Testament as follows: Whereas I have in and by my said will given some directions about the sale and disposition of any museum or collection of rarities herein more particularly mentioned; now I do hereby revoke my said will as far as relates thereto, and I do direct and appoint concerning the same in the following manner: having had from my youth a strong inclination to the study of plants and all other productions of nature, and having through the course of many years with great labour and expense gathered together whatever could be procured either in my own or foreign countries that was rare and curious, and being fully convinced that nothing tends more to raise our ideas of the power, wisdom, goodness, providence and other perfections of the Deity, or more to the comfort and well-being of his creatures, than the enlargement of our knowledge in the works of nature, I do will and desire that for the promoting these noble ends, the glory of God and the good of man, my collection in all its branches may be, if possible, kept and preserved together, whole and entire, in my manor-house, in the parish of Chelsea, situate near the physic garden, given by me to the Company of Apothecaries for the same purposes; and having great reliance and confidence that the right honourable, honourable, and other persons hereafter named, will be influenced by the same principles, and faithfully and conscientiously discharge the trust hereby reposed in them, I do give, devise, and bequeath unto the Right Honourable Charles Sloane Cadogan, esq., Hans Stanley, esq., William Sloane, esq., the Rev. Sloane Elsmere, doctor in divinity, and the Rector of Chelsea for the time being, Martin Folkes, esq., and the President of the Royal Society for the time being, Sir Paul Methuen, James West, esq., and the Treasurer of the Royal Society for the time being, the two Secretaries of the Royal Society for the time being, Samuel Clarke, esq., the Honourable Richard Arundell, esq., Joseph Andrews, esq., Mr. Joseph Ames, Mr. Henry Baker, the Rev. James Bradley, doctor in divinity, Astron. Reg., Sir Thomas Burnett, knight, Mr. Peter Collinson, Sir John Evelyn, baronet, John Fuller of Sussex, esq., the Rev. Stephen Hales, doctor in divinity, Theodore Jacobson, esq., Smart Lethieullier, esq., Sir James Lowther, bart., George Littleton, esq., the Rev. Charles Littleton, doctor in divinity, dean of Exeter, the Rev. Henry Miles, doctor in divinity, David Papillion, esq., Sir George Saville, bart., Sir Hugh Smithson, bart., the Rev. Thomas Shaw, doctor in divinity, Charles Stanhope, esq., the Rev. William Stukeley, James Theobald, esq., Sir Peter Thompson, knight, the Hon. Horatio Walpole, jun., esq., the Hon. Philip York, esq., Sir William Codrington, bart., Henry Gough, esq., Charles Gray, esq., General James Oglethorpe, John Ranby, esq., Mr. George Bell, the Right Rev. George Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Right Rev. Zachary Lord Bishop of Bangor, the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, esq., Sir William Heathcote, bart., Sir John Heathcote, bart., John Milner, esq., Mr. James Empson and Mr. William Watson, all that my collection or museum, at, in or about

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about my manor-house at Chelsea aforesaid, which consists of too great a variety to be particularly described; but I mean all my library of books, drawings, manuscripts, prints, medals and coins, ancient and modern, antiquities, seals, &c., cameos, and intaglios, &c., precious stones, agates, jaspers, &c., vessels, &c. of agate, jasper, &c., chrystals, mathematical instruments, drawings and pictures, and all other things in my said collection or museum, which are more particularly described, mentioned and numbered, with short histories or accounts of them, with proper references in certain catalogues by me made, containing 38 volumes in folio and eight volumes in quarto, except such framed pictures as are not marked with the word (collection), to have and to hold to them and their successors or assigns for ever, to the intent only that the same and every part and parcel of my said collection or museum may be vested in the said right honourable and honourable and other persons, upon the trusts and for the uses and purposes and subject to the several limitations and directions hereafter particularly specified concerning the same; and for the rendering this my intention more effectual, that the said collection may be preserved and continued entire in its utmost perfection and regularity, and being assured that nothing will conduce more to this purpose than placing the same under the direction and care of learned, experienced and judicious persons, who are above all low and mean views, I do earnestly desire that The King, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, the Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, and the Lord High Chancellor for the time being, the Lord President of the Council for the time being, the Lord Privy Seal for the time being, the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household for the time being, the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household for the time being, his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, his Grace John Duke of Montague, his Grace Holles Duke of Newcastle, his Grace John Duke of Bedford, and the two principal Secretaries of State for the time being, the Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, and the Lord High Admiral, or the First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty for the time being, the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, and the Lord High Treasurer or First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury for time being, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer for the time being, the Lord Bishop of London for the time being, the Lord Bishop of Winchester for the time being, the Right Hon. Archibald Duke of Argyle, the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Pembroke, the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Burlington, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Montford, the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, esq., and The Speaker of the House of Commons for the time being, the Hon. Lord Charles Cavendish, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Cadogan, the Right Hon. John Earl of Verney and the Right Hon. George Lord Anson, will condescend so far as to act, and be visitors of my said museum and collection; and I do hereby, with their leave, nominate and appoint them visitors thereof, with full power and authority for any five or more of them to enter my said collection or museum at any time or times to peruse, supervise and examine the same and the management thereof, and to visit, correct and reform from time to time, as there may be occasion, either jointly with the said trustees or separately, upon application to them for that purpose or otherwise, all abuses, defects, neglects or mismanagements that may happen to arise therein, or touching or concerning the person or persons, officer or officers, that are or shall be appointed to attend the same. And my will is, and I do hereby request and desire that the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, do make their humble application to His Majesty, or to Parliament at the next session after my decease, as shall be thought most proper, in order to pay the full and clear sum of 20,000 *l.* of lawful money of Great Britain, unto my executors, or the survivor of them, within 12 months after my decease, in consideration of the said collection or museum, it not being, as I apprehend or believe, a fourth of the real and intrinsic value; and also to obtain such sufficient and effectual powers and authorities for vesting in the said trustees all and every part of my said collection or museum before-mentioned in all its branches; and also my said capital manor-house, with such gardens and outhouses as shall thereunto belong and be used by me at the time of my decease, in which it is my desire the same shall be kept and preserved, and also the water of or belonging to my manor of Chelsea, coming from Kensington, subject- *Sic.* ing to furnishing or supplying the Lord Bishop of Winchester's house, as is now used; and also all that the advowson, presentation or right of patronage of the church of Chelsea; to the end the same premises may be absolutely vested in the said trustees for the preserving and continuing my said collection or museum in such manner as they shall think most likely to answer the public benefit by me intended; and also obtain, as aforesaid, a sufficient fund or provision for maintaining and taking care of my said collection and premises, and for repairing and supporting my said manor-house, water-work and premises, to be vested in the said trustees for ever. And I do hereby further direct and appoint that my executors do and shall, upon payment of the said sum of 20,000 *l.*, deliver or cause to be delivered unto the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, for and in the name of all of them, in the presence of the said visitors, or any five or more of them, as well the possession of my said manor-house and gardens at Chelsea aforesaid, and also all my collection or museum aforementioned and described, and every part thereof in all its branches, whole and entire as the same shall be found in my said manor-house according to the said catalogues, and together with the several volumes of catalogues thereunto belonging. And further my will is, and I do hereby also direct and appoint, that in case His Majesty or the Parliament do accept the said offer, and do pay the said sum of 20,000 *l.* unto my executors, or the survivors of them, that then my said executors, within six months after such payment as aforementioned,

Appendix, No. 1.

Will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

tioned, and obtaining proper powers for effectually vesting in the said trustees all my said collection and my said capital house and gardens, with their appurtenances, water and advowson, presentation or right of patronage of the church of Chelsea as aforesaid, together with my heir or heirs-at-law, and all other proper parties, do and shall join in and execute such acts, deeds or conveyances as shall be thought necessary and requisite for the more perfect and absolute vesting, conveying and assuring the said premises in and to the said trustees, and their assigns or successors, for ever, for the uses, intents and purposes herein mentioned and intended. And my will is, and I do hereby empower and direct, that the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, do and shall in convenient time, after payment of the said sum of 20,000 *l.* unto my said executors, or the survivors of them as aforesaid, meet together from time to time, as often as shall be thought fit, and there make, constitute and establish (to be afterwards ratified and approved by the visitors hereby appointed, or any five or more of them) such statutes, rules and ordinances, and to make and appoint such officers and servants for the attending, managing, preserving and continuing of my said museum or collection and premises for ever, with such salaries, payments or allowances to them respectively as shall seem meet and necessary. And further my will is, and I do hereby order and direct, that in case any difference or dispute shall happen to arise by or between the said trustees touching the said premises, which cannot be adjusted or settled among themselves, then and in such case, and as often as the same shall happen, the visitors hereby appointed, or any five or more of them, shall and are hereby authorized and empowered to hear and determine in the most summary way such difference or dispute, whose order or determination shall be final. And it is also my will and desire, that all such other powers and authorities may be added or vested as well in the said intended trustees as in the visitors hereby appointed, as shall by the Legislature be thought most proper and convenient, for the better management, order and care of my said collection and premises. And further it is my will, and I do hereby declare and direct, that the said advowson, presentation and right of patronage of the church of Chelsea shall be filled up from time to time, as often as the same shall become vacant, by such person or persons as the trustees hereby appointed, or the major part of them, shall elect, present, nominate or appoint. And I do hereby further request and desire, that the trustees hereby appointed, or the major part of them, with the consent of the visitors, or the major part of them, and also all my heirs and executors, and every of them, will concur, as far as in them respectively lies, in promoting this my intention, and of perpetuating my said collection as afore-mentioned with their best endeavours, and for obtaining payment of the said sum of 20,000 *l.* as aforesaid, and for settling and assuring the said museum or collection and premises, manor-house and garden, with their appurtenances, water and advowson upon the trustees hereby appointed, and for making a provision for fund for maintaining and supporting the same for ever, as before-mentioned. And in order that there may be always sufficient number of trustees subsisting, as far as may be, my will is, and I do direct and desire, that within convenient time after the decease of any seven of the said trustees hereinbefore particularly named, or any other seven of the trustees for the time being, or any less number if they so please, then and in such case, and so often as the same shall happen, the survivors of such trustees, or any seven or more of them, shall and may at their meetings proceed to the election of choice of such other person or persons as they shall think fit, to be trustees in the room of such of them as shall happen so to die, and the person or persons so elected and chosen shall be invested with the same powers and authorities in and over the premises as the trustees hereby named, so as that the number of trustees never exceed 50 at any one time; and my will also is, and I do direct that (for continuing a sufficient number of visitors upon or after the decease of any five of the visitors hereinbefore particularly named, or any five of the visitors for the time being, or of any less number if they so please) then and in such case, and so often as the same shall happen, the survivors of such visitors, or any five or more of them, shall and may elect and choose such other person or persons as they shall think fit, provided they be not trustees, in the room of such of them as shall happen to die, and the person or persons so elected and chosen, shall be invested with the same powers and authorities in and over the premises as the visitors hereby named, so as the number of visitors never exceed more than 30 at any one time. And I do hereby declare, that it is my desire and intention, that my said museum or collection be preserved and kept in my said manor-house at Chelsea aforesaid, by the said trustees and visitors, and that the same may be from time to time visited and seen by all persons desirous of seeing and viewing the same under such statutes, directions, rules and orders, as shall be made from time to time by the said trustees, or any seven or more of them (to be afterwards ratified by the said visitors, or any five or more of them as aforesaid), that the same may be rendered as useful as possible, as well towards satisfying the desire of the curious, as for the improvement, knowledge and information of all persons, and it is for this purpose I hereby reposed a sincere trust and confidence in my right honourable, honourable, and other trustees and visitors hereby appointed; but in case the payment of the said sum of 20,000 *l.* shall not be had and obtained and made unto my executors or the survivor of them within 12 months next after my decease, and no such Act of Parliament shall be obtained for settling, preserving, establishing, maintaining and continuing my said collection and premises in manner aforesaid, then and not otherwise my will is, and I do in such case hereby direct that my said executors or the survivors of them, do and shall sell and dispose of, or cause to be sold and disposed of, all and every part of my said collection or museum as before described, together with the catalogues thereto belonging, unto or for the use of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, provided that the said Royal Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, or the managers and directors thereof, or

others

others on their behalf empowered to do, shall within twelve months next, after notice thereof signified or given to the ambassador, resident or envoy of or from the Czarina or Empress of Russia, or of the Emperor of Russia for the time being, by my said executors or survivors of them, pay or cause to be paid unto my executors, or the survivor or survivors of them, and to be deemed as part of my personal estate, the full and clear sum of 20,000 *l.* of lawful money of Great Britain; and in case payment of the said sum of 20,000 *l.* shall not be made at or within the time mentioned above for that purpose, by the managers or directors of the said Royal Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, or any other on that behalf empowered, then my will is, and I do hereby direct and appoint, that my executors or the survivors of them, do and shall sell and dispose of, or cause to be sold and disposed of, all and every part of my said collection or museum before described, with the catalogue thereunto belonging, unto or for the use of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, provided that the said Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, or the managers, directors, or others empowered in their behalf, do and shall within 12 months next, after notice thereof signified or given to the ambassador, resident or envoy of or from the Court of France, by my said executors or survivors of them, pay or cause to be paid unto my executors or the survivor or survivors of them, and to be deemed in like manner as part of my personal estate, the full and clear sum of 20,000 *l.* of lawful money of Great Britain; and in case payment of the said sum of 20,000 *l.* last mentioned, shall not be made at or within the time above mentioned in that behalf, then my will is, and I do hereby direct that my executors or survivors of them, do and shall sell and dispose of, or cause to be sold and disposed of, all and every part of my said collection or museum as before described, with the catalogues thereunto belonging, unto or for the use of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, provided that the said Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, or the managers or directors thereof, or others empowered on their behalf, do and shall, within 12 months next after notice thereof signed or given to the ambassador, resident or envoy of or from the King of Prussia, by my executors or survivors of them, pay or cause to be paid unto my executors or the survivor or survivors of them, and to be deemed in like manner as part of my personal estate, the full and clear sum of 20,000 *l.*, of lawful money of Great Britain; and in case payment of the said sum of 20,000 *l.* last mentioned shall not be made at or within the time before mentioned for that purpose, that my will is, and I do hereby direct my said executors or survivors of them, do and shall sell and dispose of, or cause to be sold and disposed of, all and every part of my said collection or museum as before described, with the catalogues thereto belonging, unto or for the use of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid, provided that the said Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid, or the managers or directors thereof, or others empowered in their behalf, do and shall, within 12 months next after notice thereof signified or given to the ambassador, resident or envoy of or from the Court of Spain, by my executors or survivors of them, pay or cause to be paid unto my executors, or to the survivors or survivor of them, and to be deemed in like manner as part of my personal estate, the full and clear sum of 20,000 *l.* of lawful money of Great Britain; and my will is, and I do hereby further direct, that such notice or notices shall be given and signified to the respective ambassador, resident or envoy of or from the Court of Russia, France, Berlin and Madrid, within three months next after failure or default of payment of the sum of 20,000 *l.* aforementioned from the Parliament as aforementioned. And in case the said respective offers shall not be accepted by Parliament, nor by any of the said foreign academies, nor any such payments well and truly made by any others on their respective behalf, within the respective times before mentioned, unto my executors or the survivors of them as aforesaid, then my will is, and I do hereby further direct or appoint that my executors or the survivors or survivor of them, do and shall be at liberty, with all convenient speed, to sell and dispose of, or cause or procure to be sold and disposed of, all and every part of my said collection or museum, in the most speedy and advantageous manner; and the monies arising by such sale or disposition I do hereby direct, will and appoint, shall be paid to my executor or to the survivors or survivor of them, and shall be considered as part of my personal estate; provided always, and my will is, that the trustees or executors hereby intended and appointed for any of the purposes herein mentioned, shall not be answerable for or chargeable with the acts or deeds of each other, but with or for his own wilful acts and deeds only. And further my will is, and I do hereby direct, that in case my said collection shall be sold or disposed of to either of the said foreign academies before mentioned, or in case of their refusal or non-acceptance by my executors or the survivors of them, that then my said manor-house and garden, with their appurtenances, and the water and advowson, shall go to and belong to such person or persons, and in such manner, as I have given and devised the rest of my said manors, lands and tenements at Chelsea or elsewhere. In witness whereof I, the said Sir Hans Sloane, have to this codicil, contained in two skins or pieces of parchment, set my hand and seal this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1749.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said testator, Sir Hans Sloane, as and for a codicil to, and to be taken as part of the last Will and Testament of the said Sir Hans Sloane, in the presence of us who, in his presence, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

John King.
Raymond Payne.
George Stubbs.

Appendix, No. 1.

Will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

Hans Sloane (L. S.) Signed, sealed and published again this 26th December 1751, as and for a codicil, by the said Sir Hans Sloane, in our presence, who, at his request, and in his presence, have set our names as witnesses thereunto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

I, Sir Hans Sloane, bart., do make this codicil, and do hereby revoke my last will, as far as the same is inconsistent herewith; that is to say, I give and bequeath unto my nephew William Sloane, esq., all my manor of Chelsea, and all other my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Chelsea, and to his heirs, upon trust to pay and apply the rents and profits thereof, from time to time, to the use and behoof of my daughter the Lady Cadogan, for her sole and separate use for and during her life, and my will is that her receipt or receipts alone shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to my said nephew; and after her decease, upon trust to pay and apply the rents and profits of my said manor and premises to the use and behoof of my grandson William Cadogan, esq., for and during his life; and after his decease, to the use and behoof of my great grandson Charles Henry Cadogan and his heirs, and that as soon as my said great grandson Charles Henry Cadogan shall attain his age of one-and-twenty, and in case his father be then dead, my will is that my nephew William Sloane, esq., do and shall convey the said manor, and all other my estate in Chelsea, unto the said Charles Henry my great grandson, and to his heirs for ever; upon this condition nevertheless, that my said nephew Sloane, and my daughter Lady Cadogan, and my said grandson and great grandson, or some or one of them, do raise and pay, or cause to be raised and paid unto my daughter Mrs. Stanley, the full sum of 9,000 *l.*; and I do hereby charge my said manor and premises with the payment thereof, over and above the sum or sums already due to her for her marriage portion, and the interest that shall happen to be due thereon at the time of my death; and my will is that the interest of the said 9,000 *l.* shall from time to time be paid unto my daughter Stanley, for her own use and benefit for and during her life, and after her decease, to the use and behoof of her children, in such shares and proportions and at such time and times as my daughter Stanley, by her last will and testament, or by any deed or deeds in her life-time, shall limit, direct or appoint, and, for want of such appointment or direction, to be divided equally between them; but I do declare this to be in full satisfaction of all and every pecuniary legacy given to my said daughter Stanley or her children, by will or any former codicil. And I do hereby give unto my two nieces Mrs. Elsmeres the sum of 300 *l.* apiece, over and above such sum and sums already given them by my will or any former codicil. And I do give and bequeath unto James Empson the further sum of 20 *l.* a year for and during his life, over and above what I have already given unto him by will, or any former codicil or codicils, and I do charge my said manor and premises with the payment thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal this 21st day of July 1750.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and published as a codicil, in our presence,

Raymond Payne.
John King.
Winifred Empson.

Signed, sealed and published this 26th December 1751, as a codicil, in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence have set our names as witnesses thereunto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

Whereas I have, by codicil, appointed his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, John Duke of Montague, and Henry Earl of Pembroke, all lately deceased, amongst others, visitors of my museum or collection of curiosities, upon certain trusts therein mentioned; now I, Sir Hans Sloane, do hereby name and appoint, in their stead, the Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, the Earl of Shelburn, and the Right Hon. Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls, and the Master of the Rolls for the time being; and I do desire that they will accept of the said trust; and I do also desire that Sir John Bernard, Sir William Calvert, and Slingsby Bethell, esq., may be added to the other trustees by me formerly named in my said codicil, or in the list thereunto annexed. And whereas I have in and by the said former codicil, or by some other, given and devised my advowson of the rectory and parish church of Chelsea to my said visitors and trustees, or to some of them, upon trust to present a proper person thereto when the same shall become vacant; now I do by this my codicil revoke that part of my said former codicil concerning the said advowson, and do hereby give and devise the said advowson to such person or persons as shall from time to time have and enjoy my manor of Chelsea, and that he, she or they from time to time shall present thereunto whenever the same shall become vacant. In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 18th September 1750.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed by the said Hans Sloane in the presence of us, and published as a codicil.

Raymond Payne.
Winifred Empson.
John King.

Hans Sloane (L. S.) Signed, sealed and published again this 26th December 1751, as the codicil of Sir Hans Sloane, in the presence of us, who at his request have set our names in his presence as witnesses thereunto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

I, Sir Hans Sloane, baronet, do make this further codicil to be taken as part of my last will, in the manner following: instead of what I have given to my daughter, Mrs. Stanley, by my will or any former codicil, in satisfaction of what remains unpaid of her portion, which I do hereby revoke, I do give and devise unto my said daughter, all the rest and residue of my personal estate that shall arise or remain by sale of my collection of rarities, or otherwise, except leaseholds of my houses in Chelsea, which I will shall be deemed real estate, and go and descend with the rest of my real estate, to my daughter, the Lady Cadogan, and to the heirs male of her body successively, as directed by my former codicil, after payment of all my debts, funeral expenses and legacies; provided nevertheless, that my daughter Stanley do dispose thereof to some of her children, but in such shares and proportions, and at such times as she pleases; and I do make and appoint Mr. James Empson to be one of my executors, and to have the immediate care and management of my collection of curiosities and museum, in the same manner as he does or did in my life-time; and I do give and devise unto the said James Empson 100 *l.* per annum, over and above what I have already given or left him by any other codicil or codicils, to be paid him quarterly, so long as my said collection of curiosities and museum shall remain undisposed of, and as long as he continues in the care and management thereof, and until they shall be entirely sold and disposed of, pursuant to my former codicils; and my will is, that my said collection or museum shall be, continue and remain in my mansion-house at Chelsea, as they now are until they shall be entirely sold and disposed of. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1751.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and declared as the codicil of the said Sir Hans Sloane, in the presence of us, who in his presence have set our names as witnesses thereto.

Winifred Empson.
Mary Downing.
John King.

And I do hereby give unto my executors the further sum of 50 *l.* a piece for their trouble, over and above what I may have given them by will or any former codicil.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and published again this 26th December 1751, as a codicil, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence, have set our names as witnesses thereto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

I, Sir Hans Sloane, do make this codicil to be considered as part of my last will: Whereas I have, by my will, or some former codicil, given my manor, lands, tenements and hereditaments, and other real estate, to my daughter, the Lady Cadogan, and her heirs, in the manner and for the uses therein mentioned, and the greatest part of my personal estate, after payment of my debts, legacies and charges thereon, unto my daughters Stanley, as therein mentioned. Now I do revoke my said will and codicils, as far as they are contrary to and inconsistent herewith, and I do devise and bequeath by this my codicil as follows; that is to say, I give and devise one moiety of my said manor, lands, tenements and hereditaments at Chelsea, or elsewhere, unto my daughter Stanley, and to her heirs and assigns for ever, and after payment, satisfaction and discharge of all my debts, legacies or charges and incumbrances affecting the same, or any part of my said estate, real or personal; I do, moreover, give and devise unto my said daughter Stanley, one moiety of all the rest, residue and remainder of my personal estate, and of such other sum or sums as shall or may arise by sale of my museum or collection of curiosities, and as soon as the same shall be sold, pursuant to my will or former codicils, to hold to her, and to her executors, administrators and assigns, for her and their own use and behoof; and I do, by this my codicil, give and devise the other moiety of my said manor, lands, tenements, hereditaments and personal estate unto my nephew William Sloane, esq., and to his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in trust for the sole and separate use, benefit and behoof of my daughter, the Lady Cadogan, and for the use of such person or persons, and in such manner and form, and for such estate or estates as she by any deed or by her last will, or by any writing purporting to be a will, signed by her, and attested by three witnesses, shall direct, order, limit or appoint; and for want of such appointment, order or direction, in trust for and to the use of her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal this 22d day of September 1751.

Hans Sloane (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and published as a codicil, in the presence of us,

Winifred Empson.
Raymond Payn.
John King.

Appendix, No. 1.

Will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

Hans Sloane. Signed, sealed and published again this 26th December 1751, as a codicil, by the said Sir Hans Sloane, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and at his request, have set our names as witnesses thereunto.

Andrew Suatt.
Charles Shapley.
Thomas Bookham.

Proved at London (with eight codicils), the 13th of January 1753, before the Worshipful Arthur Collier, doctor of laws and surrogate, by the oaths of the Right Hon. Charles Lord Cadogan and the Rev. Sloane Elsmere, doctor in divinity, two of the executors, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer. Power reserved to William Sloane, esq., the nephew, the other executor.

Proved at London (with eight codicils), 22d January 1753, before the Worshipful Arthur Collier, doctor of laws and surrogate, by the oath of William Sloane, esq., the nephew, the other executor, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

Chas. Dyneley.
John Iggulden.
W. F. Gostling. } Deputy Registrars.

— Appendix, No. 2. —

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Trustees, 14th February 1807, as to new Arrangements then expedient.

Appendix, No. 2.

Reports from the Museum.

14 February 1807.

THE Sub-committee appointed to consider of the most beneficial arrangements for employing the under-librarians and their assistants, and with whom the Sub-committee on Accounts was directed to communicate, have agreed upon the following Report:

And, in order to give a distinct view of the several considerations which have occurred to them in the course of this inquiry, they beg leave to state them under three several heads:

1st. The Establishment of Officers, and their distribution into Departments.
2dly. Their Duties in each Department respectively, as at present constituted.
And,
3dly. Expediency and Means of obtaining a more Constant and Extended Emp oyment of their Services.
4thly. Proposed Regulations and Arrangements.

I.—Sect. 1. The powers and duties of the principal librarian, and his superintendence over the whole establishment, are explicitly declared in the 11th chapter of the statutes and rules of the house; and in his capacity of expenditor, all issues of money for defraying the salaries and incidental disbursements of the house pass through his hands.

The officers subordinate to him are at present distributed into three departments; viz. 1st. MSS.; 2d. Printed Books; 3d. Natural History and Antiquities. And in each of these departments there is an under-librarian and an assistant librarian, besides an extra assistant-librarian in the department of Printed Books. To these departments a fourth was added in 1803, by separating the coins and medals from the MSS. and placing them under the care of an additional officer, as keeper, with apartments in the house, and the salary of an assistant-librarian.

Besides these there are three attendants, who are wholly employed in showing the Museum to strangers.

And also a secretary and an accountant, the duties of secretary having been formerly executed by one of the under-librarians, with an extra salary for that service; and the duties of accountant having been performed by the expenditor, until the growing concerns of the trust led to the appointment of a separate officer for this purpose.

Sect. 2. Upon reviewing this distribution of officers and departments, it appears to your Sub-committee that it would be more beneficially formed if the department of MSS., which at present comprises the original drawings, were also to comprehend the engravings, which are at present classed with the printed books; the department of MSS. having been reduced in extent by taking away from it the coins and medals, will conveniently admit of this additional charge; and the engravings and drawings may then be more easily viewed together. And if this arrangement is adopted it will of course become an important consideration, in the appointment to future vacancies amongst the officers of this department, that one of them at least should possess a competent knowledge of this branch of the collection, which is in itself so valuable and extensive. The department of Printed Books is necessarily an increasing care, and will be much relieved by this arrangement; and your Sub-committee being further informed that a continual interruption is experienced by the under and assistant-librarians in their particular duties of arranging and cataloguing the printed

printed books, by the continual demands upon their time for books wanted for the use of the reading-room, they think it would be advisable to appoint a person of inferior degree, with an inferior salary, as an attendant in the library, to be daily and constantly in waiting for this separate purpose, and to keep the books and shelves free from dust; in which case under and assistant-librarians would be relieved from the interruption which they now suffer, and the office of extra-librarian might be discontinued, promoting the officer himself (if desirous of it) to the situation of assistant-librarian in another department, to which, for the reasons hereinafter stated, he may be advantageously transferred.

The collections of natural history and antiquities were originally placed in one department, from the accidental reason of their having been under the same keeper in the time of Sir Hans Sloane, and they have so continued, with the addition of modern artificial curiosities from the South Seas, &c. But the qualifications requisite for the due care of collections so little connected with each other, are obviously so different, that your Sub-committee have no hesitation to recommend that the antiquities should now be separated from the rest.

The department of Coins and Medals is that to which the antiquities may with perfect propriety be transferred; and the recent accession of the Egyptian antiquities and Townleian Marbles will, together with Sir William Hamilton's Greek and Roman antiquities, form one large and splendid department, when combined and deposited in the new building.

Of this department the keeper of the coins and medals would at all times (and more especially in the present instance) become the proper head; and it will then be fit to consider, whether if he be constituted under-librarian in this department, it may not also be necessary to appoint an assistant-librarian in this as in the other departments; since, whenever the artists are admitted to study in this department, whatever may be the proper regulations for the purpose, such an additional officer will obviously be necessary to provide for the facility of access, and for the security of the collection itself. Should the creation of this new office be deemed advisable, your Sub-committee would recommend that it should be placed upon an equal footing of salary with that of the other assistant-librarians, and that the present extra assistant in the department of Printed Books should be appointed to it, under the name of assistant-librarian of antiquities, coins and medals. And possibly an additional attendant also may be required for exhibiting the gallery of antiquities to visitors, as well as artists, who may be desirous of viewing it separately from the rest of the Museum.

Amongst the offices not attached to any particular department, your Sub-committee think that the duties of secretary might be advantageously united with those of accountant; the knowledge which the secretary must, from his situation, necessarily acquire of the pecuniary concerns of the trust, rendering him the most competent person to state the accounts; and as the separate salary of each is very moderate (viz. the secretary at 60 *l.* and the accountant at 20 *l.*), this junction of the two offices appears to be the most economical, as well as the most advantageous mode of providing respectably for the execution of both.

II.—The duties of the several officers in each department, and the degree of attendance required of them, appear to have undergone very considerable changes since the first establishment of the Museum; and your Sub-committee, aided by the principal librarian, have endeavoured to trace these changes minutely, by referring to the original minute-books.

It is material towards any further arrangement, that the progress of these changes should be clearly understood.

Sect. 1. In the earliest period of the institution, the three under-librarians and the three assistant-librarians were required to attend five days in every week, and six hours each day. This was afterwards, about the year 1761, relaxed to an attendance of two days in one week, for two hours each time, and three days in the following week, for two hours each; and so by alternate weeks throughout the year. And the attendance upon the reading-room, which was originally under the care of a separate officer, called keeper of the reading-room, was divided, in the year 1778, between the three assistant-librarians; and upon the death of the keeper in 1802, no further appointment for executing the duties of the reading-room was thought necessary, the attendance of the three assistants being deemed to be sufficient for that purpose.

See Minute Book 10th April, 3d & 15th May 1778.

See Minute, General Meeting, 12th Feb. 1803.

In the year 1801, the Trustees, taking into consideration the great rise in the cost of all the necessaries of life, made a large increase in the salaries of all their officers.

The salary of the principal librarian was raised at that time from 212 *l.* to 320 *l.*; each under-librarian from 108 *l.* to 200 *l.*; and each assistant-librarian from 69 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to 120 *l.*

And at the same time it was recommended by the same committee, upon whose report the increase of salaries took place, that three new officers of an inferior degree should be added to the establishment, as attendants to show the Museum, in order that by relieving the under-librarians and assistants from this daily duty, they might be the better enabled to employ themselves upon what were deemed more important services. And the duties to be performed were thus described:—

See Minute Book, 3d June 1801.

For the Under Librarians. "1st. That they should arrange carefully the collections in their several departments, and make catalogues of the articles under their care; and that where catalogues of some parts of the collection were already made, they should incorporate those catalogues, with the necessary additions, into one system for each department.

"2dly. That they should report annually, to a general meeting of the Trustees, the progress

they had made in these necessary works, and the time it would require, in their judgment, to complete them; specifying in each year the progress they had made in that year."

For the Assistant Librarians. "That they should attend two at a time in rotation; one of them in the reading-room, which he should never on any account quit during the hours when it is open to visitors; that he there observe the conduct of those who read or copy, notice all irregularities or improper behaviour, and give immediate attention to all requests for books or other things. The other of them to be in those parts of the library where he could best employ himself in correcting catalogues, marking books, or in other matters beneficial to the trust, and giving directions to the attendant in waiting to bring to the readers such books as might be asked for by them."

In 1802, three attendants were accordingly appointed to relieve the under and assistant-librarians from the daily duty of showing the Museum.

But it does not appear that the under or assistant-librarians received at that time, any particular injunctions to execute the several duties proposed for them by the Report of 1801; nor does it appear by their subsequent conduct, that they understood themselves to be under any definite obligation to do any specific duties of that description. And so the matter rested till the formation of the present statutes.

In 1805, by the regulations then laid down, the duties which had been recommended by the Report of 1801 were at length fully established.

The under and assistant-librarians were appointed in the first place, to act in rotation as directing officers for superintending the admission of strangers, and to attend to the duties of the reading-room. And moreover, in consideration of their having been exonerated from the duty of showing the house, they were strictly enjoined to bestow their time in arranging the collections, and in correcting and completing the catalogues of their respective departments; with an order that they should accurately report their progress to the Trustees at their general meeting in May.

Sect. 2. Of the duties thus prescribed, those which respect the admission of strangers, and the attendance upon the reading-room, have been regularly and sufficiently discharged.

Since the new plan for admitting strangers has been in force, a very considerable number has been annually admitted, without any material complaint of delay, irregularity, or impropriety. The number admitted last year was 12,460.

The business of the reading-room has also been conducted, apparently, to the satisfaction of those who frequent it; and of this the large number of applications for access to it, is a sufficient proof.

But the regulations for exacting the important duties of arranging the contents and correcting the catalogues of the three great departments of the Museum, have been wholly disregarded ever since the period when the increase of salaries and the exoneration from the labour of showing the house took place; and this, notwithstanding the positive injunction of the statutes.

For, although, in the department of Natural History, the late Dr. Gray employed himself with great diligence in cataloguing some parts of that collection; and although Mr. Beloe, during the last few months of his continuance in office, occasionally took some part in superintending the correction of the catalogues of printed books; and though Mr. Nares, in the department of MSS., has been employed and paid by the Commissioners of Public Records for correcting the catalogue of the Harleian MSS.*, and these matters have been noticed sometimes in the monthly reports; yet only one annual report was ever made by Dr. Gray, viz. when called for in June 1805; none whatever by Mr. Beloe; and none by Mr. Nares, of any such duty executed by him in respect of his appointment as a Museum officer; nor has Dr. Shaw or Mr. Maurice ever performed any duty whatever of this description.

So that the public has been and is at an annual expense of 1,425*l.* in salaries to 11 persons as officers and attendants, and the further expense of lodging seven of these officers in apartments rent and tax free, and maintained for them in tenantable repair, which cannot be estimated at less than 700*l.* a year more, making in the whole above 2,000*l.* a year, for the mere purpose of showing the house to strangers, and providing an attendance upon the reading-room. And it is to be observed, that this statement does not include the charges for maintaining the office of principal librarian, as chief of the whole establishment, nor the wages of the inferior servants, nor the incidental expenses of the house.

III.—Sect. 1. This state of things your Sub-committee conceive requires alteration, and they submit it to the serious consideration of the Trustees.

What will be the best mode for insuring in future a more effectual execution of the entire duty of the office of under and assistant-librarian may be matter of some doubt.

The portion of time which the present officers undertook to devote to the use of the Museum, when they first entered upon their respective offices†, was only two days for two hours each in one week, and three days for two hours each in the next; and so by alternate weeks throughout the year, as has been already stated. And, the increase of salary in 1801 not having been accompanied with any stipulation for an increased number of days to be devoted to the house, it may not be proper that any such should be now required; but it

* For the additional aid given to Mr. Nares in the prosecution of this work, at the expense of the Museum, *see* his Reports, January, 14th February, 9th May 1801.

† Dr. Shaw appointed in 1791; Mr. Nares, 1799; Mr. Maurice, 1799; Mr. Combe, 1803; Mr. Ellis, 1805; Mr. Bedford, 1805; Mr. Baber, 1806.

it is not too much to expect that, with that increase of salary, and the subsequent exoneration from the duty of secretary and the trouble of showing the house since 1803, at least the same number of days should be substantially devoted to the duties which were at that time recommended, and have since been positively enjoined.

Your Sub-committee, therefore, think it not unreasonable that the more punctual execution of these duties should be enforced, by requiring that henceforth each of these officers should in his monthly report accurately state the nature and progress of his labours, and that a specific course of employment should be marked out for that purpose.

The aggregate of these monthly reports will then form the proper foundation for the annual report, which, by the statute of 1805, c. 2, s. 13, is required to be made to the general meeting; and thus the Museum may at length derive some visible degree of benefit from the liberal increase of salary to its officers, and the extension of its establishment by the appointment of the additional attendants.

Towards determining the specific course of employment which it may be fit to propose for each department, your Sub-committee beg leave to refer to the report made on the 13th July 1805, in which several works are enumerated as fit to be undertaken; and as those which press the most, in point of time and importance, are "The Consolidated Alphabetical Catalogue of all the Printed Books" (in which great progress is already made), and "The Revision of the Catalogue of Sir William Hamilton's Collection," which will require much attention when the collection itself is removed into the new building, your Sub-committee have, upon consultation with the principal librarian, settled a particular rotation of duties amongst the officers, which will allow, to those whose time is most wanted for these works, the means of employing it with the least interruption.

Appendix (A) p. 518.

A summary description of the several works upon which the officers might be beneficially employed in the several departments of the Museum is annexed to this Report *, together with a copy of the plan proposed for a rotation of duties amongst the officers, as adapted to the more immediate execution of those particular works which are the most urgent; and subject, of course, to alteration from time to time, as any change of circumstances may suggest.

* Appendix (B) p. 519, and *see* Appendix (A).

Sect. 2. With respect to the ulterior advantages to be derived from a more constant and extended employment of the under-librarians and their assistants, beyond the application of those two days of ordinary duty, your Sub-committee, upon the fullest reflection, are confirmed in the opinion stated by them in their report of the 12th of July last, that persons appointed on account of their literary qualifications, and lodged in the house for the convenience of having them personally attendant, should have their situation turned to more practical use for advancing the interests and honour of this institution.

The rotation at present in force, demonstrates that each of these officers has four days in the week wholly unemployed; and allowing that the Museum should continue to be shut upon Saturdays, there remains still a full half of every week (that is, in other words, half the whole year), and seven persons resident and qualified, whose extra time might be employed in extra services for extra allowances; and if any works whatever are wanting to render the collections in the Museum more accessible or useful to the public, it is evident that, from persons so circumstanced, such services are to be expected.

If the individuals now holding these offices are either unqualified, or from any cause whatever, averse to undertake such employments, it will become the more important, that upon every future vacancy some specific stipulation should be made, by which such extra services may be obtained, if required. And to this end your Sub-committee beg leave to recommend that every new officer should be expressly required to give up the whole of his extra time for the first year after his first appointment, and again after any subsequent promotion, without any extra allowance, to be employed in such duties as the principal librarian shall judge to be most necessary in the department to which that officer is appointed. Such a regulation will render him more immediately and thoroughly acquainted with the collections in his own department, will contribute to fix his habits of diligence in the outset, and become at once a test of his willingness to undertake, and of his ability to execute, works of that description.

The nature of the works so to be undertaken must be defined by the Trustees from time to time, and the list subjoined to this report contains articles, some or all of which it may be deemed important to accomplish progressively, either by the ordinary rotation of duties, according to the present usage of attendance, or by the means of these extra services. And your Sub-committee have endeavoured to distinguish those which may be most suitably allotted to the two days of ordinary duty, from those which are fitter for separate undertakings.

See Appendix (B) p. 519.

As the nature, extent and difficulty of such undertakings must, in many respects, be very different in different instances, it is evident that no fixed scale of remuneration can be previously determined upon as applicable alike to all such extra services; but each separate undertaking must be recompensed upon its own *quantum meruit*, a practice which has obtained in this house for many years, and of which there are numerous instances specified in the report of July last with respect to strangers so employed, as well as to officers whose supernumerary hours have been so appropriated.

At the same time it is obviously necessary that all ordinary and extra services to be performed by the same persons should be so distinctly applied to different undertakings, or be rendered so clearly distinguishable, if applied to the same undertaking, that the work done under each head should be clearly referable to its proper account of ordinary and fixed salary, or of extra remuneration.

Appendix, No. 2.

Reports from the Museum.

14 February 1807.

IV.—Sect. 1. The several measures resulting out of the preceding statement, and recommended by your Sub-committee for the consideration of the Trustees as regulations fit to be adopted for the permanent benefit of this institution, are the following:

1. To transfer the collections of engravings from the department of Printed Books to the department of Manuscripts.

2. To abolish the office of extra assistant in the department of Printed Books, and appoint an additional attendant, there to be in waiting every day but Saturday, in the library, and to answer all demands for books wanted in the reading-room, and to employ himself at all intervals in keeping the books in their proper places, and dusting the books and shelves.

3. To separate the antiquities from the department of Natural History, and transfer them to a new department, comprising these and the coins and medals, to be placed together under the present keeper of coins and medals, who shall have the rank and salary of an under-librarian, with an assistant-librarian under him, as in the other departments.

And that no prejudice may be done to the officer whose office of extra assistant it is proposed to abolish, it may be fit that (if desirous of it) he should in the first instance become the assistant.

4. To appoint another attendant in respect of the additional duties to be performed in the department of Antiquities.

5. To frame regulations for the admission of strangers to view the gallery of antiquities, either separately from, or together with, the rest of the Museum; and also for the admission of artists, for which purpose it may be fit that a sub-committee should be specially appointed.

6. To unite the offices and salaries of secretary and accountant.

7. To establish, until further order, a rotation of duty amongst the officers of the house, for their ordinary days of attendance, according to the form proposed in the Appendix to this Report; each officer reporting annually to the Trustees (according to the Statutes and Rules already in force, c. 2, s. 13) the progress made by him in such works or services as he shall have been employed upon in the course of such ordinary duty.

Appendix (A.) p. 518.

8. To require hereafter of every under-librarian and assistant-librarian, upon his appointment or promotion, that he devote during the first year the whole of his extra time, without any extra allowance, to the service of the Museum, in such manner as the Trustees, or the principal librarian, shall direct; and to employ his extra time, in subsequent years, upon such extra work as the service of the trust may require, allowing for it an extra recompence according to its nature and amount.

9. To ascertain which of the present under-librarians, or assistant-librarians, are willing to employ the whole, or any and what part of their extra time, in any and what extra service, for an extra recompence, to be paid according to the nature and amount of the work.

10. To require that the several persons who shall be employed upon, or who shall undertake such extra services, do report their progress therein from time to time to the principal librarian, who shall certify the same in writing to the Trustees at their four general meetings in every year, together with his opinion thereupon as to the sufficiency of the execution of such extra services.

And that the principal librarian do in like manner certify his opinion in writing at the foot of the annual report, which (by the statutes already in force) every officer is required to make of his progress in any works performed by him in the discharge of his ordinary duty.

11. And inasmuch as it is always of great importance that some of the superior officers should have a sufficient knowledge of modern languages, not only for the purposes of the library, but for the convenience also of exhibiting the Museum to learned or distinguished foreigners, your Sub-committee take the liberty of calling the attention of the Trustees to this subject.

At present, indeed, the Museum possesses this advantage in an eminent degree, by having for its principal librarian a person qualified to converse fluently in several of the foreign modern languages; but having recently lost Dr. Gray, the only other officer capable of speaking German or Italian, and having only one other who is able to converse in French, your Sub-committee recommend that, in future, upon every vacancy in the offices of principal, under or assistant-librarian, the secretary, at the time when he notifies such vacancy to the three Trustees, in whom the nomination or appointment is vested, do (for the better enabling them to supply the place of such officer) acquaint them also of the particular loss to the establishment, in respect of his knowledge in modern languages, and his ability to converse in them.

These are the principal measures which your Sub-committee have thought it their duty to submit to the consideration of the Trustees, for the more beneficial employment of the under and assistant-librarians.

Sect. 2. In the course of this investigation, they have been already led to notice some general points of importance to the trust, as essentially connected with the matters referred to them; and there still remain some further points for consideration, arising out of the communications which they were directed to hold with the sub-committee of accounts, and leading to further arrangements.

1. An increase of annual expense to some extent will necessarily result from these arrangements, and principally in respect of the new department of Antiquities, and for which the new building has been erected.

The

The particulars of this increase are as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
Department of Antiquities and Coins.			
Under-librarian	200	–	–
Assistant-librarian	120	–	–
Attendant	75	–	–
Department of Printed Books.			
Attendant on the reading-room	75	–	–
	470	–	–
Deduct,			
Suppressed office of extra assistant to the Printed Books £. 120	240	–	–
Keeper of Coins and Medals – 120			
Increase £.	230	–	–

If it is thought ultimately desirable, in concurrence with the strong recommendation of your Sub-committee, that any of these officers should also be employed upon extra services, either some further annual provision should be made for this purpose in the annual grant*, or demands of this nature must be left outstanding as a contingent expense, for which a special application must be made to Parliament from time to time. Your Sub-committee think the former course, if practicable, would be most expedient; but what the amount of such provision should be, must necessarily be very conjectural, and cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without some length of experience.

In considering the salaries to be given to these officers, it should be further remarked, that, according to the present plan, neither the extra assistant has now, nor would his substitute, the new assistant in the department of Antiquities, have the advantage of being lodged within the walls of the Museum; and it will be for the Trustees to determine, whether it is fit to make any special allowance to this officer, in respect of this inequality in his situation. The appointment being in itself new, leaves the question free of difficulty as to the individual who may be appointed to it, and perhaps it may be enough that whosoever is the junior officer of the house, shall enter at first into its service without this benefit, but with the expectation of succeeding to it upon the first vacancy, if he shall be not undeserving of that promotion.

2. Another circumstance has attracted the observation of your Sub-committee, of a different nature indeed, but very important to the safety of the house, and the collections which it contains, in respect to the present mode and extent of providing for its protection at night; and having received a full representation upon this subject from the principal librarian, they have annexed it to this Report. At present there are only two watchmen, and those are stationed in the front of the house; but the propriety of stationing at least one other at the back of the house and putting them all upon a footing of pay equal at least to the parochial watchmen, appears to be demonstrated. And if this measure should be adopted, another article, though not large, must be added to the increase of annual expense.

Appendix (C.) p. 520.

	£.	s.	d.
Present pay of two watchmen at 27 *l.* each	54	–	–
Three watchmen at 31 *l.* 10 *s.*	94	10	–
This increase	40	10	–
Increase of officers' salaries, as above	230	–	–
Total increase £.	270	10	–

3. In concluding this review of the present establishment of the British Museum, its officers, their duties, and their emoluments, your Sub-committee think they should be wanting in justice to the character of this trust, and a due attention to its public importance, if they did not submit to the Trustees, that with the increase of buildings and collections, which of late years have added so largely to the usefulness and magnificence of the institution, and with the consequent extension of its establishments in scope and number, there has necessarily arisen a large increase in the responsibility, duties, and occupations of its principal librarian, as charged with the chief custody of the whole, and expected by his constant residence and controlling authority, to exercise a vigilant superintendence over the conduct of all the officers, attendants, and servants, in the execution of their various duties; a superintendence which will now require further and continual exertions on his part, if, according to the measures above suggested, he shall be charged with the important trust of directing and reporting upon the due exaction of all extra services, as well as of the works performed by them in their ordinary course of employment. And your Sub-committee therefore think they do not depart from any principle of wise and liberal economy, when they suggest the propriety of placing his salary upon a more adequate footing.

In

* Some consideration on this head is now due to the extra services of Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Baber, who have been unceasingly employed for some months upon the Consolidated Alphabetical Catalogue; and whose remuneration for these past and continuing labours should be provided for in the grant for the current year.

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In 1801, they find that the salary of every other officer was raised in a much larger proportion. The assistant-librarians were raised from 69*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to 120*l.*; the under-librarians from 108*l.* to 200*l.*; and the principal librarian from 212*l.* to 320*l.*, an increase obviously not made according to the same scale with the rest. It is not, however, that they now question the propriety of what was then settled, but the subsequent extension of duty and responsibility already described as attaching upon this office of public librarian, together with his increased trouble as expenditor in the management of multiplied and growing disbursements, afford, in their judgment, a sufficient ground for recommending that his salary be now raised from 320*l.* to 500*l.**

	£.	s.	d.
Making thereby a further increase of - - - - - -	180	–	–
Which, with the articles already enumerated - - - -	270	10	–
Making a final total of (increase) - - - £.	450	10	–

No further observations occur to your Sub-committee as necessary to be offered upon the head of accounts.

And they now submit the whole matter of this report to the serious consideration of the Trustees, presuming only to add, that whether these suggestions, or others more beneficial and effectual shall be adopted, it is manifestly injurious to the interests and honour of the Museum, that the present system should be suffered to remain any longer in force. For they feel strong apprehensions lest the munificence of Parliament should be checked, if, when applied to in the present session for an enlargement of its annual grant, it should think fit to inquire into the nature and extent of the duties now executed by the officers of the Museum, and should find that the Trustees have considered the present system, and sanctioned its continuance, as an adequate execution of the trust reposed in them for the benefit of the public.

14 February 1807.

Appendix (A.)—*Ordinary Attendance of Officers.*

Present Rotation.

Rotation of Officers.	House.	Library.	Reading-Room.
Monday - -	Mr. Ellis, Under Librarian, Printed Books.	Mr. Bedford, Assistant Librarian, Printed Books.	Dr. Shaw, Assistant Librarian, Nat. Hist.
Tuesday - -	Mr. Ellis, Ditto.	Dr. Gray, Under Librarian, Nat. Hist.	Dr. Shaw, Ditto.
Wednesday -	Mr. Nares, Under Librarian, MSS.	Mr. Bedford, Assistant Librarian, Printed Books.	Mr. Bedford, Assistant Librarian, Printed Books.
Thursday - -	Mr. Combe, Keeper of Coins.	Dr. Gray, Under Librarian, Nat. Hist.	Mr. Maurice, Assistant Librarian, MSS.
Friday - -	Mr. Combe, Ditto.	Mr. Nares, Under Librarian, MSS.	Mr. Maurice, Ditto.

Proposed Rotation.

Rotation of Officers.	House.	Library.	Reading-Room.
Monday - -	Under Librarian, Nat. Hist.	One constant Library Attendant.	Assistant Librarian, MSS.
Tuesday - -	Under Librarian, Ditto.		Assistant Librarian, Ditto.
Wednesday -	Under Librarian, MSS.		Assistant Librarian, Antiq. and Coins.
Thursday - -	Ditto.		Assistant Librarian, Ditto.
Friday - -	Under Librarian, Antiq. and Coins.		Assistant Librarian, Nat. Hist.

* *N.B.* To this sum is to be added annually the estimated amount of the recompence for extra services in each current year.

MEMORANDUM.

1. This plan will leave to the under and assistant-librarians, in the department of Printed Books, their two entire days of ordinary duty undisturbed, for completing the Consolidated Alphabetical Catalogue, on which they are now occupied.

2. It will leave to the under and assistant-librarians, in the department of Antiquities and Coins, one of their two days of ordinary duty undisturbed, for correcting the Catalogue of Sir William Hamilton's Collections, which will require considerable attention, upon its removal into the new building; and upon the other of their ordinary days the under-librarian, when attending as directing officer, will have no difficulty in employing himself upon some of the other works belonging to his part of the Museum.

3. In the MSS. department the under-librarian may employ himself usefully, upon the days of his attendance as directing officer, in completing Mr. Ayscough's printed Catalogue of the Sloane and Birch MSS., by inserting the additional articles (amounting to about 1,000), and afterwards, upon any other of the works mentioned in the following list of desiderata in his department, which would furnish employment for the time of ordinary attendance during a long period, without superseding the necessity of extra services, whenever they could be obtained, especially for a General Classed Catalogue of all the MSS. in the Museum, which would be a work of singular utility and curiosity.

4. In the department of Natural History all the catalogues are represented to be so defective that the under-librarian here will have a choice of labours, in which he must be directed (under the sanction of the Trustees and the principal librarian) by the joint consideration of his own peculiar qualifications and the urgency of the particular work.

The assistant-librarians, whose ordinary attendance, according to this plan, is devoted to the duties of the reading-room, cannot be expected to contribute much towards any particular undertakings in their respective departments, except upon the footing of extra services.

Appendix (B.)—LIST of WORKS fit to be executed, either in Discharge of the Ordinary Duties of the House, or as Extra Services.

I.—*MSS. Department.*

1. Hand catalogues, for the use of the Trustees at their visitation.—*N. B.* Such as are in use at the annual visitation of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and other college libraries.

2. Completion of Ayscough's printed Catalogue of the Sloane and Birch MSS., by cataloguing the additional articles, which are about 1,000.

3. Revision of Ayscough's Catalogue of Rolls and Charters (three folio volumes); supposed to need correction.

4. Catalogue of the Oriental MSS., recommended by Mr. Nares, in his Monthly Report, 8th June 1805.

5. A General Classed Catalogue of the whole Collection of MSS. in the Museum, distinguishing such as are already printed.—*N. B.* Such a catalogue alone can give a ready knowledge of this collection, and if planned in conformity with a classed catalogue of the printed books, would be most convenient and useful.

II.—*Printed Books.*

1. Hand catalogues for the use of the Trustees at their annual visitation.

2. A Revision and Enlargement of the Synthetical Arrangement of the Library; drawn up by Ayscough, in 1793, and corrected by Mr. Ellis in 1806. [See a copy of it, Appendix (C) to Report, 12th July 1806.]—*N. B.* This might be hereafter printed, with the Manual of the several Departments, for public use, after the Antiquities have been transferred to their separate gallery.

3. The Alphabetical Catalogue of the whole Library, consolidated into one series.—*N. B.* This is now proceeding; and the alphabet having been divided, two parts of the work may soon be put to press conveniently.

4. A General Classed Catalogue; the principle, and most approved plans for executing such a work, are stated in detail in the Report, 12th July 1806.

III.—*Natural History.*

1. Some general Inventory of the contents of this department, for the purpose of the annual visitation.

2. Making a new Catalogue of Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.—The original catalogue of 20 vols. in folio is very inaccurate, but may be occasionally used for this purpose.

3. Cataloguing the Insects, Zoophytes, Lithophytes, &c.—*N. B.* It is doubted whether some parts of this collection deserve a catalogue. Dr. Solander compiled a Catalogue of the Insects, in 5 vols.

4. To arrange the general mass of Botanical Collections, postponed by former officers.

5. To compile a classed catalogue of all the printed books in the Museum, belonging to subjects of Natural History, according to the plan of Sir Joseph Banks's, but in a more compressed form.

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IV.—*Antiquities and Coins.*

1. A Manual or Inventory for the Gallery of Antiquities, when placed in the new building.
2. Cataloguing the Egyptian Antiquities.
3. Correcting the Catalogue of Sir William Hamilton's Collections, supposed to be very inaccurate.—*N. B.* There are four printed folio vols. of a Catalogue of Urns, and two quarto MSS. Catalogues of the Bronzes.
4. To complete the catalogue of Coins and Medals.—N.B. This, it is supposed, will be a work of very considerable length.

Appendix (C.)—LETTER from *Joseph Planta*, Esq.

Sir, British Museum, 22 January 1807.

HAVING received your direction to report to you concerning the manner in which the Museum is guarded at night, I have the honour to state,

That the house has hitherto been guarded by two watchmen, who are both bound to attend all night; that they are stationed in a lodge near the great front gate; and that they are strictly directed to go the rounds alternately every hour, and in these rounds to see particularly to the safety of the back of the house, the part most exposed to danger; that they are paid at the same rate as the parochial watchmen, about 27 *l.* per annum, but that the latter receive Christmas-boxes from the parishioners, which makes their situation somewhat preferable to that of the Museum watchmen.

I am bound to acknowledge, that notwithstanding all the pains I have taken, and am continually taking to keep our watchmen to their duty, having even dismissed one of them for neglect, I have reason to think that it is not always performed in a satisfactory manner; and I cannot say that I expect to be much benefited by further changes, as our wages offer no inducement to the good parochial watchmen to enter into our service.

As the new building now erecting will considerably extend the duty of the watchmen, I cannot help suggesting, whether it would not be proper to engage a third man; and if the wages were raised to an equality with those of the parochial watchmen, we might then have our choice among the best of the latter. Should this be approved of, I would have one, or perhaps two of them, always stationed in the new building; two of them relieving each other at every hour, at the time they go their rounds, which duty would have then a better chance of being completely performed.

I am sure I need not intimate to you how important a strict watch is to the safety of the Museum; so important indeed, that several foreign museums have even a military guard assigned them.

I have the honour, &c.

To the Right Hon. The Speaker, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Planta.*

REPORT of a SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM, 13th July 1805, as to Manuals for the use of Visitors, and Desiderata in the several Departments.

Report from the British Museum, 13 July 1805.

YOUR Committee, to whom it was referred to consider of the manuals proposed by the under-librarians by way of instruction for the exhibiting officers of each department of the Museum, and to whom it was also referred to consider of the several reports of the under-librarians upon the matters wanting in their several departments, have inspected the said departments and taken with them each of the under-librarians to compare and explain the contents of their manuals and reports, as applied to each part of the Museum.

In order to lay the result of this inspection more completely before the Trustees, your Committee think it will be convenient to state, in the first place, such particular observations as relate to each department separately, and afterwards such other observations as apply generally to the present state of the Museum.

Particular Observations.

In the department of printed books, it appears to your Committee,

1st. That this part of the house, comprising almost the whole of the lower floor, and which heretofore was annually exhibited to strangers, ought still to be so exhibited.

2dly. That for this purpose it will be proper that suitable inscriptions should be affixed upon the several cases in each room, according to a list and distribution which has been agreed upon by your Committee, and which they have hereunto annexed.

See Appendix (A.)

3dly. That such of the rooms as are not now provided with wire fronts to the bookcases, should be forthwith furnished with them; five of the twelve rooms are at present so fitted up, but the rest are not, and the security of the Museum seems to require that the books should be so inclosed.

4thly. That

4thly. That some interchange and transfers of books might be made between some of the rooms where the books are at present heterogeneously mixed, so as to bring more completely into view such books as relate to the same subject. Such single books as have accidentally been misplaced should be forthwith removed into the classes to which they belong; but in order to ascertain the expediency of any larger transfer, your Committee recommend that the under-librarian for this department be directed to make a separate report upon it, specifying the classes of books which are now too much separated, and also the places into which they might be most advantageously removed.

5thly. Your Committee, finding that materials for a complete catalogue of all the printed books have been recently compiled, and that a very considerable proportion of the printed books is not comprised in the present printed catalogues, recommend that the whole be incorporated into one alphabetical series, and printed for the use of the House and of the public. They are informed that of the present imperfect catalogues there are about 200 copies still on hand, but your Committee are nevertheless of opinion that this consideration ought not to prevent the publication of such a catalogue as may comprise all the contents of the printed library in one regular series, and that when this is completed, the copies remaining on hand should be cancelled.

6thly. With a view to give effect to the proposed annual visitation of the library, your Committee are of opinion, that so soon as such transfers are made as the Trustees shall direct (if any transfers are thought proper) the under-librarians and their assistants should proceed immediately to make hand-catalogues of the contents of each case and shelf of books, noting the distinctive mark of each compartment; the number of books upon each shelf, and the short title of each book; and they recommend this with the more confidence, as they are informed that by the aid of such hand-catalogues an annual visitation is made of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and it is found upon experience to be practicable and satisfactory, although the number of books there is supposed far to exceed that of the printed and MSS. department of the British Museum.

7thly. Your Committee, in the course of inspecting this department, have made such corrections and additions as appeared to them to be necessary or useful* in the manual and report of the under-librarian; and they have annexed corrected copies of each to this report, together with a prospectus or outline† of an analytical arrangement of the contents of the printed library, drawn up by the late Mr. Ayscough in the year 1793, to which they request the attention of the Trustees, as containing a very convenient and distinct view of those stores of literature, and such as it may be proper hereafter to correct and enlarge for publication. *See* App. (A.) & (B.)

II. In the department of MSS., which consists only of four rooms, the same remarks apply as are noted in the 2d, 5th and 6th articles relative to the printed books; namely, as to inscriptions, printed catalogues and hand-catalogues.

1st. Your Committee are not enabled to say whether the MSS. in the two rooms, in which there are not at present any inscriptions denoting their contents, will, from their miscellaneous nature, admit of any inscriptions which would afford any correct information.

2dly. As to catalogues; that for the Cottonian was made by Mr. Planta in 1802; that for the Sloanian collection and the MSS. of Dr. Birch was made by Mr. Ayscough, in two volumes, four years ago; and that for the King's library, by Mr. Casley; the latter is understood to have been well executed. With respect to the Harleian MSS., the Commissioners for Public Records having especially employed Mr. Nares, the under-librarian in this department, to complete the defective part of the catalogue of MSS., and that work being now recently completed at the public expense, it will be for the consideration of the Trustees in what mode it should be recommended to be printed; but your Committee have no hesitation in recommending it to be done, as a very large proportion of these MSS. is defectively described, or wholly omitted in the present printed catalogue.

3dly. Your Committee have also annexed a copy of the corrected manual for this department. *See* Appendix (D)

4thly. Your Committee are of opinion that an analytical prospectus of the contents of the MSS. library, like that sketched out for the printed library, would be a valuable addition to the means of consulting this part of the Museum. An index to the complete catalogue, if executed upon the principle of the index to the present catalogue, would in a great degree supply this desideratum, or facilitate the means of forming such an analytical catalogue.

5thly. In this department there is also a large collection of ancient rolls and charters; the total number is about 16,000. Those belonging to the Royal, Cottonian and Sloanian collections, are preserved in drawers under the windows, in the same room with the Royal and Cottonian MSS., and under one of the windows in the smaller Harleian room. Those which came to the Museum as part of the Harleian library were formerly in the room allotted for the South Sea curiosities, but are at present in one of the upper garrets. They are placed in presses, of which the locks and bolts are very defective, and the rolls themselves are much exposed to dust. Your Committee think that immediate measures should be

* Portions of the Appendixes to this and the following Report have been omitted, containing matter which is to be found either in the Synopsis, ed. 1808, or in the printed catalogues to which these portions refer.

† *N.B.* This outline, corrected by Mr. Ellis in 1806, is inserted in the Appendix to the Report upon the Catalogue of Printed Books, Appendix 6; Report 12th July 1806.

Appendix, No. 2.
Report from the British Museum, 13 July 1805.

be taken for remedying these defects; and that it would be desirable to place them upon one of the principal floors, if room should be found for them when the Etruscan antiquities are removed into the new building.

A large sum of money was paid to the late Mr. Ayscough for making a catalogue of this collection. It forms three volumes in folio, and is furnished with ample indexes of reference to the names of persons and places.

See Appendix (E.)

III. The department of natural history, antiquities and artificial curiosities, which consists of five rooms for natural history, and four rooms for antiquities and artificial curiosities, appears to your Committee to require some measures of the same nature as those recommended for the other departments.

See Appendix (F.)

1st. Inscriptions are wanting upon the cases in some of the rooms; and your Committee have annexed a list of such as appear to them best suited to their respective places.

2dly. There are no printed catalogues for any branch of this department, nor perhaps is it very fit to be attempted, on account of the present nature and condition of its contents.

There is indeed an imperfect catalogue of Sir William Hamilton's collection, which will require to be compared and corrected at some convenient opportunity; and it may be best to undertake it when this collection is placed, together with Mr. Townley's, in the new building.

The catalogue of Sir Hans Sloane's collection is very incorrect. That of Mr. Cracherode's minerals is corrected, and that of his shells is now completing.

Of the insects, zoophytes, lithophytes, &c., and of the preparations in spirits, there is no catalogue whatever, though their several names are affixed to most of the articles.

3dly. For the reasons above stated it may be difficult to form complete hand-catalogues for the annual visitation, but some sort of general inventory for the articles in this department seems to be absolutely necessary.

4thly. There are other matters separately relating to this department which require the speedy interference of the Trustees.

Notwithstanding the diligent and constant attention of Dr. Gray to exclude the dust, which is so destructive to most parts of the collections of natural history, it seems necessary that further measures should be taken without delay to secure such parts as are most exposed to it. This remark particularly applies to the room inscribed Nos. III. and IV. of the Sloanian collection; and your Committee earnestly recommend that speedy directions should be given for this purpose. The particulars most wanting attention are described in the annexed Report.

See Appendix (F.)

5thly. Your Committee have also subjoined the copies of the manual and report of the under-librarian of this department, which appears to them to have been prepared with so much care and attention, as to have required very few alterations or additions on the part of your Committee.

See App.(G) & (H.)

IV. With respect to the department of coins and medals, your Committee have annexed Mr. Combe's report of its contents and their arrangement, by which it appears that he has nearly completed the arrangement of the whole collection of coins, in such a manner that each particular coin may be immediately found, and each series be seen to the greatest advantage; and he expects to complete the arrangement within the space of two months.

See Appendix (I.) 1 & 2.

The cabinets in which the coins and medals are contained are said to be ill-constructed and unfit for this purpose; and there is no complete catalogue of this collection.

V. Your Committee have also thought it right upon this occasion to direct that an inventory be made of all the pictures, busts and other like articles, at present dispersed about the house, there not having hitherto been any regular inventory of them. A copy of this inventory they have also annexed.

See Appendix (K.)

General Observations.

In the course of this inspection, the principal objects which your Committee had in view were, first, the devising of such means as might render the exhibiting of the Museum at present more satisfactory to strangers; and, secondly, such as might tend to its better arrangement and preservation in future.

1st. It is obvious that strangers will view the Museum with more satisfaction in proportion as they are more readily and correctly informed of the nature of the collection which they are inspecting, and this your Committee are of opinion will be best accomplished,

First, by putting suitable inscriptions upon the cases in the different rooms, denoting their general contents, in the manner above mentioned; and, secondly, by putting into the hands of the exhibiting officer some concise explanation of the contents of each room; such, for example, as the manuals annexed to this Report. These will give the officer a more accurate knowledge of his duty, and it may be for future consideration (upon a balance of the conveniences or inconveniences) whether if printed for distribution, or sale, they might not be serviceable in apprising those who come to see the Museum of what they may expect to find there.

Thirdly, it may also be desirable that some additional specimens of the rarer MSS. and also of the printed books, should be exhibited in their proper apartments, protected nevertheless from injury by glass-frames or cases.

Beyond these regulations it does not appear to your Committee that anything more can be necessary to facilitate the ordinary inspection of the Museum. But it may be useful to subjoin to the printed extract of the statutes, which point out the rules of admission and the regulations of the reading-room, that article which also explains in what manner persons

Statutes, chap. 3, sec. 15.

engaged

engaged in works of literature, or in the prosecution of useful designs, and desirous of having a more particular access to the contents of the Museum, may be accommodated in a more special manner.

Your Committee also recommend, that a copy of these rules of admission, printed in large character, should be hung up somewhere in every apartment.

2dly. Respecting the better arrangement and preservation of the Museum in future, there appears to your Committee to be wanting some legislative provision, which shall enable the Trustees to exchange or sell, under whatever restrictions may be thought proper, not duplicates only, but all such articles as they from time to time shall think unsuited, either as to their sort or condition, to have a place in the Museum.

Unfit articles have been, and will from time to time be accidentally admitted, and which ought to be got rid of. Many such are now to be seen in the second room of the collection of artificial curiosities, as well as in the basement story and other parts of the house.

Other articles there are of a nature curious and valuable in themselves, but unsuited (for different reasons) to this collection; such as many of the anatomical preparations, which under a proper authority might be advantageously exchanged with the Trustees of the Hunterian Museum for other articles which are as unsuitably placed in that collection.

In the last place, it may be proper to remark, that if the laws were amended which require new publications to be entered at Stationers' Hall, and copies to be furnished to the British Museum, in right of the King's library and Universities, a very valuable accession might be gradually made to the library of printed books, by requiring only that to be done substantially and *bonâ fide* which the letter of the law does now require, though it is for the most part fraudently evaded.

Appendix (B.)—Printed Book Department. 13th July 1805.

Mr. Beloe being required to give a list of the desiderata necessary to complete the printed book department, is obliged from the shortness of the time to confine himself to a few general observations.

The difficulty of enumerating the deficiencies of the Museum library, will appear from referring to Sir Joseph Banks's catalogue in the branch of natural history, to Mr. Marsden's catalogue of lexicons, grammars, &c., to Bunan's catalogue to Gli Scrittori de Italia, the Bibliothèque Historique de la France, Lipsius de re Nummaria, and other similar works. The Museum library contains but a small proportion of the books described in the above catalogues.

Mr. Beloe generally recommends the purchase of all lexicons and dictionaries of languages, arts and science, of the editions of the classics republished on the Continent, particularly the Dupont classics, with such of the variorum classics as are not in the Museum.

The Museum collection of divinity is very imperfect, which may be observed also of the department of natural history.

It is worthy of consideration what attention shall be given to the completion of the law department, which is represented as containing but few of the more valuable works.

If a more specific detail shall be required, it can only be given from a careful examination of various extensive and classed catalogues.

(signed) *W. Beloe.*

Appendix (E. No. 1.)—REPORT, British Museum, 2d July 1805.

Manuscript Department.

The under-librarian for the manuscript department does not know of anything that is at present wanted in that part of the collection, except a particular description of the mss. lately brought from Egypt by Colonel Turner.

They consist chiefly of liturgies and other devotional books, in the modern Coptic or corrupted Greek: copies of the Koran and other works in the Arabic and Turkish languages. But an exact description of each volume cannot be given without the aid of some person well skilled in those dialects.

(signed) *Robert Nares.*

Appendix (E. No. 2.)—REPORT on the Charters and Rolls contained in the British Museum.

The charters belonging to the different collections in the British Museum amount nearly to 16,000. Those belonging to the Royal, Cottonian and Sloanian collections, are preserved in drawers, under the windows in the same room with the Royal and Cottonian manuscripts, and under one of the windows in the smaller Harleian room.

The Harleian collection of charters is kept in presses in one of the garrets.

The Trustees some time ago employed Mr. Ayscough to form a catalogue of these charters, which extends to three folio volumes, with ample indexes of names and places; and all the charters and rolls are so marked that they may be referred to from the catalogue with great ease.

In Mr. Planta's report, printed in the volume of Reports on the Public Records, these charters are thus generally classed.—See page 389.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report from the British Museum, 13 July 1805.

1. Royal charters, from Canwulf, King of Mercia, to the reign of Charles 1; in all upwards of 200.

2. Ecclesiastical charters, being grants of archbishops, bishops, deans, abbots, &c., from about the year 1185.

3. Private deeds; by far the most numerous articles in the collection, and consisting of feoffments, deeds of bargain and sale, of lease and release, and all manner of contracts from the reign of Richard 2 to that of Charles 1.

4. Rolls; consisting of surveys, rentals, inventories, court-rolls, &c., embracing nearly the same period as the deeds in the preceding article.

5. Foreign documents. Among these are classed, as they preceded the Union, about 200 charters relating to Scotland, from Alexander 2 or 3, to 1532. Also Popes' bulls, indulgences, dispensations, mandates, &c., from 1194 to late in the reign of Henry 8.

(signed) *R. Nares.*

Appendix (F.)—AGENDA in the Department of Natural History, &c.

Second Room Miscellaneous:—Doors of cases to be tongued and grooved, glazed doors to the tops of the cases; mummies to be put in cases.

South Sea Room:—Doors of cases to be tongued and grooved.

Mineral Room:—Bolts to the doors of cases; inscriptions on cases; in pediments; minerals; Derbyshire, Siberia, America, &c.; Germany; volcanic productions.—Inscriptions on tables; Mr. Cracherode's name on door; earths, spars, &c.; marbles, fluors, &c.; zeolite, barytes, &c.; rock crystal, gems, &c.; jasper, puddingstone, &c.; agate, gypsum, &c.; asbestos, porphyry, &c.; marcasites, antimony, &c.; zinc, iron, &c.; copper, tin, &c.; lead, silver, gold, &c.; fossil fish, shells, &c.

Tablet of strata of Derbyshire to be put on a stand.

Shell Room:—Bolts to the doors of cases; inscriptions on cases; in pediments, fossils, corals, &c.; cornua ammonis, &c.; shells, fishes, &c.; quadrupeds, vegetables.—Inscription on tables; Mr. Cracherode's name; fossil corals; encrini; fossil crabs, &c.; fossil fish, &c.; cornua ammonis, &c.; belemnites, &c.; fossil echini, &c.; fossil shells.

Insect Room:—Inscriptions on cases; vegetables, corals, sea fans, &c.; zoophytes, sponges, insects, marine animals, &c.—Inscriptions on tables; beetles, locusts, butterflies, moths, dragon-flies, &c.; bees, wasps, &c.; lobsters, crabs, &c.; scorpions, spiders, &c.; chrysalides, &c.; wasps' nests, &c.; star-fish, echini, &c.; cuttle-fish, &c.

Bird Room:—Some new cases to be made, others to have new fronts. Many birds from South America and some from New Holland to be introduced.

Spirit Room:—Labels to be renewed.

Appendix (H.)

As the consideration of what can be done to improve that part of the collection which is under my care necessarily requires that its present state should be known, it appears to me that I cannot better fulfil the intentions of the Committee, than by giving a brief account of the condition in which each room now is.

The first Room and the Saloon:—Contain the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The vases of that collection were cleaned and repaired about two years ago; and at that time, the contents of the two rooms were re-arranged, the cases were painted afresh, and every means (particularly what is called tonguing and grooving) were adopted, that could be suggested for preventing the dust from entering them.

The Second Room:—Contains a mixture of various articles, many of which are scarcely worthy to be placed in this or any other Museum. They are at present very dirty; as the doors of the cases let in so much dust, it is highly proper to consider of some means to prevent, or at least to diminish, that evil.

It is also worthy of consideration whether the upper parts of the cases (now without doors) should not have glazed doors added to them.

The South Sea Room:—The condition of this room is pretty good, except that I find it impossible to keep the fur and feather articles in the two large cases in the corners free from moths. The doors of the cases in this room keep out the dust better than those of the preceding, because they are better made; but they are not (like those of the first room) tongued and grooved.

The Mineral Room:—This room (except that many of the old specimens want cleaning) is nearly in as good condition as it is in my power to put it. The tables and cases have been tongued and grooved, but the doors of the latter, on account of their great height, close very ill, and consequently let in dust very rapidly. I have more than once conferred with the surveyor on this subject, but have not been able to fix upon any convenient method of remedying the above defect.

The Shell Room:—This is in a state of forwardness. It has been painted, and the tables and cases have been tongued and grooved. I have separated the duplicates from the shells and fossils, and distributed the former into their respective genera; but the determination of the species, and adding the names to them, still remain to be done. I have affixed numbers to all Mr. Cracherode's shells, referring to a catalogue I have made of them, but that catalogue (being merely a copy of the catalogue and loose papers sent with them) wants correction.

The

The Insect Room:—The principal part of the contents of this room (namely the insects, zoophytes, lithophytes, marine and other animals, in spirit) I examined and arranged about 18 years ago. The room was not then painted, nor was anything done to the tables and cases to enable them to keep out the dust; from which circumstance, and the unavoidable wear and tear of so many years, it now requires some revision.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report from the British Museum, 13 July 1805.

The Bird Room:—This room I arranged and made great alterations in about 20 years ago; since that time many new birds have been introduced; and there are now, from the liberality of Lady Spencer, about 40 curious and valuable South American birds to be added; and 18 or 20 from Sir Joseph Banks; to do this it will be necessary to remove some of the others. Many of the cases, particularly of the larger ones, are so ill made that it is difficult, not to say impossible, to keep insects out of them.

Spirit Room:—This room I arranged about 22 years ago, and it is still in pretty good order, except that the labels on the bottles are dirty and require to be renewed. It may not be improper to observe, that the contents of this room are not (like those of the others) enclosed in cases, but are merely placed on shelves.

Some other observations might be made, but they would be made to much greater advantage in the respective rooms to which they refer; I trust, therefore, I shall be excused if I beg leave to defer them till I have the opportunity of making them there.

(signed) *E. W. Gray.*

Appendix (I. 2.)

British Museum, 12 July 1805.

Mr. Combe, in submitting to the Committee the contents of the different cabinets in the medal room, begs leave to state, that he has very nearly completed the arrangement of the whole collection of coins, in such a manner, that not only any particular coin may be immediately found, but that each series may be seen to the greatest advantage. He has no doubt of being able to finish this arrangement within the space of two months.

He takes occasion to remark, at the same time, that many of the cabinets are ill-constructed, and unfit for the purposes to which they are applied, and trusts that this imperfection may in process of time be entirely removed. For the present, it appears to him, that the thing most wanted is a complete catalogue of the collection.

(signed) *T. Combe.*

EXTRACT from a REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM, 12 July 1806, as to Catalogues of Printed Books.

The Sub-committee appointed to direct the form of the new catalogue of the printed books, properly classed, with an alphabetical index, and who were also directed to inquire and report the progress already made in the completion and arrangement of materials for the printed catalogue, and what assistance can be derived towards completing or correcting it from the time which can be spared by the under-librarians and their assistants, from their ordinary duties in the Museum,

Have proceeded upon the several matters referred to them, and having informed themselves thereupon, as well as they were able, by inspecting the present printed catalogue, and the materials prepared for completing it, and by examining the most approved classed catalogues of other nations, in order to form such an opinion as might be fit for the consideration of the Standing Committee respecting the best model for such a work, in the whole or in part; and lastly, by inquiring into the duties and actual employment of the several officers abovementioned, for the purpose of ascertaining the means which might be derived from their assistance towards completing the present catalogue, and also towards the formation of a classed catalogue;

Have agreed upon the following report.

* * * * * * *

II. Your Sub-committee proceeded in the next place to consider of the best means of forming a classed catalogue with an alphabetical index.

1. Towards enabling themselves to form a satisfactory judgment on this head, they obtained a catalogue of the particular contents of each room in the department of Printed Books, distinguishing each class of books, and referring to each room, press and compartment. This catalogue was compiled by Mr. Ellis, under Mr. Planta's directions, and is subjoined to this report as a memorial of the distribution of the library at this date. Appendix (B.)

2. With the same view, they obtained also a copy of the prospectus of Synthetical Arrangement of the whole contents of the library of Printed Books, as drawn up by Mr. Ayscough in 1793, and now revised and corrected by Mr. Ellis, referring also to each room and compartment. This, for the like reason, they have also subjoined. Appendix (C.)

Appendix, No. 2.

Report from the British Museum, 13 July 1805.

Appendix (D. 1.)

(D 2.)

(D 3.)

3. They have also directed a statement to be prepared by Mr. Ellis, under Mr. Planta's advice and assistance, giving a summary account of the several systems proposed for the distribution of human knowledge, and the classification of literature, from the days of Lord Bacon to the present times; and a summary view of the contents of the three most celebrated classed catalogues, namely, the Bibliotheca Bunaviana*; the Bibliothèque du Roi; and the Bibliothèque du Conseil d'Etat, recently printed at Paris; in addition to which, specimens are given of some detached parts of literature, which appear to have been more completely methodized and exhausted; viz. a particular exemplification of National History, from the Bibliothèque Historique de la France; An Outline of Civil History at large, drawn up by Mr. Ellis; and an Outline for a Catalogue of Works in Divinity, proposed by Mr. Beloe. All these are subjoined to this report.

Sir Joseph Banks's printed catalogue of works on Natural History is justly deemed the most perfect model of that class. Mr. Planta has also prepared materials for a detailed catalogue of British History and Topography.

4. Having obtained this general view of the proposed undertaking, and taken these papers into our consideration, we concur in the opinion suggested by Mr. Planta, that the surest way to obtain the most complete execution of a general classed catalogue is, to proceed by directing the separate compilation of classed catalogues of particular heads; these to be distributed into different hands; to be printed separately at first in an abridged form, for circulation, like the Pinelli or Crevenna catalogues, postponing the final arrangement and combination of the whole into a general catalogue until the particular catalogues are supposed to have been sufficiently examined, corrected and enlarged.

5. Amongst the first specimens, Mr. Planta recommends that the Trustees should begin with British History and Topography; a detailed catalogue of Natural History might proceed concurrently, upon the model of Sir Joseph Banks's Outline, though, perhaps, it may not be advisable to attempt so minute a detail. The class of Belles Lettres, it is conceived, might be well distributed according to the outline of the Bibliotheca Bunaviana or the Bibliothèque du Conseil d'Etat. Other heads, such as Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c. &c. &c. might be proceeded upon in like manner.

6. During the time which this laborious process would necessarily occupy—an undertaking which would nevertheless amply repay the time and expense to be employed upon it, by the increased facilities which it would afford to learned persons, and the prosecution of learned works—it appears to your Sub-committee that an abridged form of alphabetical index (such as must ultimately accompany any classed catalogue) might be prepared without difficulty or delay, by transcribing the titles contained in the present catalogue and MS. materials, incorporating them all into one series. Such alphabetical index or catalogue to be printed in a form and type corresponding with what shall be chosen for the publication of the separate fasciculi or detached classed catalogues, the determination of which need not take place until the transcript is prepared for the press.

Such is the result of the inquiries which have been made upon this subject. If more time could have been allowed to it conveniently, at this season, the information might certainly have been rendered more detailed and precise; but your Sub-committee, under all the circumstances which they have yet to state, have thought that even these suggestions might sufficiently serve to point out the general course fit to be pursued, earnestly hoping that the further prosecution of this subject will be resumed at an early period.

Appendix (D.)—CONSIDERATIONS towards forming a Classed Catalogue, with an Alphabetical Index; according to a Resolution of the General Meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum, 19th April 1806.

Introductory Remarks on the Classification of Literature.

The tables laid down by Lord Bacon and M. D'Alembert are very excellent as far as they exhibit the general distribution of human knowledge, but are of too theoretical a cast to form the groundwork of a classed catalogue of books. Even the leading outline is objectionable. History, poetry and philosophy are grand divisions, the propriety of which, as dividing knowledge, will not be disputed; but with none of these will either law or the belles lettres in general naturally coalesce. Lord Bacon's first division of natural history, likewise, into narrative and inductive, is not suited to books. The arrangement of natural history should rather follow the kingdoms of nature. Nor does M. D'Alembert's application of natural history in arts and manufactures comprise all the arts, mechanical and elegant. Poetry, divided into narrative, dramatic and allegorical, is equally objectionable. For the greater number of poets have tried their skill in different kinds of verse; so that with the exception of the drama, poetry can only be separated according to the language it is written in. Lastly, in the division of philosophy, many classes may be easily found to which

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* This is a catalogue of the library formerly belonging to Baron Bunau, of Dresden, and now forming part of the Electoral library. It was compiled by Franckins in 1750.

which no books can, in the strictness of arrangement, be referred; and many books will be found, the contents of which will not fall in with any of the classes.

Under such impressions, neither excluding nor implicitly adopting the arrangement, the following outline has been drawn, the parts of which, though they materially follow Lord Bacon's plan, have been principally selected from the best classed catalogues in the Museum library.

Of the catalogues raisonné which have appeared upon the Continent, that of the King of France's library is probably the best. The six volumes, folio, however, in the Museum collection contain only theology and belles lettres, with as much of the jurisprudence as comprises ecclesiastical law and the law of nations. The purchase of the continuation of this catalogue as far as it may have been carried would be very desirable for the work in agitation.

Another catalogue which will be found extremely useful, and from which some of the best subdivisions of the present outline have been taken, is that of the Bunau library, "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Bunavianæ," Lips. 1750, 4to.

A third is the "Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque du Conseil d'Etat, Par. An. XI." folio; many of the general heads of which seem to have been borrowed from that of the Crevenna library. Hints have been obtained from various others, the names of the principal of which are subjoined:

Catalogue des Livres de M. Pierre-Antoine Bolangaro. Crevenna; 5 tom. 1789, 4to.
Bibliotheca Hoblyniana. 8vo, Lond. 1769.
Bibliothèque Historique de la France. 5 tom. folio, 1768.
Conspectus Bibliothecæ Regiæ Hanoveranæ. Folio, 1727.
Systema Bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis Societ. Jesu. 4to, Par. 1678.
Bibliotheca Prustelliana. 4to, Aur. 1721.
Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu Monsieur le Mareschal Duc d'Estrées. 2 tom. 8vo; Par. 1740.

In regard to catalogues of particular classes, the following seem most worthy of attention: for history in general, Mensel's Bibliotheca Historica; for local history in our own country, Mr. Gough's British Topography; and for the particular history of France, the great work entitled, "Bibliothèque Historique de la France." For that part of jurisprudence which comprises English law, a few, though perhaps a very few, hints may be obtained from Worral's "Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ." From Lincoln's Inn, however, where the law library is at present classing, some good information may be had. A large portion of the belles lettres is already collected in Marsden's "Catalogue of Dictionaries, Vocabularies, Grammars and Alphabets. 4to, Lond. 1796." A separate list of the editions of the English version of the Bible was published some years ago. In one or two of the foreign catalogues the books relating to the Jesuits have been classed by those who understood them. And for natural history, Sir Joseph Banks's catalogue is unquestionably the best, though it is probably carried to too minute an extent for the present undertaking.

Outline.

The classed catalogues which have been made upon the Continent, from Father Garnier s, of the Jesuit's Library at Paris, 1678, to that of Monsieur De La Moignon's, 1791, have been primarily divided into four or five great classes or facultés, Theology, Philosophy, History and Jurisprudence; the second comprising, in some instances, what has been more frequently distinguished as a separate class, the Belles Lettres. This last distinction is particulary pointed out in the "Coup d'Œil eclairé d'une Bibliothèque," published at Paris in 1773, 8vo. Father Garnier's "Conspectus" gives the reasons for this general division in very intelligible Latin.

Without differing from the intent of this arrangement, it is submitted whether the history and rudiments of knowledge would not more naturally form, as it were, the portal of a systematic catalogue, and then the leading classes,

1. Belles Lettres.
2. History.
3. Science.
4. Theology.
5. Jurisprudence.

The general subdivisions of these greater classes, if clearly stated, may be placed in various hands without difficulty or inconvenience. The more minute and numerous ramifications of each should be drawn out at length, that uniformity may be preserved in the plan, and copies of each part submitted to the consideration of those who may be employed upon the different divisions.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report from the British Museum, 13 July 1805.

PARTICULAR SPECIMEN, No. 2, of Appendix (D).

CIVIL HISTORY.

I.—WORKS ON THE COMPOSITION AND STUDY OF HISTORY.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY IN GENERAL, under the titles of—

In the Museum Library these are intermixed with the works on Universal History.

[Room IV. T*. W*. Y*. *AA* below BB. EE]
[IV. *AA* below, *et seq.*]
[IV. FF—KK]
- Geography.
- Cosmography.
- Chronology.
- Universal History, and the general writers on the antiquities of ancient nations, their dispersion, &c.

III.—ANCIENT HISTORY:

[IV. *A.*]
- Jewish.
- Egyptian.
- Assyrian, Median, Babylonian, Chaldaic, &c.

[IV. B.]
- Grecian.
- Carthaginian.

[IV. C—G.] Roman.

[IV. L.] Byzantine.

(Each of these to be subdivided, as their respective cases, or the number of books upon them, may require.)

Jewish:—

[V. *AA.*] Travels in and Topography, &c. of Palestine.
general writers.
particular writers.

[IV. *A.*] National History, general.
particular.

[IV. *A.*] Manners, Customs, Antiquities, &c.

Egyptian:—*

* This subdivision to be confined only to the Ancient History. The Modern History to be sought for under Turkey.

[IV. A.]
- Geography, Topography, &c.
- Civil History.
- Customs, Antiquities, Mysteries and Monuments.

Assyrian, Median, &c.:—

These forming altogether but a small class, may have only the simple distinction of—Ancient Writers.
Modern Writers.

Grecian:—

[*IV. BB.] Geography*, Topography, &c. of Ancient Greece—general.
particular.

[IV. *A.* below B.]
- On the general and particular Antiquities, Chronology, &c.
- Civil History of Ancient Greece—general.
particular.
- Collectiones Scriptorum.
- History of the different States.
- Writers on Macedonia.
- on the modern state of Greece.

Carthaginian:—

[These form no class in the Museum Library at present.] General and special writers.

Roman:

* The Roman is classed with General Geography in the Museum, as well as that of every other library.

Geography* and Topography—general.
particular.

[IV. C—G.]
- Civil History—general.
under the Kings.
Republic.
Emperors.

[IV. G—I.]
[*VI. Q. R.]
- Antiquities, Miscellaneous Customs, Inscriptions, &c. to be again subdivided into—
1. General writers on Antiquities.
2. Sacred Antiquities.
3. *Military Antiquities.
4. Manners, Customs, Clothing, Furniture, &c.

Byzantine:

* Among the General Geography.

Geography* and Topography—general.
particular.

[IV. L.] Civil History—general.
particular.

IV.—History of the Tribes who by War and Emigration overran the Roman Empire: (forming an intermediate Class between the Ancient and Modern History.*)

[*In the Museum Library the History and Antiquities of the Northern Tribes may be found in Room V. X. Y. The rest are scattered among the different Nations to whose early history they seem properly to attach.]

V.—Modern History.

Europe:—

[V. H—S., inclusive.] England and Wales. Scotland. Ireland. — To form a separate consideration, as well in civil as in natural and literary history.

[IV. Q—T. V. *BB. A. E.*] France.

[V. *F. G.*] Spain.

[V. *H.* above.] Portugal.

[IV. K—O. Italy.

[IV. P.] Naples. Sicily.

[V. S—V.] Sardinia. Germany.

[V. V. above W.] Holland. Belgium.

[V. *x. y.*] Prussia. Denmark. Sweden and Norway. Russia.

[V. *Z. AA.*] Turkey.——Turkey is here placed at the close of the European list, more easily to connect some part of her possessions with the next subdivision of Modern History into the Asiatic class.

Turkey will of course include the modern Voyages and Travels, and History of Egypt.

Asia:—

[V. *AA.*] China. Tartary.

[V. Z. *AA.*] Persia.——The principal works on the ancient condition of Persia Arabia. in Room IV. Press A. They are, however, very few.

[VI. H. I.] Hindostan. Ava, Ceylon, and the smaller kingdoms, islands, &c.

Africa:—

[VI. Z.] Morocco, followed by smaller sections of

[V. I.] Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers, &c.

[V. Z.] Nubia.

[VI. I.] Abyssinia.——[Bruce's Travels are among the general Voyages, and Caffraria. Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia among The Cape of Good Hope. the Travels.] Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius. St. Helena. Guinea. Sierra Leone.

America:—

General Writers.
Writers on the first Voyages to America.
South America.
North America.
Works on New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the other provinces which form the Anglo-American republic, divided into General and Special Writers.

The subdivision of the Modern History must be entirely guided by the state of the Library; the materials for a classed catalogue being more numerous in some cases than others. Whatever objections may arise to parts of the plan, will be easiest and best remedied at the moment. Slight difficulties may in course arise which cannot be foreseen in the present prospectus of arrangement.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report from the British Museum, 13 July 1805.

Appendix (D.), No. 3.

British Museum, 7 July 1806.

Mr. Beloe having carefully examined the different classed catalogues in the Museum Library, perceives that they vary considerably in the mode of arranging the class of Divinity. He therefore submits his own ideas on the subject with some hesitation.

Perhaps the following sketch, subject to future correction, and obviously to be improved from a familiar examination of the books themselves, may in some degree meet the ideas of the Committee.

Mr. Beloe proposes to begin with Bibles.

* Polyglott portions have been published.

*1. Polyglotts.
2. Hebrew Bibles.
3. Oriental Versions.
4. Greek.
5. Latin.
6. Translations in various languages.
7. English Bibles.

† Of these perhaps it may be desirable to give a kind of catalogue raisonné.

In this last class the Museum is remarkably rich.†

The next place seems properly to belong to the New Testament in various languages, Concordances, Sacred Lexicons, Indexes, Phrases, Extracts, &c.

‡ Commentators on the Bible only. Commentators on the N. T. only.

I would next place commentators on the Bible and Testament;‡ critical writers who propose emendations, various readings, and different interpretations; Scholiasts, Paraphrases, Harmonies, Rabbinical Commentators, Writers on the Jews.

The next place seems to belong to The Fathers; Greek, Latin, in chronological order; Theological writers of doubtful periods, Theological collections, Thesauri, Spicilegia, &c.

Mr. B. has in some catalogues observed the class of Theological writers subdivided into Scholastic, Moral, Ascetic and Polemic.

Moral Theology appears to have been limited to such books as Taylor's "Ductor Dubitantium," or "Cases of Conscience."

Mystical Theology comprehends writers on the Trinity, the Worship of Saints, the Virgin, &c.

Polemic Theology embraces writers in defence of Christianity against Atheists, Infidels Heretics; writers in defence of Popery; writers against Popery; writers in defence of Protestantism; writers against Protestantism; Controversial Writings between the Papists; Controversial Writings between the Protestants.

The next place seems to be occupied by Councils; Councils, General Councils, National Councils, Provincial Councils.

Next in order to Councils the place may be assigned to Canon Law; writers and commentators on Canon Law in chronological order.

Nothing seems to intervene between the last subject, and the Popes, Cardinals, Legates, Bishops, Abbots, Concordats, &c.; Ecclesiastical Discipline, the Inquisition, Church Offices and Rites, Liturgies.

It does not appear to be important in what particular branch of this class we place Sacred History; that is, the Chronology and Sacred History of the Old and New Testament; writers on Ecclesiastical History in chronological order; Greek Church, Roman Church, &c.

Perhaps we may here insert the various Monastic Orders, Ecclesiastical, Military, as Knights of Jerusalem, Malta, &c.; Lives of Saints, Martyrs; Miracles, Relics, Heresies.

Sacred Geography.—This last branch, which of course will be more or less extensive as it may be found expedient to make interchanges and assign fixed places to books of a doubtful description, will be Miscellaneous. This will comprehend Sermons, and may extend, if thought necessary, to books on the subjects of the religion of the Chinese, Hindus, &c. &c.

It may be a query whether the religion of Mahomet is to be considered as belonging to this class, as also whether we shall insert or reject the religion of Greeks, Romans, &c.

Remarks.

The above sketch will, I believe, be found, with some trifling variations, nearly to correspond with the arrangement adopted in the Public Library at Cambridge.

The class of Divinity in the catalogue du Conseil d'État commences with works relating to Liberty of Conscience and Modes of Worship.

The Crevenna catalogue commences the class of Divinity with Polyglott Bibles.

The catalogue of the Library of the King of France begins the Divinity class with Hebrew Bibles.

The catalogue of Sion College Library begins the class with Polyglotts.

The Bodleian catalogue is alphabetical.

The Bunau catalogue introduces the Divinity class with works on the Usefulness, &c. of the Study of Divinity.

It may not be improper to observe, that the Bunau, Crevenna and French King's catalogues have all a Roman Catholic bias in their mode of arrangement. The works of the Jesuits, and their several missions, are very skilfully arranged in the catalogue of the Crevenna Library; whilst the Bibliotheca Bunaviana contains some ingenious sub-divisions in what relates to the Early German Controversies.

— Appendix, No. 3. —

CORRESPONDENCE of the Trustees of the British Museum with the Lords of the Treasury, in regard to the New Buildings.

Appendix, No. 3.

Correspondence respecting New Buildings.

My Lords, British Museum, 15 December 1831.

The Trustees of the British Museum, in reply to a communication from the Office of Works, have acquainted the Surveyor-general that they are desirous to commence the north side of the new buildings in the course of the ensuing year.

The Trustees are aware that for this purpose a considerable grant will be necessary, and therefore feel themselves called upon to state to your Lordships the circumstances which render it highly inexpedient to defer the commencement of this part of the buildings.

The old house in which the library is now deposited may be made to afford room for the ordinary accessions of books for two or three years to come; but if any bequest or purchase should be made of a collection to the amount of 2,000 or 3,000 volumes only, which it might be desirable to keep together, there is no place for their reception even at present; and as several years must elapse before the new side can be completed and rendered fit for the reception of books, the accumulations of the library during this period must, under any circumstances, cause much inconvenience and disorder in the arrangement of the volumes, and materially obstruct, what is very essential to the well-conducting of a public library, the prompt production of any volume which may be required for reference.

The present reading-rooms, likewise, scarcely supply sufficient accommodation for the students who daily resort to them; and the rapid increase of applications for admission, render it imperative upon the Trustees to provide, with as little delay as possible, more ample space for the convenience of the readers, which space can only be found in the part of the buildings now intended to be commenced.

There is another consideration operating strongly on the minds of the Trustees, the insecurity of the present old house, in the construction of which combustible materials have been used to an extent and in a manner which render it particularly liable to accidents by fire; and the bare possibility of the destruction of a library, which, combined with the King's collection, is more intrinsically valuable, perhaps, and more extensively used than any other in Europe, cannot be contemplated without feelings of uneasiness.

The Trustees have directed the architect of the Museum not to make his estimates for the service of this year larger than is absolutely necessary. I have the honour to enclose this estimate.

So soon as the Trustees are informed that your Lordships have resolved to submit the grant here mentioned to Parliament, they will direct the plan and estimate of the north side of the new buildings to be laid before you for your Lordship's sanction.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury. (signed) *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 27 December 1831.

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords have given the fullest consideration to the representation contained in your secretary's letter of the 15th instant, regarding the commencement of the north side of the new buildings of the British Museum in the course of the ensuing year; but it does not appear to their Lordships to be expedient that any vote should be proposed to Parliament for the commencement of any new works at the Museum, until after the final completion of both the wings which have been already sanctioned.

I am, &c.

The Trustees of the British Museum, &c. (signed) *J. Stewart.*

My Lords, British Museum, 24 January 1832.

I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to acknowledge your secretary's etter of the 27th December, acquainting the Trustees, in reply to their communication of the 15th December, that it does not appear to your Lordships to be expedient that any vote should be proposed to Parliament for the commencement of any new works at the Museum until after the final completion of both the wings which have already been commenced.

Upon an ordinary occasion the Trustees would have great reluctance in requesting your Lordships' recurrence to a subject upon which your Lordships had expressed a deliberate opinion.

But the Trustees feel the method of proceeding with the new buildings at the Museum to be a matter which so strongly affects both the interests and convenience of literary men, and the safety of the literary treasures committed to the charge of the Trustees, that they think it their duty to press again upon your Lordships' attention some of the more important circumstances which induce the Trustees to desire the commencement of the north side in preference to the final completion of the wings which have been already commenced.

The east wing is indeed at present complete in all its material parts; it will only require the addition of the balustrade of the staircase at its northern extremity.

Appendix, No. 3.

Correspondence respecting New Buildings.

The question, therefore, is as to the priority to be given to the final completion of the west wing or the commencement of the new north side.

In order to judge of the question, it will be necessary for your Lordships to understand clearly the present state of the new buildings, and the purposes to which certain parts, both of the old and new buildings, are applied or designed.

The west wing may be considered as divided into three portions: 1st, a completed portion comprising two galleries connected with the body of the wing; 2d, a portion of which the shell only has been raised; 3d, a portion not yet commenced, and for which, having been considered a part of the new buildings not immediately necessary, the Trustees have made no arrangements with a view to its early execution.

By the completion of the first part, a receptacle has been provided for the Elgin and Phigaleian Marbles, and the Trustees, having caused these marbles to be removed thither from the temporary shed in which they had remained for several years, exposed to accidents from inclement weather, are now relieved from all anxiety as to the preservation of these precious remains of ancient art.

With regard to the second, or northern portion of the new west wing, of which portion the shell is already raised, the Trustees feel that it would be desirable to finish it with as little delay as possible, and they wish to defer its completion only in consideration of the urgent necessity for the new north side. This portion of the building, it should be remarked, is in a state in which it will suffer no injury from the weather.

The site of the third or south portion of the west wing, which has not yet been commenced, is in a great measure occupied by the building raised about 25 years ago for the antiquities of the Museum, and before the south part of the west wing can be conveniently laid, the building occupying its site must be taken down; this building is substantial and fire-proof; and though it does not afford space for the proper display of its contents, it is sufficient for their safe preservation. It contains the Egyptian marbles and antiquities, the Townley and general collection of marbles, the Hamilton collection of vases, and the chief part of the bronzes and gems. In case of this building being taken down previously to the completion of the front of the new museum, no space could possibly be found for the due exhibition of these important collections.

A more serious difficulty would arise from the circumstance that the room in which the coins and medals are deposited is situated in this building, and as the medal-room, in order to provide sufficiently for the safety of its contents, must be constructed in a peculiar manner, it would be impossible to be responsible for the custody of this part of the museum collections, if the present medal-room were destroyed before a new one were prepared for the reception of its cabinets.

Upon these grounds the Trustees are clearly of opinion, that the southern part of the west wing must be deferred until the other parts of the Museum are completed.

The urgent necessity for the new north side arises, as has been fully stated to your Lordships in the letter of the Trustees of the 15th December, from the want of increased accommodation for the readers, the want of more ample space for the books, and the insecurity of the building where the library is deposited.

The want of accommodation for the increasing number of readers may readily be conjectured by your Lordships from the facts, that upwards of 40,000 visits are now annually made to the library of the British Museum for the purpose of research, and that the increase of students is so rapid, that while in a week of March 1830, they amounted to 564, in a week of April 1831, they were 650, and in a week of December no less than 839.

As the Trustees are aware that it is impossible for your Lordships to be made acquainted with all the bearings and details of the case by means of a letter, they have directed Mr. Smirke, the architect employed upon the new buildings of the Museum, together with the principal Librarian and the Secretary of the establishment, to produce to your Lordships, if your Lordships should think it necessary, the plans of the buildings, and to be prepared to offer any explanations which your Lordships may require.

Upon a review of all the circumstances, your Lordships will, it is trusted, sanction the immediate commencement of the north side of the Museum buildings, as proposed by the Trustees in their letter of the 15th December.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

(signed) *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 1 February 1832.

With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 24th ult., I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that they have given the fullest consideration to your representation on the subject of the propriety of commencing immediately the new works on the north side of the British Museum, and although my Lords are ready to admit, that advantages would follow in many respects from the immediate prosecution of that part of the works, yet, they do not think that they would be justified at the present moment in giving their sanction to any increased expenditure upon this building, beyond that already fixed for 1832, or in commencing any other portion of the new buildings until those in course of progress shall have been completed.

I am, &c.

The Trustees of the British Museum.

(signed) *J. Stewart.*

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— Appendix, No. 4 (A.) —

RETURN from the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS, as to the transfer of certain Objects from the British Museum to the Hunterian Collection.

Appendix, No. 4. (A.)

Extracts from Minutes of the British Museum.

EXTRACTS from the MINUTES of the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Thursday 20th April 1809.

AT a Special Meeting under the Act 47 Geo. 3, sess. 2, c. 36; present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of The House of Commons, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord St. Helens, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Rose, Mr. Towneley.

The Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 15th were read.

The Report of the Principal Librarian and of the Under and Assistant Librarians in the department of Natural History, made on the subject referred to them by the order of the above general meeting, were also read.

It was unanimously adjudged that the following articles are unfit to be preserved in this Museum; viz. the whole of the osteological collection, the monsters in spirit, the anatomical preparations, injections and paintings, the stuffed quadrupeds and other animals, and all the articles of natural history of animals at present deposited in the basement story of the Museum (except the collection of horns, which is to be moved up stairs,) and in the rooms above. It was also adjudged that all the calculi, human and brute, and all duplicates of natural history, are unfit to be preserved in this Museum.

Sir Joseph Banks having stated to the Meeting that himself and Mr. Home consider Mr. Lochee of King-street, Covent-garden, a fit person to put a value on the above-mentioned articles,

Resolved, That the same be valued by Mr. Lochee with a view to the same being purchased for the Hunterian collection.

Ordered, That this valuation be made previous to the next general meeting.

Ordered, That a copy of these minutes be sent to the Hunterian Trustees.

(Copy.)

Royal College of Surgeons, 9 March 1836. } *Wm. Clift.* *Edward Bray*, Secretary.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Saturday 13 May 1809.

AT a General Meeting, Mr. Home having communicated to the Trustees the valuation of Messrs. King and Lochee, of the articles proposed to be purchased by the Trustees of the Hunterian collection, amounting to 180 *l.*

Ordered, That the articles included in that valuation be delivered to the Trustees of the Hunterian collection, under the direction of Mr. Planta and Dr. Shaw, on payment of 180 *l.*, deducting half the expense of the valuation.

Royal College of Surgeons, 9 March 1836. } *Wm. Clift.*

— Appendix, No. 4 (B.) —

RETURNS as to the MUSEUM CATALOGUES of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS in London.

Appendix, No. 4. (B.)

Museum Catalogues of Royal College of Surgeons.

1.—PRICES of CATALOGUES.

	Copies Printed.			£.	s.	d.
FLOOR:						
Part I. Pathological, in spirit	250	1830, 4to., pp. 98		–	5	6
II. Pathological, dry	250	1830, 4to., pp. 56		–	5	–
III. Osteology, dry	250	1831, 4to., pp. 266		–	9	–
IV. Nat. Hist., spirit	500	1830, 4to., pp. 144		–	5	6
V. & VI. Monsters and Blood Vessels	250	1831, 4to., pp. 148		–	6	–
GALLERY:						
Vol. I. Physiology, with 13 plates	250	1833, 4to., pp. 272		1	1	–
II. Ditto 17 ditto	250	1835, 4to., pp. 208		1	1	–
III. Part I. Ditto 12 plates	250	1836, 4to., pp. 208		1	1	–

2.—ACCOUNT of DISTRIBUTION and SALE of CATALOGUES.

Part I. Public Institutions, &c.	142	183
Sold	41	
II. Ditto ditto	135	161
Sold	26	
III. Ditto ditto	133	153
Sold	20	

Appendix, No. 4. (B.)

Museum Catalogues of Royal College of Surgeons.

Part IV. Public Institutions, &c. -	- -	137	166
	Sold - - -	29	
V. & VI. Ditto - - ditto -	- -	128	150
	Sold - - -	22	
Gallery:			
Vol. I. Ditto - - ditto -	- -	134	155
	Sold - - -	21	
II. Ditto - - ditto -	- -	118	125
	Sold - - -	7	
III., Part I. - - - -	- -	111	111
	Sold - - -	–	

N.B.—Ten copies of each part of the catalogue are always at the command of visitors to the Museum, which prevents or retards the sale, and accounts for the small number sold. The Museum has been closed since February 1834, on account of the alterations. The copies sold have been chiefly purchased by persons who do not reside in London, for the purpose of occasional reference.

12 March 1836. *William Clift.*

— Appendix, No. 4.* —

Appendix, No. 4.*

Extracts from Minutes of the British Museum.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Trustees of the British Museum, April and May 1834, as to New Catalogue of Printed Books.

Extract from the Minutes of a Committee, 12 April 1834.

The Trustees conferred with Mr. Baber at much length on the nature of the interleaved catalogue, and the necessity for a third copy, and more particularly as to the expediency of correcting the interleaved catalogue for the press, before this third copy was made.

A volume of the interleaved catalogue was also laid before the Board.

Ordered,

That Mr. Baber report to the Sub-committee, appointed at the last special meeting, the general principles upon which he proposes to form the new alphabetical catalogue of the whole library; what progress has been made towards such a catalogue; how far the existing catalogues, both printed and in MS., can be rendered available for this purpose, and how far they will require alteration, and what number of volumes and titles, so nearly as he can ascertain, are at present wholly undescribed; that he further report, what time it would take, with the present establishment at his disposal, to complete the MS. of such a catalogue, and what further time would be occupied in printing it; and lastly, that he lay before the committee a statement of the manner in which the officers and other persons of his department are severally employed, and of the specific duties assigned to each.

Mr. Baber's report of this day, on the several existing catalogues of the library of printed books, was referred to this Sub-committee.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 8 August 1836. *J. Forshall,* Secretary

EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Special Committee, 26 April 1834.

Mr. Baber's Report of this day was read.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 8 August 1836. *J. Forshall,* Secretary.

REPORT from the Rev. *H. H. Baber,* Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, 26 April 1834.

Mr. Baber having been desired by an order of the Trustees made at a Committee April 12th, 1834, "to report to the Sub-committee appointed at the last special meeting the general principles upon which he proposes to form the new alphabetical catalogue of the whole library, what progress has been made towards such a catalogue, how far the catalogues, both printed and manuscript, can be rendered available for this purpose, and how far they will require alteration, and what number of volumes and titles, so nearly as he can ascertain, are at present wholly undescribed; that he further report, what time it would take, with the present establishment at his disposal, to complete the manuscript of such a catalogue, and what further time would be occupied in printing it; and lastly, that he lay before the Committee a statement of the manner in which the several officers and other persons of his department are severally employed, and of the special duties assigned to each," he respectfully submits to the consideration of the Trustees the following answers to their inquiries.

The general principles upon which Mr. Baber proposes to form a new alphabetical catalogue.

In the compilation of a catalogue of this description, the whole series of the titles of the books in the library should be, in the first place, arranged alphabetically, according to the surnames

surnames of their several authors, as far as their works justified such an appropriation. The author's surname to be followed by his christian name, included in brackets; afterwards by a specification, in italics, of his rank in society, in cases in which he enjoyed any eminent honorary distinction; then should follow the contents of the title, expressed in as few words (and those of the author's) as would with perspicuity exhibit all which the author meant to convey in that description of his book. The title, thus described, to be followed by the number of volumes or parts, if more than one; the specification of the size, whether folio, quarto, &c., the place, and the time when it was printed; and in some instances, the printer's name, after the place at which the work was printed, should be inserted when the book was in peculiar estimation, as being the production of the press of some of the earliest or otherwise distinguished typographers, as Fust & Schæffer, Caxton, the Aldi, &c. &c. In instances in which the book was printed upon vellum, or in gothic letters, or had manuscript notes, these particulars should be specified at the end of each title.

That in the works which were the production of the same author, the surname should be prefixed, and that title only which took precedence in the enumeration of each author's works as far as they were recorded in the Museum Catalogue; and that in all subsequent titles arranged under the same name, a short line be substituted for the same, to save a repetition which would not only be needless, but perhaps distracting; that in the order of the publications assigned to the same author, his collected works in their editions, chronologically arranged, together with their editor's name, should take the lead in this assemblage of titles, and then should follow the translations in the order of their dates, together with the name of the translator; that when the publication consisted of two or more works of the same author, they should follow next, and that then should succeed the single works, in the order which circumstances may render it most expedient to adopt. The same rule should be observed with respect to the editions and translations of the separate, as laid down for the collected works. That in the instance of the anonymous publications, there should be prefixed to the title, for want of the surname of the author, some such principal word, selected from the author's title, as would most immediately direct the student to that place in the catalogue, in which a production so published would be most likely to be entered, and that the name of the author, included in brackets, should be specified at the end of the title, should it be certainly known to, or be reasonably conjectured by the librarian. That in the case of pseudonymous publications, the book be arranged under its author's feigned names, and that his real name, if discovered, be inserted within brackets at the conclusion of the title.

In the long series of printed works which embrace the collected productions of various authors upon particular subjects, and in which numerous most valuable treatises are contained, some of them existing only in the printed form in such collections, and others, though they may have been previously or subsequently printed, not having as yet found a place in the Museum Library, it would be highly advantageous to the student that the titles of such collected productions should be in some way specified, and the readiest way to do this would be to insert, in as concise a manner as possible, a syllabus of all such treatises, after the general title of the work in which they are respectively contained.

As in the plan now proposed the productions of very many writers, such as commentators, translators, &c. &c., will be entered in the alphabetical series under the name of the author whose works they may have commented upon, or translated, &c., it will hence be requisite that a cross reference from the commentator, &c. &c.'s name be made to that of the original author, under which such productions may be in the alphabetical series arranged. It would be desirable also, in the instances in which an author varies his name, either in the orthography, or by sometimes using it in the title-page of his work, in his vernacular tongue, and sometimes in Latin, or some other language, to select one of these names for the heading or leading word under which all his works should be assembled, and then make a cross reference from each variety used to the name under which his publication might happen to be catalogued. The same rule should be observed with respect to titles of rank, by giving a reference from the titular to the family name, under which a noble author's works would be entered; and also in the case of anonymous and pseudonymous writers, and the collected works of various authors, a cross reference should be made from the author's name when discovered, to the entry under which, in the proposed catalogue, his production would be found. The adoption of the plan of cross references, to its greatest extent, would materially facilitate research; more particularly so, if there were specified with all practical brevity in such reference so much of the title of the publication wanted as would identify it immediately.

What progress has been made towards such a catalogue, how far the catalogue, both printed and manuscript, can be rendered available for this purpose, and how far they will require alteration?

In the construction of a catalogue, which it is intended should embrace the entire number of the printed works in the Museum (yielding at least 300,000 titles), the aggregate contents of three considerable libraries, viz. the old collection in the Museum, that of his late Majesty King George III., and that of Sir Joseph Bankes, each having a catalogue of its own, the titles of these respective catalogues will have to be incorporated into one alphabetical series; and as these catalogues have been formed by librarians of distinct establishments, who, in their respective works, have been guided by different principles of construction, and have acted upon special views of their own, it would be impossible to blend them together without revision of the whole mass of titles which form the catalogue of the whole library in its present state. In the process of this examination it would probably be found that above two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths of these titles might, with comparatively little

trouble, be rendered available for the purpose of a catalogue, upon the plan above proposed; but till the whole series of titles were more or less strictly scrutinized, it could not be ascertained which would be the titles it might be necessary to arrange in a place in the new catalogue very different from that they may now occupy in the alphabetical series of each of the three catalogues above-mentioned; and it would be equally impossible to state how far, previously to examination, the remaining third, or fourth portion, as the case may be, would require alteration: but when it is considered that the transcribed titles of the whole library amount, as above stated, to 300,000, and that this great mass has been the production of librarians of different establishments, and consequently not acting in concert with each other; of persons too, who, notwithstanding all their varied learning and ability, have been, in frequent instances, totally ignorant of or imperfectly acquainted with very many of the numerous languages in which the books that have passed through their hands have been written, and that they have not all been equally careful and exact in the accomplishment of that which they were more or less competent to have done, and that some again have described their titles with an unsatisfactory brevity, and others with a minute exactness and unnecessary redundancy, the varieties in the mode of describing a title, together with the amount of errors in language, &c., must obviously be so great as to render revision and correction indispensably necessary, if it should be determined upon to print a new catalogue of the whole of the Library of Printed Books.

What number of volumes and titles, as nearly as Mr. Baber can ascertain, are at present wholly undescribed?

The estimated number of titles at present undescribed are about 30,000, being those almost exclusively of the tracts purchased of Mr. Croker relating to the history of the French Revolution, in the course of being catalogued by Mr. Panizzi.

What time it would take, with the present establishment at Mr. Baber's disposal, to complete the manuscript of such a catalogue?

From the details which will subsequently, in their required order, be given to the Trustees, in reply to the questions respecting the manner in which the officers and various persons employed in the library are employed, it will, it is hoped, be obvious to the committee, that with no other aid than that derived from the persons at present employed in the Printed Book department, no commencement at present can be made in the formation of a new alphabetical catalogue, embracing the whole of the titles of the books now to be found in the library, without a stoppage to, or at least a suspension of many of the works now in hand, one of the evil consequences of which would be, that arrears of business to an overwhelming extent would accrue. If the Trustees think that it might be possible to begin the proposed catalogue without altogether stopping or suspending the works in progress, by allowing them to proceed at a slower rate, and thus wish to know within what time such a work might be accomplished, Mr. Baber must in truth confess that he would only eventually be disappointing the Trustees, if he ventured to name any period which it would take to bring to a conclusion a catalogue proceeded upon under these circumstances, and without any other aid than what the present establishment would supply. Should the Trustees deem it expedient that a new alphabetical catalogue, upon the plan above specified, should be begun without delay, and executed in the shortest time possible that the work, to be accurately and in every respect creditably performed, would admit of, it could only be done by appointing a competent officer of the Printed Book department to be exclusively occupied upon this work, aided by three sufficiently qualified assistants, one of whom should be well versed in the German and other northern languages; and by further placing at their disposal the whole series of the titles, as at present transcribed, whether classed or unclassed, it being the duty of the assistants to compare the transcribers' titles with their original in each printed book, and to make therein all necessary alterations; and it being further the duty of the officer appointed to this special business to superintend and to be responsible for the proper execution of the whole work, revising and correcting, where necessary, the titles, as fast as they passed from the assistants' into his own hands, and finally arranging them according to the plan proposed for the formation of a new alphabetical catalogue. In this state, the titles on slips might be sent to press as soon as the whole series, but not before, had been corrected and finally arranged, without incurring the expense of a transcribed copy for the purpose, and the slips, when returned by the printer, might be replaced, with little trouble, in that systematic order in which they are to a considerable extent at present arranged.

Mr. Panizzi's age, activity of mind, and various literary acquirements, eminently qualify him as the superintending officer of this work; which employment he would cheerfully accept, and engage to accomplish in five or six years from its commencement, provided that he should have the assistance of three well-educated young men, such as the gentlemen employed upon the catalogues under Mr. Forshall's superintendence, in the Manuscript department. If this extensive and desirable work were thus taken in hand, Mr. Baber feels confident that it would be performed creditably to the parties engaged upon it, and hence to the satisfaction of the Trustees, eminently useful to the public, and worthy to rank with the most justly celebrated productions of its kind.

What further time would be occupied in printing it?

Mr. Woodfall, the printer, informs Mr. Baber that, supposing that the catalogue should extend (as it is calculated it would) to 18 volumes octavo, containing 40 sheets each, it might be accomplished in one year, provided that the copy were ready for the compositor, and that a quick return of proofs could be promised. To supply the printer with copy to any extent

extent which he might require would, when the revision of the catalogue was completed and the titles alphabetically arranged, be very practicable. But Mr. Baber very much doubts whether any printer could carry through the press 14 octavo sheets per week, or 18 volumes, of 40 sheets, in a year, of catalogue-work, which, on account of the extra care and time such works require, are always charged for at a higher rate than printer's work in general; and he is confident that a return of proofs, sufficiently quick to keep the press going at the rate above mentioned, could not be made, if they were to be revised with all becoming care. If the catalogue should be three years in going through the press, it would have proceeded with as much dispatch as it ought, consistently with its being performed correctly and creditably.

The manner in which the several officers and other persons of the Printed Book department are severally employed, and of the special duties assigned to them?

The officers employed in the department of Printed Books are, Mr. Baber, Mr. Cary, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Glover. The three first are the regular officers of the establishment; the three last are attached to it for the present, as having been librarians to his late Majesty King George the Third.

Mr. Baber gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; upon him devolves, as keeper of the Printed Books, the general superintendence of the department committed to his care; and he assigns to the officers and other persons connected with the library their respective duties and employments, as circumstances may require: he attends sales, and resorts to booksellers' shops to inspect and purchase such books as are immediately wanted, or as it may be desirable, when opportunity offers, to secure for the Museum: he arranges on their appropriate shelves all the books acquired, whether by purchase, by donation, or by the privilege of the Copyright Act: he makes, occasionally, such changes in the locality of the books already arranged, as may best economise the little space at present remaining for the reception of the perpetually increasing stores of the library: he classes the numerous tracts received in the course of every year, that they may be bound in volumes according to their subjects: he supplies the bookbinder with the various work wanted to be done for the library; and in his turn as directing officer of the day, which is every Friday, he visits every portion of the Museum open to the public, to see whether the warders are at their respective posts, and that the visitors are observant of all due order and decency.

Mr. Cary gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; during which he writes out on slips of paper (in order to their being entered in the general catalogue) the titles of all books, pamphlets and maps, that are added to the library, as soon after they come into his hands as possible, and as much at length as seems to him to be necessary; marking on each in what way it is obtained, whether by Copyright Act, by purchase, or by gift, and in what year. With respect to foreign periodical works, and other foreign books published in parts, besides thus writing out their titles, he keeps a register of them as long as they are in progress, entering the names of the booksellers from whom they are bought, and noting any mistakes or omissions which he discovers on their part; for which purpose he finds it requisite to refer to foreign journals, &c., containing notices and advertisements of such books: he supplies the binder with the lettering of all the books that are bound.

Mr. Panizzi gives six days in each week to the service of the Museum. The occupation allotted to him is, as it has been for some time past, the cataloguing the tracts purchased of Mr. Croker, relating to the history of the French Revolution, and calculated to yield near 50,000 titles, which, on account of their peculiarities, require more consideration and reading to catalogue intelligibly than is the case with the titles of books in general. This collection may continue to give employment to Mr. Panizzi for some time to come ere it is completed.

Such are, at present, the specific duties of the above-mentioned three officers; but besides these they have, in common with each other, various other occupations, which make considerable demands upon their time; such as perpetually perusing catalogues of books for sale, in order to note such as it may be desirable to purchase; examining whether books so marked, or whether others offered for purchase, are not duplicates; preparing for the printer, and correcting the sheets during their progress through the press, of the annual list of additions made to the library; in occasionally attending upon visitors in the library, or through the whole Museum; in facilitating the researches of readers, and in a variety of correspondence connected with the business of the establishment.

Mr. Carlisle gives two days in each week to the service of the Museum. He is at present employed in cataloguing a collection of French Tracts, embracing some thousand articles relating to the times and history of Cardinal Mazarin. When he terminates this work, he will be engaged upon other business connected with the Royal Library.

Mr. Armstrong gives three days in each week to the service of the Museum. The work assigned to him is entering for general use, in the margin of a printed copy of the geographical catalogue of the Royal Library, and opposite to the titles of the views, plans, maps, &c., described in that catalogue, the references to the cases and tables in which these prints are contained. It will be two years before this work will be completed.

Mr. Glover gives five days in each week to the service of the Museum. Though attached to the Royal Library, he performs no duties connected therewith; he is exclusively engaged in superintending the business arising out of the provisions of the Copyright Act, viz. in examining the contents of the monthly parcels of books received under this Act from Stationers' Hall; in keeping, as far as is practicable, a register of the several publications constantly issuing from the press in the United Kingdom; and procuring the delivery of such books as have not been previously entered at Stationers' Hall, and in taking charge of

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Extracts from Minutes of the British Museum.

all the periodical publications and works in progress, till a volume of each is completed, then delivering it to the bookbinder to be bound, before it is transferred permanently to the general collection of books.

The persons employed in the Museum, whose appointments are temporary are, Mr. Horne, Mr. Yeates, Mr. Coke.

Mr. Horne gives six days in the week exclusively to the formation of the classed catalogue.

Mr. Yeates serves in the library six days in the week, compiling the hand catalogue.

Mr. Coke is employed upon transcribing titles into a third copy of an interleaved catalogue of the printed books.

Mr. Grabham gives six days in each week to the service of the library.

Mr. Grabham, as clerk, is generally occupied in transcribing and re-arranging the contents of those pages in the interleaved catalogues of the printed books, which had got into a disordered state, in consequence of their being over-crowded with titles. He is occasionally employed on the first revision of the proof sheets of the printed list of annual additions to the library.

Mr. Cowtan serves in the library six days in each week.

He is engaged in collecting from the bookseller the works not entered at Stationers' Hall, and in making out lists of books so obtained, with their prices affixed to them, and in assisting Mr. Glover in keeping his various registers.

The attendants attached to the library are,

J. Bygrave, sen., who serves five days in each week, during which he is for the most part occupied in searching for books required by the readers, and at intervals of leisure entering titles into the interleaved catalogue in use in the library.

C. W. Kellet gives six days in the week to the service of the library; it is his duty to enter titles into both the interleaved catalogues; he is however frequently called away from that employment to assist the attendants when there is an excessive demand of books for the readers.

W. Turner, sen., Joseph Phillips, D. Buckland, H. Adams, J. Bygrave, jun., all serve six days in each week. The two first have the special duty assigned to them of verifying the return of the books sent from the old library into the reading-room; of sorting them according to their references, that they may be replaced with the greatest possible despatch, and when not so occupied, in providing books for the reading-room. The four other attendants are also engaged in attending to the wants of the readers, in looking out books wanted by Mr. Horne for the classed catalogue, or by the officers in their respective departments, and in acting under the directions of the officers of the library, as each has frequent need of their manual assistance in a great variety of ways.

J. Birchell serves six days in the week in the lobby, between the library and the reading-rooms, receiving sticks and umbrellas, and seeing that no improper person obtains admission into either of the above-mentioned places. When unoccupied by this duty, he assists in cleaning the books, &c. &c.

H. Carston is engaged to give six days in the week to the service of the Museum, for nearly half of which time he is employed as a warder in the department of Antiquities; the remainder of his time is given to the library, where he is engaged in cleaning the books.

The attendants attached to the King's Library, and all of whom serve six days in the week, are J. Williams, employed in supplying the readers with books, ascertaining that the same are returned to the library when done with, and then replacing them upon their proper shelves. During three days in the week his time is principally engaged in attending upon Mr. Armstrong during the time he is employed in inserting the references to the prints, maps, &c., in the geographical catalogue.

W. Leach is similarly engaged. He is further occupied in cleaning the books in the Royal Library. J. Griffiths serves every day the Museum is open to the public, as a warder in the department of Antiquities; the remainder of his time is taken up in cleaning books and sweeping the Royal Library.

In addition to these employments, many of the attendants are, as occasion requires, called upon to act as warders in various parts of the Museum on public days, when any regular warder is absent from illness or any other cause; they are also not unfrequently engaged in fetching and carrying parcels of books, conveying letters and messages, and in the performance, under the direction of the officers, of a great variety of labour which is perpetually required in the order and management of a library which is already of vast extent, and is daily increasing in its magnitude, and in the number of readers who have occasion to consult its literary stores.

(signed) *H. H. Baber.*

(A True Copy.)

British Museum, 8 August 1836. *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 30 April 1834.

THE Minutes of the last Special Committee were read:

A report was read from Sir Henry Ellis, as to the method of proceeding when the last catalogue of the printed books was printed, and the time occupied in completing it.

Mr. Baber was called in, and stated that in his opinion a classed catalogue of the whole library, if completed, would not be extensively useful, nor frequently consulted; that the titles formed for an alphabetical catalogue, might after this was printed, be made available for

for a classed catalogue, without any other alteration than that of arrangement; that it would be inexpedient to print any portion of the new alphabetical catalogue before the whole of it was complete in manuscript; that if Mr. Horne's labours on the classed catalogue were suspended, his services might be very advantageously transferred to the new alphabetical catalogue; that if the catalogue of the pamphlets purchased from Mr. Croker were suspended, Mr. Panizzi's services might be transferred to the same undertaking; that a person inferior in abilities and attainments might sufficiently well perform the duties connected with the Copyright Act, at present entrusted to Mr. Glover; and in this case Mr. Glover might be employed on the new catalogue; that he was ready to take upon himself the general superintendence and responsibility of the plan of the whole work; and that so far as he could judge at the moment, the most advisable method of proceeding with the new catalogue, would be that of beginning with one or more particular room or rooms, and advancing shelf by shelf until the whole of the library was finished.

It was Ordered,

That Mr. Baber report as to the best method of preparing a complete alphabetical catalogue of the library of printed books, in the shortest possible time, upon the supposition that Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Glover, and Mr Horne can be simultaneously employed, with a sufficient number of assistants to each, in correcting and collating the titles of different portions of the library: the classed catalogue and Mr. Panizzi's catalogue of tracts being suspended during the progress of the work, and the duties now peformed by Mr. Glover, being entrusted to some other person in the service of the Museum.

That the secretary summon a meeting of the Committee to receive Mr. Baber's report for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 8 August 1836. *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 6 May 1834.

THE Minutes of the last special Committee were read:

A Report ordered by the last Committee to be made by Mr. Baber, as to the best method of completing a new alphabetical catalogue, was read:

Mr. Horne being called in, stated that the titles corrected by him were fit for the press, and that it would not be necessary once in 50 times to collate the proof-sheets with the books; that, as he presumed, the titles collated by the other gentlemen were likewise fit for the press, but that on this point he could not speak positively; and lastly, that he had himself collated about 50,000 titles, or so far examined them as to be responsible for their correctness.

Sir Frederick Madden stated that the class of history upon which he had been employed, contained, as he roughly computed, about 60,000 titles, of which he had collated about 15,000, and that these were all prepared for the press and would require no alteration.

Mr. Panizzi was called in, and stated to the Trustees, that, in his opinion, all the titles should be collated with the books; that the plan proposed by Mr. Baber in the first instance, was preferable to that suggested in Mr. Baber's report of this day, inasmuch as it would produce a more uniform catalogue, and that in a shorter time, and with less expense.

Mr. Glover stated to the Board, that his time was occupied in collecting information from advertisements, notices in periodical publications and other sources, as to the works to which the Museum had a claim under the Copyright Act; in keeping a register of such books, of the demands made for them, and of the volumes received; in corresponding with booksellers both in town and country, when the claims of the Museum were neglected or refused; and in directing the collector in making his demands in these disputed cases. Mr. Glover further stated, that when Mr. Cowtan had obtained a little more experience he would be competent to undertake the several duties now performed by Mr. Glover.

Mr. Baber was examined as to the possibility of Mr. Grabham assisting in the correction of the English titles in the new catalogue. Mr. Baber stated, that at present Mr. Grabham was necessarily employed in several other duties; that though the English titles were probably more numerous than any of the other three classes, they would require less correction; and that the gentlemen whose titles were first completed, might without inconvenience assist those who were less advanced in their work.

It was Resolved,

1. That the plan of a new alphabetical catalogue, proposed in Mr. Baber's Report of April 26th, be generally approved.

2. That Mr. Baber be responsible for the plan and conduct of the work; and that he and Mr. Cary give to it their superintendence and so much of their assistance as the other duties entrusted to them will permit.

3. That Mr. Horne suspend his arrangement of titles for the classed catalogue, and proceed with their collation and correction only, with a view to the new alphabetical catalogue.

4. That the titles already prepared and arranged for the classed catalogue be numbered in their respective classes, so that at some future time they may be readily restored to their present order, in the manner mentioned by Mr. Horne to the Committee of April 26.

5. That the catalogue of the tracts on the French Revolution, upon which Mr. Panizzi is now employed, be suspended, and his labours exclusively given to the new catalogue.

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6. That after Midsummer next, Mr. Glover devote his time to the new catalogue.

7. That, following Mr. Baber's recommendation, the gentlemen to be employed on the new catalogue commence with the revision of the titles belonging to the King's Library; that Mr. Panizzi collate and correct those in the language of the southern part of Europe, Mr. Glover those in the English language, and Mr. Horne the productions of ancient Greek and Roman authors, as well as those by authors of all nations in the Latin tongue.

8. That Mr. Baber make inquiries with a view to the temporary engagement of a gentleman conversant in the languages of North Europe; his remuneration to be 10*s.* a day.

9. That steps be immediately taken to carry this plan for a new alphabetical catalogue into execution.

10. That the foregoing minutes be communicated to Sir Henry Ellis, and that he be requested to make any suggestions on the subject of them which he may think desirable for the information of the Trustees.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 8 Aug. 1836. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

REPORT from the Rev. *H. H. Baber*, Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, 6 May 1834.

Mr. Baber having been ordered again to report to the Special Committee upon the subject of a complete alphabetical catalogue of the printed books, and presuming that the plan for the catalogue which he has had the honour to submit to their approbation is to be adopted, and further, taking into consideration the qualifications of the librarians nominated by the Trustees to be employed upon the new catalogue, he respectfully states, that the best method which he can now suggest for preparing the desired catalogue, and that in the shortest possible time, is thus to divide the labour of the same amongst the librarians to be simultaneously employed upon this undertaking, viz. to assign to Mr. Glover all the titles in the English language, to Mr. Panizzi all those in French, Italian, and other languages prevalent in the southern half of Europe, and to Mr. Horne all that embrace the productions of ancient Greek and Roman authors, as well as those written by authors of all nations in the Latin tongue. That the titles of works written in German, Danish, and all the various languages used in the northern half of Europe be reserved for the inspection of a foreigner of sufficient qualifications, hereafter to be appointed for this special purpose. That it be the duty of the librarians so to be employed, to compare the titles respectively assigned to them with the books from which they have been transcribed, and to correct, alter and make cross references to and from the same, in conformity with the plan already proposed for the formation of a complete alphabetical catalogue. That Mr. Baber and Mr. Cary, as far as their time (which is pretty fully occupied with the ordinary duties of their department) will admit, so far inspect from time to time the work of the librarians thus employed as to see that the proposed plan is duly observed. That the titles, as far as they are corrected, be alphabetically arranged by some one or more competent attendants, previously to their being put into the hands of some one of the librarians, to whom may hereafter be confided the management of preparing, with the greatest possible despatch, the copy of the catalogue for the press.

If it should be the intention of the Trustees to suspend for the present the classed catalogue, in order that the slips upon which the titles are written may be, as soon as possible, available for the purpose of forming an alphabetical catalogue, it will then be requisite that the slips already classed be, previously to their distribution into an alphabetical series, so numbered and marked that they may, by the manual operation of a common attendant, be reassembled in their present systematic order. Mr. Baber here suggests that the librarians who may be so far at leisure as to commence the new alphabetical catalogue, begin with the revision of the titles of the books in the King's Library, as they can be soonest got ready for immediate use.

If it should also be the intention of the Trustees, towards furthering the plan for preparing a new alphabetical catalogue, to entrust the duties now performed by Mr. Glover to some other person in the Museum, Mr. Baber respectfully states, that for the present it would not be to the benefit of the interests of the Museum altogether to release Mr. Glover from his present duties till some person had been so trained to the business connected with the enforcement of the provisions of the Copyright Act, as to be fully qualified to manage the same. As Mr. Cowtan, the recently appointed collector, becomes better acquainted with the routine of this business, there is a just expectation, from the mode in which he conducts himself, that he may eventually be qualified to relieve Mr. Glover from the research, the correspondence and the various labours which have hitherto most completely occupied his time. If Mr. Glover should be permitted to devote two days in the week (for the present) to the business connected with the Copyright Act, he would then be at liberty to give three days in each week to the preparation of the new catalogue; and if, as Mr. Cowtan gets more experienced, the Trustees should be disposed to withdraw their warrant from Mr. Glover, and to empower, under their seal as a corporate body, Mr. Cowtan to demand and enforce the delivery of all such publications which are due to the Museum under the Copyright Act, they may then, perhaps, with more advantage than at present, transfer the legally authorized power and the duties of Mr. Glover to Mr. Cowtan.

(signed) *H. H. Baber.*

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No. 5. Conditions of depositing the Hunterian Collection.

TERMS and CONDITIONS on which the HUNTERIAN COLLECTION, purchased by Parliament, was delivered to the late Corporation of Surgeons; which Corporation having become dissolved, the Members thereof were re-incorporated by Charter, dated the 22d day of March 1800, under the title of THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

1. THE collection shall be open four hours in the forenoon two days every week, for inspection and consultation of the Fellows of the College of Physicians, the Members of the Company of Surgeons, and persons properly introduced by them; a catalogue of the preparations, and a proper person to explain it, being at those times always in the room.

2. That one course of lectures, not less than 24 in number, on Comparative Anatomy and other subjects, illustrated by the preparations, shall be given every year by some Member of the Company.

3. That the preparations shall be kept in a state of preservation, and the collection in as perfect a state as possible, at the expense of the Corporation of Surgeons, subject to the annual inspection and superintendence of the Trustees.

4. That there shall be a Board of Trustees, to consist of 16 members, by virtue of their public offices, and of 14 others, to be appointed in the first instance by the Lords of the Treasury, and afterwards to be elected, as vacancies may happen, by a majority of the remaining Trustees.

5. That the Museum shall always be open for the inspection of all or any of the said Trustees, who are to take care that the Corporation of Surgeons perform their engagements respecting the said collection. That a day be appointed for the annual inspection of the Museum, by the Trustees acting collectively as a Board, and that they are also to have quarterly meetings, for the transacting of any business relative to the Museum, and for the filling up of such vacancies as may happen in the number of the Trustees; and that the Corporation of Surgeons shall engage some person to officiate as secretary to the Board, upon such occasions, and to issue previous notices to the members, in which he is to state particularly whether any vacancies are to be filled up by new elections.

LIST OF TRUSTEES.

Trustees by Office:—Lord Chancellor, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, Speaker of The House of Commons, Secretary at War, President of the Royal Society, President of the College of Physicians, Four Censors of the College of Physicians, Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford, Reader in Anatomy in the University of Oxford, Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

Trustees by Appointment:—Duke of Grafton, Lord St. Helens, Lord Arden, Lord Farnborough.

Trustees by Election:—Duke of Somerset *vice* Lord Auckland; Davies Gilbert, Esq., *vice* Sir Charles Blagden; Robert Peel, Esq., *vice* Dr. Matthew Baillie; Bishop of Chester *vice* Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.; Charles Hatchett, Esq., *vice* Lord Colchester; Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., *vice* Sir Everard Home, Bart.; The Duke of Wellington *vice* Lord Grenville; Sir Robert H. Inglis *vice* Marquis of Stafford; Sir George T. Staunton, Bart., *vice* Earl Spencer.

At a MEETING of the TRUSTEES on the 18th day of June 1805,
LORD ST. HELENS, in the Chair.

IT was resolved, That the annual inspection of the Museum by the Board of Trustees be on the first Saturday in May, at 12 o'clock precisely.

That the quarterly meetings of the Trustees be upon the first Saturdays in February, May, August and November, at 11 o'clock precisely, for the transacting of any business relative to the Museum, and for the filling up such vacancies as may happen in the number of the Trustees, and that the secretary issue previous notice to the Trustees, in which he is to note particularly whether any vacancies are to be filled up by new elections.

That seven Trustees be a quorum for the purpose of elections, and three Trustees for a quarterly meeting and for a committee.

The chairman of the Board of Curators of the Museum acquainted the Trustees that, by the bye-laws of the college, it was ordained, that the secretary to the college shall be secretary to the Trustees of the Hunterian collection.

At a MEETING of the TRUSTEES on the 6th day of May 1809,
LORD AUCKLAND, in the Chair.

IT was resolved, That the secretary do summon a special meeting of the Trustees, at any time, upon the request of three Trustees, signified in writing for that purpose.

Edmund Belfour, Secretary.

— No. 6.—

INFORMATION ON FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF PRINTED BOOKS.

Appendix, No. 6.

Foreign Public Libraries of Printed Books.

IN obedience to the commands of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the affairs of the British Museum, I have the honour to submit the following information respecting foreign public collections of printed books. Although one or two of these collections be not, strictly speaking, *public*, as they are the private property of sovereigns who allow them to be used by students, with very few restrictions, as much as public libraries generally are, I have thought it desirable that the knowledge which I have procured respecting them should not be withheld from this Committee. I beg to add, that my information was privately obtained by requesting, through the means of several friends, answers to a string of questions circulated for the purpose, and put, generally speaking, to the librarians of the several institutions, who have uniformly favoured me with all the intelligence required, with one single exception, that of a Mr. Schrettinger, of Münich, who declined answering, in terms strongly contrasting with the urbanity and courtesy by which the answers from other librarians are distinguished. Through the kindness of an English friend this deficiency has been partly supplied. In visiting some of the libraries abroad, I have taken pains to ascertain all I properly could respecting their management; and I shall therefore add these particulars to those which may be gathered from the several answers to the above-mentioned questions. It will, perhaps, put this communication into a clearer light if the identical questions themselves be here transcribed, followed by the substance of the several answers to each of them.

Question 1.—By what name is the library designated?

1. Basle, *Public Library.*
2. Berlin, *Royal Library* [1]).
3. Berne. *City Library.*
4. Bruxelles, Ditto.
5. Buda, *Library of the Royal University.*
   ——, *Széchenyi Library* [2]).
6. Cassel (Hesse), *Granducal Library.*
7. Copenhagen, *Great Royal Library* [3]).
8. Dresden, *Royal Library.*
9. Florence, *Private Library of the Grand Duke*, or *Palatina.*
   ————, *Magliabecchiana.*
   ————, *Riccardiana.*
   ————, *Marucelliana* [4]).
10. Frankfort, *City Library* [5]).
11. Geneva, *Public Library.*
12. Göttingen, *University Library.*
13. The Hague, *Royal Library.*
14. Leyden, *University Library.*
15. Lisbon, *Royal Public Library.*

16. Madrid,

[1]) Kilian, in his "Short view of the German Universities," states, that, besides this, there are two more libraries at Berlin; one of the University with 78,000 volumes, and the other of the Academy with 80,000.

[2]) Besides these two libraries, there is a medical library at Buda connected with the *lectorium medicum*, accessible to all professors, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, &c., who pay 10 florins a year. They are allowed to take books home. There is, moreover, the library of the Academy, but accessible to members only. It contains about 30,000 volumes, said to be very well selected.

[3]) Besides this library, there are several more at Copenhagen. 1st. The library of the University, especially intended for the use of students, containing about 100,000 volumes. It is open every day from ten to two; books are lent out to persons also who do not attend the university. It is rich in Indian literature, and the zoological class is much increased by purchases made yearly out of a fund especially bequeathed to this library for the purpose. 2dly. The Classenian Library, in the neighbourhood of the hospitals, has a fine collection of books belonging to medicine, rural economy, technology and mathematics. It contains about 35,000 volumes, and is open four times a week, from twelve to two. There, moreover, are the Comunitets-Library, the Surgical Academy Library, the library of the Botanic Garden, that of the Athenæum, and others, more or less open to the public.

[4]) The library of the Academy of Fine Arts is also public, and kept open, alternately with the Marucelliana, three days in the week. The Laurenziana contains only manuscripts, besides the collection of rare editions bequeathed to it a few years ago by Elci.

[5]) There are two more public libraries at Frankfort. 1st. of the Academy of Fine Arts, called *Stadel.* It has an alphabetical catalogue, according to authors' names, of works belonging to fine arts, and a sum of about 160 *l.* a year is laid out in the purchase of books. The other library, that of Senckenberg Institution, contains only books belonging to natural history and medicine. Books are never lent out from either of these two libraries.

16. MADRID, *Her Majesty's Public Library* (1).
17. MILAN, *Library of Brera.*
———, *Ambrosiana.*
18. MÜNICH, *Royal Library.*
19. NAPLES, *Royal Borbonic Library.*
20. ORLEANS, *City Library.*
21. PARIS, *King's Library.*
———, *Library of the Arsenal.*
———, *Library of Ste. Geneviève.*
———, *Mazarine Library*, (from the name of its founder, Card. Giulio Mazarini).
———, *Library of the Institut* (2).
22. PARMA, *Ducal Library.*
23. PRAGUE, *Royal Imperial Library* (3).
24. TURIN, *Library of the Royal University* (4).
25. VENICE, *Library of S. Marco*, or *Marciana.*
26. VIENNA, *Imperial Royal Library*, or *Augusta Palatina* (5).
27. WOLFENBÜTTEL, *Ducal Library.*

Observations on Question 1.

I was induced to ask particularly for the name of the library, to be able to judge whether it was a national institution, strictly speaking, or whether it was merely intended as a library of education, and for what object. The libraries of Berlin, Copenhagen, Dresden, &c. are the property of the Crown, and I apprehend the Sovereign of the country might subject them to any regulation he pleased. Whatever use the public make of them is to be considered rather as a matter of favour than of right.

Question 2.—How many thousand printed volumes does it contain? How many thousand works, titles of works, or articles?

1. BASLE. About 60,000 volumes. The number of works cannot be specified.
2. BERLIN. About 320,000 volumes. No answer to the second part of the question (6).
3. BERNE. About 36,000 volumes, or 16,000 works.
4. BRUXELLES. About 140,000 volumes. Number of works unknown.
5. BUDA, *University Library.* About 65,000 volumes. No answer to the second part of the question.
———, *Széchenyi Library*, from 18,000 to 20,000 volumes. The plan of its founder, Count Francis Széchenyi, is to collect all works relating to Hungary, or written by Hungarians, or in the Hungarian language, or in Hungary. No number of titles specified.
6. CASSEL. About 85,000 volumes and 260,000 articles. (This is an exaggeration, but I believe that by a profuse number of cross-references, the *entries* may approach the number here specified.)
7. COPENHAGEN. Supposed to contain about 400,000 volumes. No answer as to the number of works (7).
8. DRESDEN. About 250,000 volumes. No number of works specified (8).
9. FLORENCE, *Palatina.* About 70,000 volumes; that of works about the same.
———, *Magliabecchiana.* About 140,000 volumes.
———, *Riccardiana.* About 55,000.
———, *Marucelliana.* About 35,000. No answer from these three as to the number of articles.
10. FRANKFORT. About 50,000 volumes, or 80,000 works.
11. GENEVA. About 32,000 volumes, or 20,000 works.
12. GÖTTINGEN. About 200,000 volumes, or 300,000 articles (9).
13. THE HAGUE. About 100,000 volumes, or 50,000 articles.
14. LEYDEN. About 70,000 volumes. No answer as to articles.
15. LISBON. About 51,000 volumes. The second part of the question cannot be answered.

16. MADRID.

(1) It is called Royal *Public* Library, to distinguish it from the Royal *Private* Library, kept in the palace for the use of the royal family only.

(2) Besides these, there are several other public libraries at Paris. One of them, at the town-hall, contains about 40,000 volumes; and about 280*l.* a year are spent in purchasing books to add to it. It is open daily for six hours; comfortable and well warmed. There is a classed catalogue of it now compiling.

(3) There are, moreover, two other libraries. One in the monastery of Præmonstratenses, rich in old books; the other attached to the National Museum, founded and supported by private contributions, but confined to works relative to Bohemian history, natural history, language, topography, statistics, &c.

(4) The Royal Academy of Sciences has also a collection of books, to which readers are admitted on being introduced by a member.

(5) The library of the University of Vienna contains more than 100,000 volumes; that of the Theresian College about 30,000 volumes; that of the Academia Josephina, 6,000. The two last numbers are given by Balbi. Kilian gives instead 80,000 volumes to the first, and 48,000 to the second! The readers at the University library are from 120 to 200 daily. It was formed with books taken from suppressed convents by Joseph II., and is rich particularly in works on medicine, natural history and ancient theology.

(6) Balbi gives it only 280,000 volumes. My information is from the most authentic source possible.

(7) According to some authorities quoted by Balbi, the number of works might be reckoned at 500,000.

(8) Balbi says, 260,000 vols. Ebert, who was librarian at Dresden, published a history of the library in 1822, in which he reckons the number of volumes at 220,000. Kilian, in 1828, says more than 200,000, and less than 260,000.

(9) It is very singular, that in almost all accounts, the number of the articles is given for that of the volumes contained in this collection.

Appendix, No. 6.

Foreign Public Libraries of Printed Books.

16. MADRID. About 120,000 volumes, or 50,000 works.

17. MILAN, *Brera*. About 200,000 volumes. The number of works cannot be specified (1).

———, *Ambrosiana*. About 100,000 volumes. No answer to the second part of the question (2).

18. MÜNICH. Perhaps 500,000 volumes, if the enormous mass of duplicates in the collections be included. To the other part of the question no answer can be given.

19. NAPLES. About 160,000 volumes, or more than 200,000 articles.

20. ORLEANS. About 30,000 volumes, or 14,549 articles.

21. PARIS, *King's Library*. About 650,000 volumes. It is impossible to state, even by approximation, the number of works.

———, *Arsenal*. About 200,000.

———, *Ste. Geneviève*. About 200,000 (3).

———, *Mazarine*. About 100,000.

———, *Institut*. About 90,000. (No answer from these libraries as to the number of works.)

22. PARMA. About 82,000 volumes, or 40,000 works.

23. PRAGUE. About 90,000 volumes. No answer as to the number of works.

24. TURIN. About 85,000 volumes. No answer as to the number of articles.

25. VENICE. At the end of 1833 the library contained 85,602 volumes, or 50,334 works.

26. VIENNA. About 300,000 volumes. No answer as to the number of articles.

27. WOLFENBÜTTEL. About 140,000 volumes, or nearly 400,000 titles.

Observations on Question 2.

I HAVE tried to collect the most correct information I could on the subject, by framing my question in so distinct a manner that no mistake should occur as to the number of *works* and that of *volumes* contained in a collection; two things quite distinct, and which are the most common source of error. I am not certain of the correctness of the answers I have received when any number of volumes or of works is given by approximation only. On the whole, however, I am more disposed to rely on the information I have collected than on any other I am acquainted with, knowing as I do the high character and the intimate acquaintance with the subject possessed by the parties by whom that information was communicated.

Question 3.—Are MSS. as well as other collections, such as medals, prints, statues, paintings, &c. annexed to it under the same officers or keepers; or are these objects entrusted to other keepers?

1. BASLE. Medals, prints, &c. entrusted to the care of the same officers.

2. BERLIN. Only MSS. (about 10,000 vols.) placed under the care of the same librarians.

3. BERNE. The librarians have also care of the MSS., coins, and of a collection of Etruscan vases.

4. BRUXELLES. MSS. (about 10,000) confided to separate keepers.

5. BUDA, *University*. MSS. under the care of the same librarians; and coins entrusted to one of them.

———, *Széchenyi*. MSS. of the same class with printed books, as well as maps of Hungary, and portraits of illustrious Hungarians, under the same custody.

6. CASSEL. Only MSS. (about 1,200) under the care of the same librarian, with printed books.

7. COPENHAGEN. MSS. (about 15,000 vols.) and prints (about 77,000 in number) entrusted to the same keepers.

8. DRESDEN. 2,700 volumes of MSS., under the same keepers (4).

9. FLORENCE, *Palatina*. Only printed books.

————, *Magliabecchiana*. About 12,000 vols. of MSS. under the same keepers (5).

————, *Riccardiana*. About 3,500 vols. of MSS. under the same keepers.

————, *Marucelliana*. A few MSS. under the same keepers.

10. FRANKFORT. MSS. (about 500), and medals (about 6,000), and other objects of fine arts, under the same keepers.

11. GENEVA. MSS., and a few objects of art, under the same keepers.

12. GÖTTINGEN. MSS. (about 1,500) and coins only, under the same keepers. Objects of fine arts, natural history, &c. entrusted to distinct keepers.

13. THE HAGUE. MSS. and prints only under the same keepers. Coins separate.

14. LEYDEN. MSS. only under the same keepers.

15. LISBON. MSS. only under the same keepers. Coins separate.

16. MADRID.

(1) Balbi says 169,000, on the authority of the librarian, Mr. Gironi. My authority is, however, very good; and yet such is the difference!

(2) According to Mr. Gironi, quoted by Balbi, this library contains only 40,000 volumes. The librarian, Mr. Amati, agrees with my informant that they are more than 100,000.

(3) In the Appendix to last year's Evidence 176,000 volumes are given to the Arsenal, and 160,000 to the Ste. Geneviève.

(4) The number here stated is that given by Ebert, the librarian, by Balbi, and in the returns in the Appendix to last year's Evidence on the British Museum. In the "Proceedings of the Records Commissioners," we are told that the manuscripts amount to 16,000 *volumes*. Did the writer mean *works* or *articles*?

(5) In the "Proceedings of the Records Commissioners," we are told that the Magliabecchiana "possesses but few manuscripts." This is certainly wrong: and yet the writer speaks *de visu*. He does the same with respect to Berlin.

16. Madrid. MSS., medals, and antiquities, under the same keepers.

17. Milan, *Brera.* A few MSS. only under the same keepers; all other objects under distinct officers.

———, *Ambrosiana.* MSS. (4,633 vols.) under the same keepers (1).

18. Münich. MSS. only under the same keepers (not certain).

19. Naples. MSS. only under the same keepers.

20. Orleans. MSS. and prints under the same keepers.

21. Paris, *Royal Library.* Divided into four departments: 1st. Printed books. 2d. MSS. (more than 80,000 vols.) 3d. Medals, coins, gems and antiques. 4th. Engravings, divided into two sections, one of which of maps, &c. with distinct keepers.

———, *Arsenal.* MSS. under the same keepers (about 6,000 vols).

———, *Ste. Geneviève.* MSS. under the same keepers (about 3,500 vols).

———, *Mazarine.* MSS. under the same keepers (3,437 vols).

———, *Institut.* MSS. under the same keepers.

22. Parma. MSS. only (more than 3,000 vols.) under the same keepers.

23. Prague. MSS. only (about 3,000 vols.) under the same keepers.

24. Turin. MSS. (about 3,250 vols.), prints and drawings, under the same keepers.

25. Venice. MSS., drawings, medals, pictures, engravings, all under the same keepers.

26. Vienna. MSS. (about 16,000 vols.) and other objects, form part of the establishment, but are entrusted to other keepers.

27. Wolfenbüttel. Prints, MSS., paintings, and other rarities, under the care of the same keeper.

Question 4.—What are the number and titles of officers, keepers or librarians; of clerks, amanuenses, &c.; of attendants, servants, &c.?

1. Basle. One librarian, two under-librarians, two attendants.

2. Berlin. One principal librarian, one librarian, four keepers, two assistants, one secretary, three attendants.

3. Berne. One librarian, two under-librarians, one keeper and one attendant.

4. Bruxelles. One librarian, one attendant.

5. Buda, *University.* One principal librarian, two librarians, two copyists, one servant.

——, *Széchenyi.* One librarian, one assistant, one servant.

6. Cassel. One librarian, one secretary. No information as to the number of inferior servants. An inspector has charge of the whole establishment, as responsible keeper (not librarian). He has the keys of the place, and superintends the work *(not scientific or literary)* of the servants.

7. Copenhagen. One principal librarian, three under-librarians, one inspector of reading room, one vice-inspector, one amanuensis, two servants.

8. Dresden. One librarian, one under-librarian, two secretaries, one officer more (station and duties unknown), two servants.

9. Florence, *Palatina.* One librarian, one amanuensis, one servant.

————, *Magliabecchiana.* One librarian, one under-librarian, one assistant, one clerk, four servants.

————-, *Riccardiana.* One librarian, one under-librarian, one servant.

————-, *Marucelliana.* One librarian, one under-librarian, one servant.

10. Frankfort. Two librarians, two amanuenses, one servant.

11. Geneva. Three librarians, two attendants.

12. Göttingen. Three librarians, three under-librarians, one secretary, five assistants, two servants.

13. The Hague. One librarian, one under-librarian, one assistant, one servant.

14. Leyden. One librarian, one under-librarian, two keepers, one amanuensis.

15. Lisbon. One head-librarian, one librarian, one chief keeper, 16 officers of various descriptions, one porter, four servants.

16. Madrid. One head librarian, six librarians, 10 attendants; servants (number unknown).

17. Milan, *Brera.* One librarian, two under-librarians, two keepers, two amanuenses, three attendants, two servants.

———, *Ambrosiana.* One principal librarian, three librarians, two keepers, two amanuenses, two servants.

18. Münich. No information.

19. Naples. Four librarians, three copyists, six keepers, two clerks, four servants.

20. Orleans. One librarian, one servant.

21. Paris, *Royal Library.* Two librarians, two under-librarians, 18 assistants of various descriptions, 10 or 12 servants.

——–, *Arsenal.* Eight librarians and under-librarians; (no information as to the other persons attached to this library).

——–, *Ste. Geneviève.* Seven librarians, one under-librarian, five assistants, two servants.

——–, *Mazarine.* One principal librarian, five librarians, two under-librarians, six attendants and servants.

Paris,

(1) How can this be reconciled with the "Proceedings of the Records Commissioners," in which the number of volumes is said to be 15,000, and that of articles between 30 and 40,000? The librarian, Mr. Amati, gives the precise number of volumes of manuscripts, 4,633, containing about 18,000 articles.

Appendix, No. 6.

Foreign Public Libraries of Printed Books.

PARIS, *Institut.* One librarian, two under-librarians; (no answer to the rest of the question).

22. PARMA. One librarian, one under-librarian, one secretary, two assistants, four attendants and servants.

23. PRAGUE. One librarian, one keeper, three amanuenses, four servants.

24. TURIN. One librarian, two under-librarians, two assistants, four attendants and servants.

25. VENICE. One librarian, one under-librarian, one assistant, three attendants and servants.

26. VIENNA. Four librarians, four amanuenses, one assistant, three servants.

27. WOLFENBÜTTEL. One librarian, one amanuensis, one servant.

Question 5.—Are the printed books all catalogued, and how? Alphabetically, according to the authors' names, or classed, according to subjects, or both? Are such catalogues, or any part of them, printed? In what form, when and where were they printed?

1. BASLE. The catalogues are not complete. The books are divided into four great classes (faculties), viz. theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy. There is a special catalogue for antiquities, numismatic and literary history. A general alphabetical catalogue, however, is now making. Not printed.

2. BERLIN. A complete alphabetical catalogue in 294 fol. vols. A classed catalogue also complete in 202 fol. vols. A catalogue of accessions from 1812, consists of 9 vols. These several catalogues are kept up. Not printed.

3. BERNE. An alphabetical catalogue, with supplements to 1832, has been printed. A classed catalogue has been long wished for.

4. BRUXELLES. A classed catalogue of some sort or other exists; the alphabetical catalogue is in progress. Not printed.

5. BUDA, *University.* There is a general alphabetical catalogue, according to the authors' names, and also special catalogues according to subjects. No part of these has been printed; but in 1781 a catalogue of the rarest books in the collection was published.

———, *Széchenyi.* All books and manuscripts are catalogued alphabetically according to the authors' names, and this catalogue has been printed in 10 vols. 8vo. between 1799 and 1815.

6. CASSEL. A classed catalogue in several fol. vols., and an alphabetical in slips; how far they are complete I cannot say. Neither printed.

7. COPENHAGEN. All foreign books are systematically catalogued, and this catalogue, not printed, consists of 199 vols. fol. The alphabetical catalogue in slips is in hand. Danish books, and books relating to that country, are not catalogued at all, but are systematically arranged in a separate room. A special collection of Danish books presented to the library by Hielmstierne, has a particular catalogue printed in 2 vols. 4to.

8. DRESDEN. No information on the subject.

9. FLORENCE, *Palatina.* An alphabetical catalogue, according to the authors' names; then one of the Classics; one of the rare and Elzevirian editions; one of works on natural history; one of those on geography and travels; one of those on the fine arts. None printed.

————, *Magliabecchiana.* A classed catalogue, with an index of authors. Not printed. Fossi published a catalogue of the rarest books in the collection in his days.

————, *Riccardiana.* A manuscript catalogue according to the authors' names.

————, *Marucelliana.* Ditto.

10. FRANKFORT. There is a classed catalogue, begun about the middle of last century, consisting of 21 fol. vols.; six for theology, one for medicine, two for jurisprudence, six for history, one for literature, three for philosophy and miscellaneous, two for works in French, Italian, Spanish, English, Dutch and MSS. There is also a general alphabetical catalogue of the works, entered according to the names of the authors, consisting of 50 fol. vols. It was compiled in 1815 and 1816. Moreover, there are catalogues of some collections of books formerly belonging to suppressed convents. But as these catalogues, more particularly the system of classification, do not answer to the modern scientific improvements, a general recompilation of all these catalogues is now in progress. The plan to be followed is that of the Münich Royal Library, considered the best in this part of Germany. All in manuscript.

11. GENEVA. There was a complete classed catalogue, with an index of the authors' names, in manuscript. As the system was not in harmony with the modern scientific improvement, a new one has been compiled on a better plan, which has been published in two 8vo. vols., in August 1834.

12. GÖTTINGEN. The printed books (as also the MSS.) are all catalogued: 1, alphabetically, according to the names of the authors; 2, according to the subjects. No printed catalogues.

13. The HAGUE. There is a catalogue in slips arranged according to subjects. A new classed catalogue is now in hand, which is to have an index of authors at the end. (I do not comprehend why this second catalogue is now compiling. If not a copy of the slips, these must be considered defective, or the system bad.) No catalogue printed.

14. LEYDEN. A complete catalogue, alphabetically arranged according to the authors' names. It is three years since preparations have been making for compiling a catalogue *raisonné* according to subject. There are some very old printed catalogues of the library, now of no use.

15. Lisbon. There is an alphabetical catalogue of printed books, as well as of manuscripts, according to the names of the authors, and another according to subjects, in parts; each part placed in the room in which are the corresponding books. None printed.

16. Madrid. There is a complete catalogue, distributed according to the names of the authors, of all books in the library to 1790, and supplements for the following years. A general amalgamation of these is now taking place. There is likewise a catalogue so arranged for each of the classes into which generally all human knowledge is divided. None printed.

17. Milan, *Brera*. There are two general catalogues of the library, one distributed according to the authors' names, the other according to subjects. Then there are special catalogues of the editions of the fifteenth century, of Aldines, of music, of transactions of learned societies. No catalogue is printed.

———, *Ambrosiana*. There is an alphabetical catalogue according to the authors' names, and a classed one is now compiling. None printed.

18. Münich. Two catalogues, one according to subjects, the other according to the authors' names, are compiling. None is printed.

19. Naples. There are two catalogues, one alphabetical according to authors' names, and one according to subjects. Both printing.

20. Orleans. A manuscript catalogue according to the four subjects mentioned in answer to Question 2. Then, for each class, an arrangement at the end according to Brunet's system. These are manuscript. A catalogue of the library was published in 1721; and again in 1777.

21. Paris, *Royal Library*. There are schemes of catalogues, both alphabetically arranged according to authors' names and according to subjects. Of the latter, nearly seven volumes were printed off, six of which were published from 1733 to 1753. There are some manuscript supplements to it, and that catalogue is the basis on which the others are carried on. A transcript of the old alphabetical catalogue also is now taking place; and there are, moreover, perhaps 400,000 titles on slips not yet arranged. But the number of works absolutely uncatalogued is still enormous.

———, *Arsenal*. There is a manuscript catalogue, very much on the plan of that of the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, old-looking and evidently wanting recompiling; but I do not think there is any idea of so doing.

———, *Ste. Geneviève*. There is a manuscript catalogue according to authors' names, but many tracts are not inserted in it, although I have been told the titles of a good number of them are written out on slips. There is also a manuscript classed catalogue of medicine and history. Daunou drew up a catalogue of editions of the fifteenth century in a chronological order. It contains short titles of all remarkable editions he was acquainted with. The titles of such as are in the library are written with black ink, on the right hand page; the remainder are entered in red, on the opposite page. A classed catalogue of this library was once begun, and probably completed by St. Leger, Pingré, and Bernier; but a few volumes only are now in existence. Daunou imagined to substitute synoptical tables to a classed catalogue by entering, under the head of any branch of science, the names of the authors who have written on it. For instance, under the head Astronomy, followed simply the names Ptolomeus, Riccioli, Flamsteed, &c. Whether these tables were to contain only a few of the names of all writers known, whether they were intended to relate only to the books in the library, or to all works ever written on a subject, I am not able to state, since only a few tables (which were pasted on boards and intended to be hung up in the reading-room) are now extant, the others having been destroyed through carelessness. Nor am I informed how far Daunou had proceeded in his work.

———, *Mazarine*. A catalogue according to authors' names, and another according to subjects; neither of which are published.

———, *Institut*. Ditto.

22. Parma. There is an alphabetical catalogue according to the names of authors, in ten manuscript volumes, as also in slips. There is likewise a double manuscript catalogue of books printed in the fifteenth century. The classed catalogue is begun, but very little advanced. Of the De Rossi collection, a catalogue was published by its former proprietor, 8vo., 1812.

23. Prague. There is a kind of classed catalogue, bound in several manuscript volumes; and, moreover, the titles of books written out on slips are kept on alphabetical order according to the authors' names.

24. Turin. As many alphabetical catalogues, according to the names of authors, as are the subjects into which the books are divided. These are only in manuscript, and nearly complete.

25. Venice. An alphabetical catalogue, according to authors' names only, in manuscript.

26. Vienna. A general alphabetical catalogue, according to authors' names, bound in 60 volumes, and also in slips. There are, moreover, special catalogues of incunabula, of practical works on music, of Hebrew works, of certain Slavonic works, of all the bibles, and of certain parts of them. There is also an historico-statistical-geographical-renvoi catalogue (I suppose a kind of catalogue according to places and the entries connected with cross-references) of all works added since 1822. The classed catalogue and some more special catalogues are in progress.

27. Wolfenbüttel. The alphabetical catalogue, according to the authors' names, was interrupted in 1770. There are separate catalogues of several libraries annexed to the one in question, and after these are incorporated with the former, a general alphabetical catalogue, as well as one classed, is to be compiled. No information as to whether any be printed.

Appendix, No. 6.

Foreign Public Libraries of Printed Books.

Question 6.—Are the catalogues accessible to the readers as a matter of course, and always within their reach, or are they to be asked for if the readers wish to consult them? Is there any objection to a reader asking for them? Can his request of perusing the catalogues be refused?

1. Basle. The catalogues are accessible to any reader, without any restraint whatever.

2. Berlin. The alphabetical catalogue is always in the librarian's hands; it seems not to be allowed to be perused by readers. The readers may ask, and be allowed to consult, under the librarian's eye, any volume of the classed catalogue they may want. All catalogues are kept in the librarians' room.

3. Berne. Accessible to the public without restriction.

4. Bruxelles. Readers are allowed to consult catalogues on asking (1).

5. Buda, *University*. Readers are allowed to consult catalogues on asking.

——, *Széchenyi*. Accessible to every one.

6. Cassel. Not accessible, except by special indulgence of the librarian (2).

7. Copenhagen. The indulgence of granting the use of catalogues to the readers depends wholly on the head-librarian's will.

8. Dresden. No information.

9. Florence, *Palatina*. Catalogues may be freely consulted.

————, *Magliabecchiana*. Catalogues freely accessible (3).

————, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.

————, *Marucelliana*. Ditto.

10. Frankfort. The catalogues are not freely accessible to the readers at present.

11. Geneva. The catalogues are freely accessible to every reader.

12. Göttingen. Catalogues may be consulted, if properly asked for (4).

13. The Hague. The catalogues may be used under the eye of the librarians.

14. Leyden. At present the catalogues are used without any restriction; but as the readers are not always very discreet in the exercise of this privilege, the time may come when some restraints may be thought necessary.

15. Lisbon. On the slightest wish being expressed by the readers, they would be allowed immediately to consult the catalogues.

16. Madrid. On application to the officers, there is not the slightest difficulty in allowing the readers to peruse the catalogues.

17. Milan, *Brera*. The readers are not allowed to consult the catalogues.

———, *Ambrosiana*. Ditto.

18. Münich. Readers are not allowed to consult the catalogues; except as a special indulgence from the librarians.

19. Naples. Freely accessible to the public without asking.

20. Orleans. Ditto.

21. Paris, *King's Library*. All the catalogues may be perused by readers on permission being granted, not as a matter of right (5).

———, *Arsenal*. Ditto (6).

———, *Ste. Geneviève*. Freely perused by the readers.

———, *Mazarine*. Catalogues are not allowed to be consulted (7).

———, *Institut*. Consulted by the members of the Institut only (8).

22. Parma. The catalogues are not allowed to be consulted by readers; except on special leave being granted by the librarian.

23. Prague. Catalogues only of special parts of the library allowed to be consulted; and even this indulgence may be refused.

24. Turin. No reader can consult the catalogues, except on obtaining a special permission from the librarian.

25. Venice. Catalogues may be consulted on applying to the librarian, in whose private room they are kept.

26. Vienna. Access to the catalogues is only granted on particular occasions, and by special permission.

27. Wolfenbüttel. There is no objection to allow readers to peruse the catalogues on their asking leave for so doing.

Question 7.—

(1) I never saw them consulted by readers when I was there.

(2) The librarian was absent when I visited the Library. On my asking the attendant, who accompanied me, to allow me to look at the Catalogue, he seemed much surprised at my request, and said it could not be complied with. I was, however, allowed to see it, on the Inspector coming and telling the attendant, that as I was myself attached to a public library, the indulgence ought to be granted.

(3) I have, however, reason to think that the free accessibility here spoken of, is more theoretical than practical. I believe that the case is the same in the two following libraries.

(4) I have been the greatest part of two days in the Library, and a long time near where the catalogues stand; I never saw any reader consult them.

(5) Of course the volumes which are printed are to be perused as freely as any other printed book. I never saw a reader examine a volume of the catalogue in manuscript. When I consulted any volume of it, one of the gentlemen belonging to the library stood by my side.

(6) When, as a stranger, I asked to peruse them, the favour was denied; when known, there was no limit to the courtesy with which I was treated.

(7) The reason assigned is, that this is putting thieves in the way of stealing good books.

(8) I could just glance at a volume of the alphabetical catalogue, upon an article of which my opinion was asked.

Question 7.—Is the library of printed books kept on increasing? Who supplies the funds?

1. Basle. Kept increasing at the government's expense.
2. Berlin. Ditto.
3. Berne. Kept increasing partly with the revenues of the library, partly with funds voted by the corporation, as well as by the government of Berne.
4. Bruxelles. Increasing at the expense of the corporation of Bruxelles.
5. Buda, *University*. Increasing out of the University fund; a sum is yearly set apart for purchasing books.
——, *Széchenyi*. Increased annually; the funds coming out of property belonging to the institution.
6. Cassel. Augmenting; the funds are supplied by the country.
7. Copenhagen. The library is kept increasing with the funds supplied by the State for the purpose.
8. Dresden. Kept increasing; the government supplies the funds.
9. Florence, *Palatina*. Kept on increasing with the funds supplied by the Grand Duke.
——, *Magliabecchiana*. Increasing with the funds supplied by government, who has taken possession of some property left by Magliabecchi to the library.
——, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.
——, *Marucelliana*. Ditto.
10. Frankfort. Increasing, partly with funds voted by the republic, partly with an annual income left to the library to buy German historical works.
11. Geneva. Increasing, partly with funds voted by the republic, partly with a portion of the fees paid by students to the university for their matriculation.
12. Göttingen. The library is kept on increasing with a share specially appropriated to this purpose by government, out of the general university fund.
13. The Hague. Increasing, with funds voted for the purpose by the nation, and still more with what comes directly to it from the Sovereign's generosity.
14. Leyden. Increasing, with an annual sum allotted for this purpose out of the university funds by the curators.
15. Lisbon. Increasing annually with funds allowed by the nation for the purpose.
16. Madrid. Ditto.
17. Milan, *Brera*. Increasing with funds assigned by government.
——, *Ambrosiana*. Increasing; the income of the library supplies the means.
18. Münich. The king gives annually a certain sum to the library for the purchase of books.
19. Naples. Increasing with funds allotted to it by government.
20. Orleans. Increasing with presents made to it by government, and partly with funds allowed by the corporation of the city.
21. Paris, *Royal Library*. Increasing; a sum is voted annually by the Legislature for the purpose.
——, *Arsenal*. Increasing by the application to this purpose of a small part of the funds yearly voted by the Legislature for keeping up the establishment.
——, *Ste. Geneviève*. Ditto.
——, *Mazarine*. Ditto.
——, *Institut*. Increased by the sum allowed yearly by the Institut out of the general fund paid over to it by the nation.
22. Parma. The public treasury furnishes the means for augmenting the library.
23. Prague. Ditto.
24. Turin. The library is increased by a sum allowed to it out of the general University fund.
25. Venice. Increased by an annual sum allowed by government for the purpose.
26. Vienna. Ditto.
27. Wolfenbüttel. The sovereign of Brunswick provides the funds for increasing the library.

Question 8.—What sum is annually spent, on an average of the last ten years, 1823—1832 inclusive, in adding to the collection of printed books; and what is the yearly average number of volumes so added?

1. Basle. About 150 *l.* sterling are spent annually. No answer can be given to the rest of the question.
2. Berlin. His Majesty allows 1,200 *l.* sterling for buying and binding books, and gives large extra grants from time to time for purchasing expensive works. The number of volumes thus annually added to the library may average, for the last ten or twelve years, 5,000 or 6,000 volumes. The number of works (not volumes) entered in to the Accession-Catalogue since 1812 to the 28th of January 1834 amounts to 47,835.
3. Berne. The annual sum generally spent (that is, exclusive of extra grants from the city) amounts to about 150 *l.* sterling, which causes an increase of about 150 works, or about 400 volumes.
4. Bruxelles. About 55 *l.* sterling are annually laid out in books; small extra grants are sometimes voted; the last was to the amount of 40 *l.* sterling, in 1833.
5. Buda, *University*. About 85 *l.* sterling are annually laid out in the purchase of books. The other part of the question cannot be answered.
——, *Széchenyi*. Unknown.

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6. Cassel. About 230 *l.* sterling annually laid out in the purchase of books. The other part of the question cannot be answered.

7. Copenhagen. About 450 *l.* sterling annually laid out in books. The number of volumes added may be about 3,000 a year.

8. Dresden. About 300 *l.* sterling spent annually to purchase books. No answer to the remainder of the question.

9. Florence, *Palatina.* At least 1,200 *l.* a year are laid out in the purchase of books. No answer can be given to the second part of the question.

———, *Magliabecchiana.* About 130 *l.* a year spent in books. No answer as to the number of volumes purchased.

———, *Riccardiana.* No answer.

———, *Marucelliana.* No answer.

10. Frankfort. About 180 *l.* sterling are annually spent in books, which causes an increase of about 400 volumes.

11. Geneva. About 110 *l.* sterling are annually laid out in books, with which about 500 works, or 800 volumes, are bought.

12. Gottingen. About 1,000 *l.* sterling are annually laid out in the purchase of books. Second part of the question not answered.

13. The Hague. No answer.

14. Leyden. No answer.

15. Lisbon. About 45 *l.* sterling [?] annually laid out in books, which produces an increase of 670 volumes a year [?].

16. Madrid. About 260 *l.* sterling annually laid out in books, with which about 250 works, or 1,000 volumes, are bought.

17. Milan, *Brera.* About 175 *l.* sterling annually laid out in books. The second part of the question cannot be answered.

———, *Ambrosiana.* No answer.

18. Münich. No information.

19. Naples. About 450 *l.* sterling are annually laid out in books. No answer to the rest of the question.

20. Orleans. About 30 *l.* sterling annually laid out in books. No answer can be given to the remainder of the question.

21. Paris, *Royal Library.* About 1,256 *l.* sterling a year are spent in books. No answer to the remainder of the question.

———, *Arsenal.* About 100 *l.* a year are spent in books. No information as to the number of volumes or works.

———, *Ste. Geneviève.* Ditto.

———, *Mazarine.* Ditto.

———, *Institut.* About 240 *l.* sterling a year spent in books. No information as to the number of works or volumes.

22. Parma. About 240 *l.* sterling a year laid out in augmenting the collection of printed books, which produces an increase of about 600 volumes.

23. Prague. About 100 *l.* sterling annually spent in books; from 1823 to 1832, 700 volumes were purchased.

24. Turin. No answer.

25. Venice. About 180 *l.* sterling yearly spent in books; about 1,000 volumes, or 800 works, annually bought.

26. Vienna. About 1,000 *l.* sterling a year laid out in books; the number of volumes added to the library (those included which are received by virtue of the copy-right law) amount to about 5,000 a year.

27. Wolfenbüttel. About 32 *l.* sterling annually laid out in books; in 1831 about 350 volumes were thus bought.

Question 9.—Has the library any right to a copy or copies of books, engravings, &c. which are published within the state or town in which it is situated? Have publishers or authors ever complained of having to give copies of their works to the library?

1. Basle. The right which was once possessed was abolished when the abolition of the censorship of the press took place.

2. Berlin. Every bookseller is bound to give a copy of any work he prints to the library, and a second copy to the library of the university within whose province he carries on business. As to maps and prints, the right is contested. There is no complaint against the system.

3. Berne. The right once existed; but after the revolution of 1798, it has become obsolete. Steps have been taken to have it revived, but hitherto without success.

4. Bruxelles. No claim whatever.

5. Buda, *University.* The library has a right to a copy of every book published in Hungary. No answer as to complaints being made.

———, *Széchenyi.* Ditto.

6. Cassel. Ditto.

7. Copenhagen. The library has a right to two copies of every book or print, printed or engraved within the kingdom, to be delivered by the printer or engraver; one of them on writing paper, the other on common paper. No answer as to complaints.

8. Dresden. No information received.

9. Florence, *Palatina.* No right

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FLORENCE, *Magliabecchiana.* The library has a right to a copy of every work published in Tuscany. No answer as to complaints.

———, *Riccardiana.* No right.

———, *Marucelliana.* Ditto.

10. FRANKFORT. Ditto.

11. GENEVA. The library has a right to two copies of every new work printed within the canton, and to one copy of every new edition of books printed before. The copies are left by the printers with the Chancery of State. No complaint was ever made.

12. GÖTTINGEN. The library has a right to a copy of every work published within the kingdom of Hanover; and the bookseller for whom it is published, or else the printer, are bound to deliver it. No answer as to complaints.

13. THE HAGUE. Persons who wish to secure their property are bound to deliver a copy of their work to the library; else they may be pirated.

14. LEYDEN. The library has no right to a copy of any work, except such towards which the establishment has contributed the materials.

15. LISBON. Printers within the kingdom are bound to deliver to the library a copy of every article they print, else they are fined the value of 20 copies. No complaints were ever heard on the subject.

16. MADRID. The library has a claim to a copy of every book which is published in Spain; and no dissatisfaction is known to exist against this law in any quarter.

17. MILAN, *Brera.* The library has a claim to one of the five copies of every book which printers in the Lombard-Venetian kingdom are bound to deliver gratis at the office of the censorship of the press. There have been disputes, particularly with proprietors of works with coloured plates, who wanted to deliver the copies with the plates not coloured; but their objections were overruled.

———, *Ambrosiana.* No claim.

18. MÜNICH. No information.

19. NAPLES. The library has a right to two copies of every book published in the continental provinces of the kingdom. They are deposited at the offices for the censorship of the press. No positive complaint.

20. ORLEANS. The library has no right of this sort.

21. PARIS, *Royal Library.* Every publisher is bound to give two copies of every work he publishes to a special office attached to the Ministry of the Interior. One of these copies goes to the King's library, the other to the library attached to the *Chancellerie.* No complaint.

———, *Arsenal.* No right.

———, *Ste. Geneviève.* Ditto.

———, *Mazarine.* Ditto.

———, *Institut.* Ditto.

22. PARMA. The library has a right to two copies of whatever is printed in the State. There were complaints, not only on account of these two copies, but of three more that publishers are bound to deliver at the office of the censor of the press.

23. PRAGUE. The library has a right to a copy of every work published in the kingdom of Bohemia, which is received through the censors of the press. No information as to complaints.

24. TURIN. The library has a claim to a copy of every book printed within the province of the university; (that is, Piedmont, properly speaking, exclusive of the Duchy of Genoa, Savoy and Sardinia). No complaint ever heard of.

25. VENICE. The same right as the Brera at Milan; and no complaint known.

26. VIENNA. The library receives one of the best copies of every book, map, print, &c. published in any part of the Austrian dominions; and no complaint was ever heard of by the directors of the library.

27. WOLFENBÜTTEL. No claim.

Question 10.—Is there any restriction as to giving the books to read when asked for, or may the officers withhold a book from a reader if they deem it expedient? or give it only in certain cases?

1. BASLE. Books of prints and expensive works in general are not usually lent out: the librarian judges of the exceptions. (This is no answer to the question.)

2. BERLIN. Novels, poems, plays, &c. are not allowed to be read in the library, if no special reason be given for departing from the rule.

3. BERNE. Rare and expensive books are not obtained by readers, except by addressing themselves to the librarian.

4. BRUXELLES. No information.

5. BUDA, *University.* To young students particularly, forbidden books are not given to read. The librarians have a private catalogue of books to be thus kept back.

———, *Széchenyi.* Some books are refused to the readers; particularly those relating to the history of Hungary during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

6. CASSEL. No information.

7. COPENHAGEN. No restriction.

8. DRESDEN. No information.

9. FLORENCE, *Palatina.* No restraint.

———, *Magliabecchiana.* Forbidden books may be refused to persons who do not exhibit a licence to read them.

———, *Riccardiana.* Ditto.

———, *Marucelliana.* Ditto.

10. Frankfort. No restriction, except as to immoral works; of which there is no recollection of one being asked for.

11. Geneva. Well-known individuals, or persons particularly well introduced, can peruse any books without restriction.

12. Göttingen. There is no restriction; the officers may, however, if they think it proper, withhold certain books from certain readers.

13. The Hague. No restriction.

14. Leyden. Ditto.

15. Lisbon. Ditto.

16. Madrid. If, from the age of the reader, the officer has reason to think that the book asked may be prejudicial to him, it may be refused: there is no other restriction.

17. Milan, *Brera.* Forbidden or immoral books not given to read, except to persons especially authorized, and with prudent discrimination.

———, *Ambrosiana.* Ditto.

18. Münich. No restriction.

19. Naples. Forbidden books are denied.

20. Orleans. No book refused, except novels; to obtain which a good special reason must be assigned.

21. Paris, *Royal Library.* Romances, novels, new theatrical compositions, political pamphlets, and other such light publications, are not given to readers, except on cause being shown for the want of such works: nor are readers, generally, and without special leave from the librarians, allowed more than one work at a time.

———, *Arsenal.* There are restrictions in certain cases at the librarians' discretion.

———, *Ste. Geneviève.* Ditto.

———, *Mazarine.* Books can be refused.

———, *Institut.* No restriction to persons properly presented.

22. Parma. Forbidden books are refused to persons who are not provided with a licence; and even to them downright immoral books are refused, according to circumstances. Rare and costly books are not indiscriminately given to read.

23. Prague. Prohibited books are not allowed to be perused; but this rule admits of exceptions. Rare and precious works are only given to read to well known persons.

24. Turin. Prohibited books are not generally allowed to be read; and even for others, such as costly or rare works, the librarians exercise a proper discretion.

25. Venice. No work entered in the catalogue can be refused.

26. Vienna. Prohibited books not granted to those who have no licence to read them; rare and valuable books are not put into the hands of mere idle readers; novels, and other such light publications, as well as books of education, are not generally allowed to be perused in this library; nor journals and other periodical publications, before they are bound; nor is any book given to read to a person who has not procured one of the forty-five seats, which are in the reading-room. If the whole of them be occupied, a reader must wait, standing, till one has been vacated; and on his having procured a seat, he is furnished with books.

27. Wolfenbüttel. Without good reason, no book can be refused.

Question 11.—Is the admission to the library entirely free, or is any leave required to be admitted? Can it be denied without any reason being assigned? Is the leave perpetual or for a certain time?

1. Basle. The public are freely admitted two days every week; the other four days, only professors, doctors, &c. are admitted.

2. Berlin. Any person wishing to be admitted to read in the library must apply to one of the librarians, who delivers him a card of admission; upon receiving which the applicant signs a printed declaration that he will obey all rules and regulations prescribed for the management of the library. To this declaration he adds his address. The card of admission is valuable so long as the person who obtained it continues to dwell in Berlin.

3. Berne. Admission entirely free.

4. Bruxelles. Ditto.

5. Buda, *University.* Ditto.

——, *Széchenyi.* Ditto.

6. Cassel. Ditto.

7. Copenhagen. Admission to the reading-room is granted by the librarians to all well-known persons or those well introduced.

8. Dresden. Admission to read in the library entirely free.

9. Florence, *Palatina.* A permission from the Sovereign is necessary previous to being admitted to this library.

————, *Magliabecchiana.* Access entirely free.

————, *Riccardiana.* Ditto.

————, *Marucelliana.* Ditto.

10. Frankfort. Ditto.

11. Geneva. The admission is free to every one who wishes to see the library. To peruse any book it is requisite to be known or well introduced.

12. Göttingen. Admission entirely free.

13. The Hague. Admission entirely free.

14. Leyden. Ditto; but students are recommended to the librarians with a note from a professor.

15. Lisbon. Entirely free.
16. Madrid. Ditto.
17. Milan, *Brera*. Ditto.
———, *Ambrosiana*. Ditto.
18. Münich. Ditto.
19. Naples. Admission to the reading-room entirely free.
20. Orleans. Admission free.
21. Paris, *Royal Library*. Ditto[1].
———, *Arsenal*. Ditto.
———, *Ste. Geneviève*. Ditto.
———, *Mazarine*. Ditto.
———, *Institut*. Leave is granted on the recommendation of a member of the Institut, sanctioned by the librarian. The permission must be renewed every year.
22. Parma. Entirely free.
23. Prague. Ditto.
24. Turin. Ditto.
25. Venice. Ditto.
26. Vienna. Ditto.
27. Wolfenbüttel. Ditto.

Question 12.—What are the rules for a reader who wishes to peruse books in the library? Does he ask for them in writing, or how?

1. Basle. Books are asked for verbally.
2. Berlin. Books are asked for in writing by readers, who deliver to the officer in the reading-room a ticket, signed with their name, and containing the title of the works wished for.
3. Berne. Books are verbally asked for from the officers.
4. Bruxelles. No information.
5. Buda, *University*. Readers ask verbally the officers in the reading-room for the works they want to peruse.
——, *Széchenyi*. Ditto.
6. Cassel. No information.
7. Copenhagen. The title of any book wanted by a reader is written by him on a ticket, which is delivered to the inspector, who procures the book, and puts it into the reader's hands.
8. Dresden. No information.
9. Florence, *Palatina*. Books are verbally asked for from the librarian.
————, *Magliabecchiana*. No information.
————, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.
————, *Marucelliana*. Ditto.
10. Frankfort. Books are asked for verbally.
11. Geneva. Ditto.
12. Göttingen. Ditto.
13. The Hague. No information.
14. Leyden. Ditto.
15. Lisbon. Books are asked for verbally.
16. Madrid. Ditto.
17. Milan, *Brera*. Books are asked for by the reader signing his name to a ticket containing the title of the book.
———, *Ambrosiana*. Books are asked for verbally.
18. Münich. The reader is required to write down on a ticket the title of the book, and to give it, signed with his name, to the officer in the reading-room; when an attendant brings to him the book from the library.
19. Naples. Books are asked for either verbally or in writing. They are brought to the readers, together with a printed ticket, previously dated and filled with the title of the book.
20. Orleans. Books may be asked for either verbally or in writing.
21. Paris, *Royal Library*. Books are to be asked for in writing, the reader being required to deliver to the librarian a ticket, signed with his name and address, and containing the title of the work wanted to peruse.
———, *Arsenal*. Books are asked for verbally.
———, *St. Geneviève*. Books are asked for verbally.
———, *Mazarine*. No answer.
———, *Institut*. Books are asked for verbally.
22. Parma. The title of the book given to read is entered in a reading register, and the reader is obliged to sign his name to the entry. Books are asked for verbally.
23. Prague. Readers in general are obliged to ask for books in writing; whilst distinguished personages ask for them verbally.
24. Turin. Books are asked for verbally, but readers are obliged to enter them in a register, signing their names.
25. Venice. Books are asked for verbally, and entered in a reading-register.
26. Vienna. Ditto.
27. Wolfenbüttel. Books may be asked for either in writing or verbally.

Question 13.—

[1] This *free admission* must be understood with respect to the reading-room. The public are admitted to see the library only twice a week, for five hours each time.

Appendix, No. 6.

Foreign Public Libraries of Printed Books.

Question 13.—Supposing readers to be admitted without any leave whatever being requisite, has ever any inconvenience arisen from such a practice? for instance, are books damaged, soiled or mutilated, in a way not likely were not strangers admitted indiscriminately?

1. Basle. No inconvenience.
2. Berlin. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, disorders occasionally happen.
3. Berne. No inconvenience.
4. Bruxelles. No information.
5. Buda, *University*. It happens that books are sometimes damaged, and even stolen.
——, *Széchenyi*. No inconvenience.
6. Cassel. No information.
7. Copenhagen. Although readers are not indiscriminately admitted, and seldom others than scientific and learned men, yet disorders have occasionally happened.
8. Dresden. No information.
9. Florence, *Palatina*. No inconvenience, the persons admitted being very few.
————, *Magliabecchiana*. Seldom any disorder happens.
————, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.
————, *Marucelliana*. Ditto.
10. Frankfort. No inconvenience.
11. Geneva. Ditto.
12. Göttingen. Ditto.
13. The Hague. Ditto.
14. Leyden. Ditto.
15. Lisbon. Ditto.
16. Madrid. Every day fewer disorders occur.
17. Milan, *Brera*. No inconvenience.
———, *Ambrosiana*. Ditto.
18. Münich. No information.
19. Naples. Ditto.
20. Orleans. Very few abuses.
21. Paris, *King's Library*. It is to be hoped that the serious disorders which have happened may be put a stop to by the new regulations (1).
——, *Arsenal*. Disorders of a serious nature occur.
——, *St. Geneviève*. Disorders of a serious nature occur.
——, *Mazarine*. No answer.
——, *Institut*. Abuses are prevented.
22. Parma. No inconvenience.
23. Prague. Notwithstanding all precautions disorders are not uncommon.
24. Turin. Disorders, which sometimes took place, are now completely checked.
25. Venice. No disorder since the institution of the reading register.
26. Vienna. In former times disorders occurred, when readers unaccommodated with chairs were allowed books; now every thing proceeds correctly.
27. Wolfenbüttel. No inconvenience.

Question 14.—Are readers quite free to leave the library without complying with any rule previous to their so doing? or are they under any restraint, or obliged to conform to any regulation before they depart?

1. Basle. No formality whatever.
2. Berlin. Readers must return the books given to them to read; and by placing in them their papers, they find the books left in the reading-room presses for next day.
3. Berne. No formality whatever.
4. Bruxelles. No information.
5. Buda, *University*. Readers must return the books to the officers in the reading-room.
——, *Széchenyi*. No formality whatever.
6. Cassel. No information.
7. Copenhagen. No formality.
8. Dresden. No information.
9. Florence, *Palatina*. No formality at all.
————, *Magliabecchiana*. Ditto.
————, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.
————, *Marucelliana*. Ditto.
10. Frankfort. Ditto.
11. Geneva. Ditto.
12. Göttingen. Ditto.
13. The Hague. The readers must return the books to the officer in the reading-room.
14. Leyden. No formality.

15. Lisbon.

(1) Des éditions uniques ont disparu, des pages ont été coupées, des gravures dérobées, des autographes arrachés. [This happened before the new regulations.]—Sur vingt ouvrages demandés, on n'en a pas toujours deux complets.—Allez à la Bibliothèque du Roi, demandez une des cent éditions de Rabelais; on vous trouvera peut-être, à grand peine, comme échantillons, plusieurs volumes différents d'édition et de format. *Livre des Cent-et-un*. Bibl. Publ.

15. Lisbon. No formality.

16. Madrid. The only formality required is that of returning the books to the officer from whom they were received. At the door of the reading-room the sentinel prevents any one leaving with books; and the military at the gates would stop any person attempting to leave the place wrapped up or carrying any parcel in a suspicious manner.

17. Milan, *Brera.* On leaving the library the reader returns the book he has perused, and receives back his ticket.

———, *Ambrosiana.* No formality.

18. Münich. Ditto.

19. Naples. Readers on leaving must return the books, and the ticket on which they were described.

20. Orleans. No formality.

21. Paris, *King's Library.* On leaving the reading-room the reader must return the books to the librarians, from whom he receives back his ticket, which he is to leave with the doorkeeper as a voucher that he has returned the book (1).

———, *Arsenal.* No formality.

———, *Ste. Geneviève.* Ditto.

———, *Mazarine.* Books are to be returned to the librarian on leaving.

———, *Institut.* No formality.

22. Parma. The readers must return the books to the officer in the reading-room, and wait to see that he marks them as returned in the reading-room register.

23. Prague. The reader on leaving must return his book, and he receives back his ticket; but he must give a card, with the number under which the book is entered in the reading register. If at the end of the session this card be wanting, the book is supposed not to have been returned.

24. Turin. Readers must return the books to the officers, and may cross over the entry in the reading-room register, or see that the officers do so.

25. Venice. Ditto.

26. Vienna. Books must be returned to the same officer from whom they were received.

27. Wolfenbüttel. No formality.

Question 15.—What is the daily average number of readers? To what class belong the works mostly asked for?

1. Basle. A very few strangers only. No answer as to the remaining part of the question.

2. Berlin. Readers are mostly students, young lawyers, physicians, architects, &c. No further answer.

3. Berne. Very few readers. No answer as to the rest of the question.

4. Bruxelles. About 12 readers a day on an average. The students of the University, in the same building, never enter the library, which they might do as freely as any one else. This will give an idea rather what are the books *not* mostly used, than what are.

5. Buda, *University.* The number of readers varies very much: sometimes so few as ten, sometimes so many as sixty a day. The students of the University are the most numerous class of readers; among them prevail the students of medicine, who peruse medical works; and the students of philosophy, who read historical and philosophical works, but more particularly modern Hungarian authors, who have written in their native tongue.

——, *Széchenyi.* The books most in request are those belonging to history and philology, especially in the Hungarian language.

6. Cassel. No information.

7. Copenhagen. About from five to eight readers daily, mostly to consult scientific works; as books on *belles-lettres*, chiefly novels and poems, are not bought; and if even bought are not given to read.

8. Dresden. No information.

9. Florence, *Palatina.* About three or four readers daily. There never were six at one time. The works most in request are those on natural history, as the library is particularly rich in costly works on this subject, which are not to be met with in the public libraries.

————, *Magliabecchiana.* No answer.

————, *Riccardiana.* Ditto.

————, *Marucelliana.* Ditto.

10. Frankfort. Never more than 12 readers a day. The works mostly asked for are classics, and works on jurisprudence and history.

11. Geneva. About 10 or 12 daily readers; either strangers engaged on historical researches, or students at the University, who consult such works as they may want in their literary, theological or legal studies.

12. Göttingen. From 20 to 30 daily readers, who come especially to consult scientific works, or voluminous works, or books with costly prints (2).

13. The Hague. From 10 to 15 readers daily, mostly to peruse historical works, and those belonging to elegant literature.

14. Leyden.

(1) I do not believe this regulation to be strictly enforced. But no person can leave the library with books, without a permit in writing from a librarian.

(2) I did not see a single reader in the library during the two days I was in it. The excessive cold was probably the cause of this non-attendance.

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14. Leyden. No answer could be given.

15. Lisbon. Lately the number of readers has been very fluctuating; it may be reckoned at about 70 a day, who peruse chiefly books belonging to history, the natural sciences and jurisprudence.

16. Madrid. The average daily number of readers may be taken at 105. Many youths read novels, and a good number of persons journals; next to them medical, historical and law books are perused, in the order here set down.

17. Milan, *Brera.* About 120 readers a day on an average. No answer as to the rest of the question.

———, *Ambrosiana.* The number of readers cannot be ascertained even by approximation. Law, historical and theological books are more in request than others.

18. Münich. No information.

19. Naples. About 300 readers daily. Generally medical and law books are most read.

20. Orleans. From 15 to 20 readers daily; mostly professors or students belonging to the college.

21. Paris, *King's Library.* From 300 to 500 readers daily. The other parts of the question cannot be answered (1).

———, *Arsenal.* From 25 to 50 readers daily. No answer as to the remaining part of the question.

———, *Ste. Geneviève.* Readers about 50 a day. No answer as to the sort of books most read (2).

———, *Mazarine.* No answer.

———, *Institut.* About 30 readers daily on an average, besides the members of the Institut. The books most in request are those belonging to erudition and natural history.

22. Parma. From 40 to 50 readers daily. Physical sciences, mathematics, history and belles-lettres, are the subjects of reading most pursued.

23. Prague. About 74 readers a day on an average of 365 days in the year. The works most in request are the following: poetical, legal, philological, technical, medical, Roman classics, and historical.

24. Turin. About 60 readers daily; sometimes even so many as 150. The works most perused are those more immediately connected with the branches of knowledge taught at the University.

25. Venice. About 50 readers daily, who mostly peruse books on *belles-lettres,* history, geography, medicine, law, fine arts and antiquities.

26. Vienna. Never more than 45 readers are accommodated. Sometimes not so much as half the number present themselves; sometimes every seat is occupied throughout the day. No answer as to the rest of the question.

27. Wolfenbüttel. In winter one, two, or no reader: in summer six, or even ten have been known to attend in a day. No answer as to the other parts of the question.

Question 16.—Supposing leave to be required for persons who want to become readers, how many yearly, on an average of the last ten years, have applied to obtain such leave? Is leave granted to ladies? Is any qualification as to age requisite?

1. Basle. No permission necessary.

2. Berlin. From the beginning of January 1830 to the 28th January 1834, the number of persons who have got permission either to read in the library or to borrow books thence amounts to 3,200. Ladies are not excluded, but very seldom go to the library to read, as they can always get some gentlemen to borrow books for them from the library. Boys attending the schools are never admitted.

3. Berne. Free admission.

4. Bruxelles. Ditto.

5. Buda, *University.* Ditto.

———, *Széchenyi.* Ditto.

6. Cassel. Ditto.

7. Copenhagen. Admission is granted without distinction of age or sex. No further answer.

8. Dresden. Free admission.

9. Florence, *Palatina.* The number of persons who have obtained leave to read in the library, from the 14th of July 1827 to the 5th of December 1833, amounts to 55.

————, *Magliabecchiana.* Free.

————, *Riccardiana.* Ditto.

————, *Marucelliana.* Ditto.

10. Frankfort. Ditto.

11. Geneva. Free; but books would not be given to youths under 15 or 16 years of age, unless they had entered as students at the University.

12. Göttingen. Free.

13. The

(1) I visited this library about a dozen times in January last. The lowest number of readers I have seen there has been 27, the highest 57.

(2) Many young students from the colleges or schools in the neighbourhood frequent this library. Les élèves en droit et en médecine se donnent rendezvous à Sainte Geneviève ainsi que les collégiens: on demande l'Encyclopédie, Hippocrate, Pothier, et les classiques Latins avec traduction. *Livre des Cent-et-un.* Bibl. Pub.

13. The Hague. Free.
14. Leyden. No precise answer to this question.
15. Lisbon. Entirely free.
16. Madrid. No ladies admitted.
17. Milan, *Brera*. Free.
———, *Ambrosiana*. Ditto.
18. Münich. Ditto.
19. Naples. Free; if ladies want to read (which case seldom happens), they are admitted into the library instead of the reading-room.
20. Orleans Entirely free.
21. Paris, *King's Library*. Free admission to ladies as well as gentlemen. Boys under 15 admitted on exhibiting a kind of certificate, with their name, age and address, signed by either of their parents or by a head master of a public school, who answers that the bearer is trustworthy, and may be allowed to peruse the books he may want. Young men, from 15 to 20, are admitted either on the same terms, or on producing a ticket of admission to any special school.
———, *Arsenal*. Free.
———, *Ste. Geneviève*. Ditto.
———, *Mazarine*. Ditto.
———, *Institut*. On an average about 200 permissions are yearly granted.
22. Parma. Free; but very young boys are not admitted, in general.
23. Prague. Free.
24. Turin. Ditto.
25. Venice. Ditto.
26. Vienna. Ditto.
27. Wolfenbüttel. Ditto.

Question 17.—Are books ever lent out to read? if so, under what regulations? What is the yearly number of volumes so lent, on an average of the last ten years? Has any inconvenience been felt from this practice, such as of books being lost or injured? Has any complaint ever been made against this practice? Does it interfere with the literary pursuits of readers, who go to the library with a view of consulting works which are found to be lent out?

1. Basle. The number of books lent out cannot be precisely stated. No inconvenience has ever been felt from the practice.
2. Berlin. Persons may have a right to borrow books from the king's library, either on account of their station, or on the strength of a power or warrant received from persons who can themselves borrow books. These powers or warrants are generally for six months, never for a longer period. Books borrowed must be always returned at least twice a year, in March and August. Only one book at a time is lent, never to be taken out of Berlin; and never books of reference and large works; nor are books lent out which are in actual use in the reading-room. Few books have ever been lost by lending; and if a book be found spoiled or damaged, he who borrowed it last is answerable for it; being especially warned of his liability if he does not, before taking the book away, examine it carefully and point out any defect he may thus discover in the volume. About 5,000 volumes are lent out yearly.
3. Berne. Books are lent out under certain printed regulations, which it would be needless to insert here. About 2,200 volumes are lent annually. Books do certainly suffer by being thus put into circulation, without it being possible to make any person individually answerable for it; and it happens, also, that books are not to be had in the library because they are lent out.
4. Bruxelles. No information.
5. Buda, *University*. Books are lent out to professors and distinguished individuals or authors, for a couple of months, or less. Rare books are never lent. No other answer.
———, *Széchenyi*. Ditto.
6. Cassel. Books are lent out to well known individuals for a fortnight or so. No further answer.
7. Copenhagen. Books, not merely amusing works, are lent out to every respectable person for a fortnight; not more than two volumes at once are generally lent. But to professors and men of science, even 30 or 40 scarce books are lent at one time. Many inconveniences are the consequence of such a practice; books are sometimes kept for years, are lost, &c.; but the king prefers to submit to these evils, rather than diminish the use of his collection. From 3,000 to 4,000 volumes are thus yearly circulated.
8. Dresden. Books are lent out to certain persons on certain conditions, and even, by special permission, out of Dresden, for one or two months. Dictionaries, books of reference, voluminous works, and costly volumes, very seldom lent. No information as to the consequences of this system.
9. Florence, *Palatina*. Only two or three persons have ever obtained permission to borrow books from the library. Never more than one or two volumes at a time, and never allowed to keep them for more than three months.
———, *Magliabecchiana*. Never lent out.
———, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.
———, *Marucelliana*. Ditto.
10. Frankfort. Books, not very costly or not very rare, are lent out to well known and responsible individuals, for one month; and even two or three, if the borrower wants the books for

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for some scientific purpose. If, however, a work be asked for by other parties, it may be called in in a week after having been lent. Books are not entirely lost, but are often damaged. The number of volumes annually lent amounts to about 1,000.

11. GENEVA. Books are lent very liberally to any respectable person, one volume at a time, for six weeks or less. About 8,000 or 9,000 volumes yearly are thus lent, and it is owing to it that books are lost and damaged; yet these disorders are fully compensated by the usefulness of the circulation. Professors, clergymen and other select individuals, who may have occasion for a larger number of volumes for a longer period, can easily obtain them; and it so happens that readers in the library are deprived of perusing these books so lent out, when they want them. It is sometimes difficult to get back the books from these privileged few.

12. GÖTTINGEN. Books are lent out on the guarantee of professors, who answer for them, and none but professors can give orders for borrowing. Princes and counts can borrow without any recommendation. Strictly speaking, no student can have more than six volumes at a time, nor can any one borrow several works at once, or keep books for more than one month; but practically, much is left to the discretion of librarians, who make it a point never to lend costly and rare works. No further answer.

13. THE HAGUE. Books are now lent out to persons who can reasonably be supposed deserving this mark of confidence, on condition that they be returned in a fortnight, or sooner, if asked for to be perused in the library. If the rules were observed, no inconvenience could arise; but books so lent are often kept a very long time. During 1833, 500 persons have borrowed 942 volumes.

14. LEYDEN. Books are lent to professors, and to students recommended by a professor, for not more than three weeks. A book may, however, be called in at a moment's notice. There are sometimes more than 2,000 volumes in circulation. No further answer.

15. LISBON. It is forbidden, not only to lend books out of the library, but even to peruse them out of the room in which they are placed.

16. MADRID. Books are never lent out.

17. MILAN, *Brera*. Books are lent to members of the institute, to the Brera astronomers, and to professors either at the Academy of fine arts or at any public school. Generally speaking, books are not injured; but readers are often disappointed in not finding a work in the house which forms part of the collection, but happens to be lent out. No further answer.

———, *Ambrosiana*. Books are never lent out, owing to a formal strict prohibition of the founder of the library.

18. MÜNICH. Books are lent out, under certain restrictions and formalities, with the particulars of which I am not acquainted.

19. NAPLES. Books are lent for one month to members of the Royal Borbonic Society, who apply in a certain form. This is often the case. Proper care is taken to prevent abuses. No further answer.

20. ORLEANS. Sometimes books are lent out (very seldom, however,) on an order from the mayor of the city. No other answer.

21. PARIS, *Royal Library*. Books are lent under certain restrictions and according to certain rules, which it is hoped will prevent the great losses and just complaints of the public, which took place in former times (1).

——, *Arsenal*. Books are never lent out, except on a ministerial order.

——, *Ste. Geneviève*. Books are lent out according to the discretion of librarians; but the principle is acknowledged to be liable to many abuses.

——, *Mazarine*. Books are lent out as little as possible, to well known individuals. Yet the system is found very dangerous at times.

——, *Institut*. Books are lent to members of the Institut only, to a considerable extent. The system is highly pernicious, and practically liable to the objections implied in the question.

22. PARMA. Books are lent to persons in office, to professors in the university, and other individuals, always upon an authorization from government. Neither rare, nor costly books, not books of reference, are ever lent out. As they are lent for a short period, and diligently looked after, none is ever lost and few slightly damaged. The average number of volumes annually lent is about 800. Readers do often complain of being disappointed of perusing works which they know to be in the library, but happen to be lent out, when asked for.

23. PRAGUE. Books, provided they be not too rare, too costly, or of reference, are lent out to professors for a period of three months. But borrowers keep them longer, and readers have often to complain of being disappointed. No number specified.

24. TURIN. Books are lent to professors relating to the science which they teach. A few other persons may be authorized by the heads of the university to borrow books for a period not exceeding one month. By causing these rules to be strictly observed, about 350 volumes yearly are lent out, and no inconvenience is felt.

25. VENICE. Only professors and members of the Institut can borrow books, on condition of calling for them in person, and of returning them in a fortnight at the utmost. By these means no inconvenience is felt in this library (2).

26. VIENNA.

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(1) Souvent tous les ouvrages qui ont rapport à une histoire, à une biographie, ou tout autre sujet special, sont confies à un seul auteur, qui les accapare durant des mois, des années.—Cela explique pourquoi on a retrouvé jusqu'à trois cents volumes au timbre royal dans la succession de plus d'un savant, lequel s'érigeait bibliothécaire *in petto*. *Livre des Cent-et-un*. Bibl. Pub.

(2) The respondent however continues: "If librarians were asked all over the world, and they would candidly answer the question, one and all would deprecate the system of lending, being liable to every one of the abuses mentioned in the question."

26. VIENNA. Books are lent only to the Imperial Court, or to the offices of Court and State. No further answer.

27. WOLFENBÜTTEL. Books and manuscripts are lent from this library to literary men all over Germany. From 400 to 500 volumes are thus annually lent. All the inconveniences mentioned in the question are the consequence of the system.

Question 18.—How many days in the week is the library open, and how many hours each day?

1. BASLE. The library is open on Mondays and Thursdays, from one to three o'clock; and from one to two on other days.

2. BERLIN. The library is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from nine to twelve in the morning; from two to four in winter, and from two to five in summer. The reading-room is opened only in the afternoon.

3. BERNE. The library is open daily, (excepting upon Sundays and holidays,) from two to four in winter, and from two to five in summer.

4. BRUXELLES. The library is open every day in the week, (Sundays, Wednesdays and holidays excepted,) from ten to two (1).

5. BUDA, *University*. The library is open every day in the week, (Sundays and Mondays, as well as holidays, excepted,) from nine to twelve, and from two to five in winter, or three to six in summer.

——, *Széchenyi*. Open to readers every day in the week during the above hours. It is shown to strangers on Mondays and Thursdays.

6. CASSEL. Open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from ten to one o'clock.

7. COPENHAGEN. The library is open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from eleven to two.

8. DRESDEN. The library is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from ten to twelve and from three to five, excepting during holidays and on special occasions.

9. FLORENCE, *Palatina*. Open every day (except Sundays and holidays) from nine to three.

————, *Magliabecchiana*. Open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from nine to two.

————, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.

————, *Marucelliana*. Open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (holidays excepted) from nine to half-past twelve.

10. FRANKFORT. The library is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from eleven to twelve, and on Wednesdays and Fridays from two to four.

11. GENEVA. The library is open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from one to four.

12. GÖTTINGEN. Open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays from two to four, and on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from one to two (2).

13. THE HAGUE. Open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from ten to two.

14. LEYDEN. The library is open every day in April, May, June and September (Sundays and holidays excepted) for three hours, and thrice a week for the same time during the rest of the year, except 12 weeks of vacations, when it is open only twice a week for two hours.

15. LISBON. Open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at nine in the morning, and closed at three, excepting on Thursdays, when it is closed at one, and re-opened from three to five, from October to the end of March, and from four to six, from April to the end of September.

16. MADRID. Open daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from eleven to four.

17. MILAN, *Brera*. Open every day (with the exception of Sundays and holidays) from ten to three.

———, *Ambrosiana*. The same, Wednesdays also excepted.

18. MÜNICH. Open three days in the week from nine till two (3).

19. NAPLES. The library is open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) for six hours from October to May, and for seven hours from May to October.

20. ORLEANS. Open every day (Sundays, Thursdays and holidays excepted) from ten to four.

21. PARIS, *Royal Library*. Open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from ten to three, for readers.

———, *Arsenal*. Ditto.

———, *Ste. Geneviève*. Ditto.

———, *Mazarine*. Ditto.

———, *Institut*. Open every day (Sundays excepted) for the members of the Institut, and on Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays for persons who have got leave to read there. The hours are from eleven to five.

22. PARMA. Open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) for six hours (nine to three) from the 5th of November to the 30th of April; and for eight hours (nine to two, and four to seven) from the 1st of May to the 15th of August.

23. PRAGUE.

(1) The librarian, being generally in the library till eight o'clock in the evening, allows his friends to remain so long as he does, as a special favour.

(2) Readers well known to the librarians are allowed to remain in the library about five hours a day, as a favour.

(3) Readers well known to the librarians are allowed, as a personal indulgence, to study in the library even on private days.

23. PRAGUE. With the exception of Sundays, Fridays and holidays, the library is open five hours every day.

24. TURIN. Open (Sundays and holidays excepted) every day, from nine to three in winter, and from nine to four in summer.

25. VENICE. Open every day (Sundays, Wednesdays and holidays excepted) from nine to one, for readers.

26. VIENNA. Open (with the above exceptions) from nine to two.

27. WOLFENBÜTTEL. In winter, the library is open thrice a week, two hours a day; in summer, six days a week, four hours a day.

Question 19.—Are there any holidays, besides Sundays, as for instance, at Christmas, Easter, or on Saints' days? Any vacations in the autumn or summer? if so, how many days in the week is the library closed, besides Sundays? which are the days? and on the whole (supposing the library to be opened only on certain days in the week), how many days, out of 365, is the library open, (stating how many hours each day) and how many days it is closed, no matter for what cause, during the same period of 365 days?

1. BASLE. The library is closed, besides Sundays, from Christmas to New Year's Day, and four weeks in summer.

2. BERLIN. Eighteen days' vacation, besides Sundays; altogether 70 days a year.

3. BERNE. The library is closed, besides Sundays, on Christmas Day, Good Friday, fast days, &c. During the vacation of the university, viz. the first three weeks in October, it is open only on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

4. BRUXELLES. No information.

5. BUDA, *University*. Closed at Easter for a fortnight, and during the autumn for two months.

———, *Széchenyi*. No vacations, or holidays. (I have no doubt that on Sundays the library is closed, and that in a country where the Roman-catholic creed is preponderant and professed by the sovereign, there must be several holidays and saints' days during which it is not opened).

6. CASSEL. No information as to the precise time; there are vacations at Christmas and other times, but not in autumn or summer.

7. COPENHAGEN. Besides sundry holidays (such as Good Friday, two days at Christmas, two days at Easter, &c.) the library is not opened for a fortnight at the beginning of the year, and for three weeks in summer. Including Sundays, this library is closed 94 days and open 271.

8. DRESDEN. The library is not opened in the afternoon during the months of December and January, nor for three weeks during the high festivals (I suppose Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide), nor when other festivals fall on week days.

9. FLORENCE, *Palatina*. No vacations; but holidays (not specified).

———, *Magliabecchiana*. About 35 holidays, besides Sundays, and the long vacation, from the 1st of October to the 11th of November. The library is therefore closed altogether for about 116 days in the year.

———, *Riccardiana*. Ditto.

———, *Marucelliana*. Ditto.

10. FRANKFORT. A few holidays, and three or four days a year vacations, besides Sundays (1).

11. GENEVA. The library is closed for a week at the beginning of June, and during the two months of September and October, as well as on any solemnly-kept fast or thanksgiving day. It may therefore be said that it is open about 126 days in the year.

12. GÖTTINGEN. The library is closed only for one week in summer (2).

13. THE HAGUE. The library is closed for one week at Christmas, another at Easter, and a third at Whitsuntide. It is open altogether 149 and closed 216 days, out of the 365.

14. LEYDEN. The answer to this question is included in the answer to question 18.

15. LISBON. Including Sundays, saints' days and other festivals, this library is not opened for about 105 days out of the 365.

16. MADRID. Ditto.

17. MILAN, *Brera*. Not open for one week at Christmas, one at the end of carnival, one at Easter, besides the whole of the month of October, Sundays and saints' days.

———, *Ambrosiana*. Besides Sundays and saints' days, this library is not opened during one week at Christmas, another at the end of carnival, another at Easter, three days at Whitsuntide, and from the 1st of September to the 12th of November.

18. MÜNICH. No information.

19. NAPLES. The library is not opened for a few days at Christmas, Easter and carnival, besides Sundays, saints' days, and the last fortnight in October; altogether about 105 days in the year.

20. ORLEANS. The library is kept closed for about 12 holidays, besides Sundays, and the two months of September and October.

21. PARIS.

(1) Although the library be open, the librarians are in turn allowed vacations in autumn.

(2) The librarians are required to attend daily for five hours; but they are in turn allowed vacations in autumn.

21. Paris, *King's Library.* Besides Sundays and a few holidays, this library is not opened for a fortnight at Easter, and from the 1st of September to the 15th of October; altogether about 115 days in the year.

——, *Arsenal.* Ditto.

——, *Ste. Geneviève.* Besides Sundays and saints' days, the library is closed one week at Christmas, another at Easter, and six weeks in autumn.

——, *Mazarine.* Besides holidays and Sundays, the library is not opened for one week at Easter and for five in the autumn.

——, *Institut.* Never closed, Sundays excepted.

22. Parma. Besides Sundays, the library is not open for about a week at Christmas, one at carnival and one at Easter, on saints' days and from the 15th of August to the 5th of November; altogether 147 days out of the 365.

23. Prague. Besides Sundays and saints' days, the library is closed one week at Christmas, three days at carnival, one week at Easter, on the emperor's birth-day, &c. In the autumn the long vacation lasts two months.

24. Turin. Sundays and holidays, as well as for three days at the end of Carnival, one week at Easter, three days at Whitsuntide, five days at Christmas, and the long vacation (from the 18th of August to the 5th of November), the library is not opened; 142 days out of the 365.

25. Venice. This library, including Sundays and Wednesdays, saints' days and long vacation, is closed during 155 days in the year (1).

26. Vienna. This library is closed during the whole month of August, from the 25th of December to the 6th of January, and during holy-week, Easter week and Whitsuntide week.

27. Wolfenbüttel. Besides Sundays, this library is closed only three or four days in the year.

Question 20.—Are candles or fire allowed in the library, or the building in which it is situated, supposing the climate to require it? Is the library, or at least the reading-room, heated so as to render it comfortable? If not, are not the readers prevented from frequenting the library during part of winter, owing to the cold to which they are exposed? Are the librarians' rooms warmed?

1. Basle. There is a room warmed, in which the librarian sits, and in which readers may consult books. No answer as to lights.

2. Berlin. Fire and candles strictly forbidden in the library, but not so strictly in the reading-room, which communicates with the library, but is not in the same building, and the communication is cut off by an iron-door. The librarian's room, as well as reading-room, are warmed and comfortable.

3. Berne. The reading-room and the officers' room are warmed with chafing-pans (poëles), two other rooms with chimneys. Lights are not forbidden, but very seldom introduced into the library.

4. Bruxelles. Candles and fire are freely used in the reading-room (which is in fact the first room of the library), but not in the library itself.

5. Buda, *University.* No lights ever admitted. The reading-room as well as the officers' rooms are warmed by stoves, lighted from outside the rooms.

——, *Széchenyi.* Ditto.

6. Cassel. Reading-room and officers' room warmed and comfortable. Not so the library.

7. Copenhagen. Reading-room as well as officers' rooms warmed. Candles also are allowed whenever it is requisite to use the library at night.

8. Dresden. No information.

9. Florence, *Palatina.* Lights never used, and seldom a chafing-pan (poële) wanted.

————, *Magliabecchiana.* Ditto.

————, *Riccardiana.* Ditto.

————, *Marucelliana.* Ditto.

10. Frankfort. The officers' and readers' rooms are warmed. No lights are ever introduced into the library.

11. Geneva. Neither lights nor fire allowed, except a chafing-pan (poële) in the room used by the readers.

12. Göttingen. No lights or fire ever admitted into the library: the librarians' room is warmed and comfortable.

13. The Hague. Neither fire nor lights forbidden in Dutch libraries.

14. Leyden. The officers' room is warmed; not so the reading-room, for want of proper apparatus, and not owing to an over-anxious precaution.

15. Lisbon. Fires and lights are strictly forbidden in the library, although other parts of the building are occupied by public officers, who freely use both. Librarians are nearly crippled by cold sometimes; and readers are obliged to give up their studies, being unable to bear it.

16. Madrid. The officers' houses, which are part of the library building, are warmed and lighted, as every other house; but in the library itself only chafing-pans (poëles) are introduced during winter, a quarter of an hour before it opens, and are carried out a quarter of an hour before it closes.

17. Milan,

(1) Out of pure kindness, the librarian allows students to make use of it on any of the closed days. On Sundays and holidays it is open from twelve to two, for those who choose to visit the building; but no book is allowed to be read on the occasion.

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Foreign Public Libraries of Printed Books.

17. Milan, *Brera.* Officers' rooms and reading-room are warmed, but neither fire nor artificial light can ever be introduced into the library.

———, *Ambrosiana.* There is a chafing-pan in the reading-room. The librarians' rooms are well warmed.

18. Münich. Candles are not allowed; the whole library is well warmed.

19. Naples. Fire is not wanted, and lights are forbidden.

20. Orleans. The reading-room is warmed by a chafing-pan (poële); but neither candles nor fire are ever allowed in the library.

21. Paris, *Royal Library.* No fire or lights ever permitted in the library or reading-room. There are stoves in some of the ground-floor rooms, for the use of the officers; and, even on the first-floor, stoves are introduced in the manuscript rooms.

———, *Arsenal.* Reading-room and some parts of the library well warmed. Although lights be not introduced into it, there must be many used in the different parts of the building allotted as private residences for the officers.

———, *Ste. Geneviève.* Reading-room well warmed: not so the library. With respect to lights, the same observation applies as to the library of the Arsenal.

———, *Mazarine.* The rule is never to introduce lights into the library; but in case of necessity, there are safety-lamps used for the purpose. The place for reading is not warmed, nor are the officers' rooms warmed: the officers have stone-bottles with hot water brought to them to warm their feet with.

———, *Institut.* The officers' rooms, and the private rooms for the members of the Institut, are well warmed and comfortable. The heat from them extends to the library, in which the generality of the readers are admitted to study, but still it is cold. The Mazarine Library and this are in the same building, other parts of which are occupied by different establishments, in every one of which lights and fire are freely used.

22. Parma. No lights or fire allowed. The officers' rooms are warmed, and the library is in a building occupied by different inhabitants, who of course make free use of both.

23. Prague. Lights and fire forbidden in the library, but the reading-room as well as officers' studies are warmed; and when public illuminations take place, lights are introduced in the library for the occasion.

24. Turin. Neither fire nor lights permitted in the library: both the reading-room and librarians' apartments are warmed.

25. Venice. Fire is forbidden in the library, but that is no inconvenience at Venice. As to lights no answer is given.

26. Vienna. Neither lights nor fire are ever allowed in the library: the reading-room as well as the officers' rooms are heated.

27. Wolfenbüttel. Both fire and lights strictly prohibited in the library. There is but one room indifferently warmed by a stove.

A. Panizzi.

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Appendix, No. 6*.

Royal Library at Dresden.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT DRESDEN.

In addition to the information already submitted respecting the Royal Public Library at Dresden, I have the honour to lay before the Committee the following answers to my question, on the correctness of which may be placed entire confidence.

Answer 1. Royal Public Library; to distinguish it from His Majesty's Royal *private* library.

2. The number of volumes is about 300,000, besides as many thousand dissertations. The number of articles may be calculated at 500,000 at least.

3. About 3,000 volumes of manuscripts, as also about 25,000 maps and charts under the same keepers.

4. One principal librarian; one librarian; two secretaries, *i. e.* under librarians; eleven literary gentlemen who, since 1835, volunteer, without any emolument whatever, to assist, under the sole direction of the principal librarian (who has the entire control and responsibility), in compiling the classed catalogue; one copyist; two servants.

5. All the works in the library are catalogued alphabetically, according to the name of the authors. The classed catalogue is in progress, and the following classes are already completed: Classical Literature; Mathematics; Glossology and Philology; Botany; Zoology; Musical Art; Pædagogy; Saxon, Turkish and Greek Modern History; Medicine; Surgery; Jurisprudence; Metallurgy. Some of these classes are only as yet arranged in slips, but are now transcribing with all possible despatch. The classed catalogue was commenced about six years ago, but did not proceed as quickly as might be wished, owing to various causes. It was taken up with renewed vigour in 1835; and there is reason to hope that, if the assistance be not failing, in about 12 years, or certainly not less than 10, the whole will be brought to a conclusion. None are printed but those of the Bünavian and Brühalian collections.

6. The catalogues are not accessible to readers in general. Their use may be granted or withheld, according to circumstances, as the librarians may deem proper.

7. The library is kept increasing at the national expense. The Legislature votes the funds.

8. The

Appendix, No. 6*.

Royal Library at Dresden.

8. The sum yearly spent in the purchase of books amounts to about 2,000 thalers (about 300 *l.*).

9. No right to a copy of any publication. The library must buy even Saxon newspapers.

10. The librarians may refuse the use of certain books to certain persons, according to their discretion.

11. The admission to the reading-room is entirely free.

12. Any servant of the State, from the minister to the lowest clerk, has a right to have books home to read, and can give a *warrant* for persons not qualified, enabling them to borrow books. The same is done by ambassadors, for foreigners. The principal librarian, or the officer who acts for him in his absence, grants the leave regularly asked to take books home; and the authorization for borrowing, as well as this leave, are perpetual, if nothing be done against the rules by the person who enjoys the privilege. Books are asked for verbally to read in the library; but in writing, by those who wish to take them home.

13. No inconvenience from the free admission to the reading-room.

14. Readers are obliged, before leaving the reading-room, to return the books to the servant in attendance for the day, who enters them in a special reading-register, kept by him for that purpose.

15. The readers are from 40 to 60 daily; the works most in request, besides classics, are those on history, the arts, technology and jurisprudence.

16. The number of readers in the library is not known; that of persons who can borrow books from the library was, at the end of 1835, 2,485, ladies included.

17. The number of readers is annually increasing. That of volumes lent out is from 60,000 to 70,000 annually. Books are sometimes lost; but the persons to whom they have been lent are made to pay their value. They are always more or less damaged; there is no complaint, however, against the system.

18. The library is open every day, Sundays excepted, from nine to one.

19. The library, besides Sundays, is closed for one week at Easter, one at Whitsuntide, and one at Christmas.

20. The reading-room and librarians' room are warmed, but not any other part of the library. Candles are not allowed to be used.

N. B. No reader or visitor can enter the library (excepting the reading-room) without the permission of an officer; and then either accompanied by one of them or by a servant of the house.

A. Panizzi.

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Appendix, No. 7.

Zoological Department of the National Library.

DESIDERATA* in the Zoological Department of the National Library.

Consisting of Works corresponding to those contained in the *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Historico Naturalis* Josephi Banks, Baronetti, &c. &c. &c. Auctore Jona Dryander, A. M.

[Compare Zoologi, tom. ii. Pars II. Physica. Sectio 4. *Anatomes Comparatæ Scriptores Miscelli,* and most of the following Sections.]

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Ammon (F. A.), De Genesi Maculæ luteæ in Retina Oculi Humani obviæ. *Vinar,* 1830, 4to. pl.

Arendt (E.), De Capitis Ossei Esocis Lucii Structura singulari. *Kœnigsberg,* 1822, 4to. pl.

Arsaky (A.), De Piscium Cerebro et Medulla Spinali - - - *Halle,* 1813, 4to.

Autenreith et Fischer, Observationes de Pelvi Mammalium - - *Tubingue,* 1798, 4to.

Baer, Ueber die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere - *Kœnigsberg,* 1828, 4to. 3 pl.

Baer, Untersuchungen ueber die Gefaessverbindungen Zwischen Mutter und Frucht in den Saeugthieren - - - - - - - - - - *Leipzick,* 1828, fol. pl.

Bakker (G.), Osteographia Piscium, gadi præsertim æglefini, comparata cum Lampride Guttato - - - - - - - - - *Groningue,* 1822, 8vo. 13 pl. 4to.

Barkow (J. C. L.), Disquisitiones circa Originem et Decursum Arteriarum Mammalium. *Leipzick,* 1829, 4to. 4 pl.

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Blainville (J. M.), Dissertation sur la Place que le Famille des Ornithorhynques et des Echidnés doit occuper dans la Séries Naturelles - - - - *Paris*, 1812, 4to.

Blainville Cours de Physiologie Générale et Comparée - - *Paris*, 1833, 3 vols. 8vo.

Blainville, Dissertation sur les Effets de la Section de la Huitième Paire de Nerfs dans les Animaux Vertébrés - - - - - - - - - - *Paris*, 1812, 4to.

Blassius (E.), De tractus Intestinorum Formatione in Mammalium Embryonibus. *Berlin*, 1823, 4to.

Bleuland (J.), De Vitæ fructu, quo Animalibus præstant Homines, e Corporis etiam Fabrica conspicua - - - - - - - - - - - - *Utrecht*, 1817, 4to.

Bleuland, Icones Anatomicæ-Physiologicæ Partium Corporis Humani et Animalium. *Utrecht*, 1826, 4to. 24 pl.

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Blumenbach (J. F.), Handbuch der Vergleichenden Anatomie - *Gœttingue*, 1824, 8vo.

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Blumenthal (A.), Dissertatio de externis Oculorum Integumentis, imprimis de Membrana Nictitante quorundam Animalium - - - - - - - - *Berlin*, 1812, 4to.

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Zoological Department of the National Library.

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Appendix, No. 8.

Communication from Dr. Gregory.

OBSERVATIONS connected with Dr. *Gregory*'s Evidence of May 12th, and separate from which that Evidence is defective and in part unintelligible.

In addition to the general outline of his plan relative to an extensive library, which Dr. Gregory gave in evidence before the honourable the Museum Committee, and the drawings and elucidatory remarks in reference to part of that plan which he had the honour to leave with the Committee, he feels that the essential parts of his general scheme still remain unexplained, and therefore takes the liberty of laying before the honourable Chairman and Committee such remarks, transcribed from the papers which he intended to put in, as will, he trusts, render his views intelligible.

In order to decide in what manner the library should be enlarged, its precise state at present must first be ascertained. I think six gentlemen, properly selected for the purpose, and assisted by three intelligent porters to take down and replace the books in small portions, by occupying seven hours each day in separate parts of the library, might, as the first step towards a classed catalogue and classed library, make out a complete list of the printed books at present in the institution in about a year.

Per hour.		Hours.		Days per week.		Weeks.		Persons.		
20	×	7	×	6	×	52	×	6	=	262,080 vols.

Double the number of persons engaged would of course accomplish this portion of the work in half the time; three times the number in a third of the time; and so on.

The essential part (at least) of the title page of each work, with its date, sized page, and number of volumes (when more than one), should be entered upon a separate slip, previously prepared and ruled in four columns: one to receive the title, &c., another to contain an abbreviated guide to its present place in the library, the two remaining columns for the subsequent reception of notes, fixing the place of the work in both the catalogue and the library, when properly classed. The actual process of classification may at once be explained, if indeed it does not suggest itself, should the principle for regulating the classification be admitted.

But first, I would propose the divisions and sections. Bearing in mind that deviations from a strictly logical arrangement would occasionally be required on practical considerations, as well as probably suggest themselves when the present contents of the library apartments are correctly ascertained; the following may be presented as a hasty outline.

There should, besides the manuscripts and charters, which are sufficiently numerous (about 40,000) to constitute at least a separate department in two sections, be six divisions of printed books, if not more. They might be thus constituted:—

I.—Intellectual Sciences.

Sect. 1. Theology and morals, and ecclesiastical history.
2. Law, jurisprudence, government, politics, political economy.
3. Metaphysics.
4. Logic and dialectics.
5. Pure philosophy and its history from Pythagoras to Kant, Brown, &c.

II.—Natural Sciences.

Including the various departments of natural history; as geology, oryctology and mineralogy, crystallography, zoology, vertebral animals in four classes, molluscous animals in six classes, articulated animals in four classes, zoophytes in four classes; anatomy of man, anatomy of other animals; physics, including cosmology and geography, chemistry, magnetism and electricity, medicine, applications to pharmacy, surgery, &c.

[Memoirs of scientific societies at home and abroad, partly in Div. II. and partly in Div. III.]

III.—Exact Sciences.

Pure, mixed and applied.

[Their division to be given farther on.]

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IV.—Arts.

In two sections: Fine arts, useful arts and manufactures.

[Might not commerce, so intimately connected with arts and manufactures, have its place here?]

V.—History, Chronology, Biography.

Universal history, ancient history, ancient monarchies, Grecian, Roman, &c., middle ages, modern history, European states, Great Britain, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales.

[Aids to history, as chronicles, parliamentary debates, &c., antiquities, topography, county and city histories, naval history, military history, commercial, America, India, &c., biography, &c. &c.

VI.—General and Miscellaneous Literature.

Including origin and progress of languages, bibliography, grammars, lexicons, Eastern languages, Greek, Latin, Saxon, modern, &c. &c.; poetry, lyric, dramatic, &c.; voyages and travels; periodical and miscellaneous literature, including every respectable periodical published in Britain, Europe, America, the Colonies.

[It is a question of moment whether the Greek and Latin languages, and all that tends to their elucidation and extension, including the stores of German classical literature, should not have a separate division assigned to them.]

The third division, or that of the Exact Sciences, pure, mixed and applied, might perhaps be thus subdivided.

Sect. 1. Mathematical lexicons and dictionaries, together with histories of mathematics in general, or of specific branches; complete courses of mathematics.

2. Arithmetic and book-keeping.

3. Geometry, trigonometry, mensuration.

4. Euclid's Elements, in part or entire, and other ancient books on spherics and conics, as Theodosius, Menelaus, Pappas, Archimedes, Apollonius, Proclus, &c.

5. Trigonometry, plane and spherical, applied to ordinary and maritime surveying; treatises on geodesy and geomorphy, or the refined trigonometrical surveying applied to the figure and dimensions of the earth, &c.

6. Algebra and diophantine analysis.

7. Higher analysis and geometry, including fluxions, differential and integral calculus, the residual analysis, calculus of variations, of partial differences, of functions, &c.

8. Logarithms, logarithmic and trigonometrical tables, mathematical tables generally.

9. Mechanics, including statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, pneumatics.

10. Optics, catoptrics, dioptrics, perspective, optical instruments.

11. Astronomy, physical astronomy, cosmography, physical and mathematical geography, gnomonics, projections, navigation, hydrography, nautical almanacs, and similar publications of France, Germany, Italy, &c.; accounts of nautical and astronomical instruments.

12. Acoustics and music; *vide* fine arts.

13. Architectural and other applications, as to civil, military and naval architecture, fortification, mill-work, steam-engines, locomotive machinery, civil engineering, aërostatics, &c.

[The memoirs and transactions of scientific societies at home and abroad, should probably be arranged partly in a section of Div. II. Natural Sciences, and Sect. 1, of Div. III. Exact Sciences.]

In the bibliothecal or library arrangement of these, there should be assigned to each larger division a separate apartment, capable of containing about 100,000 volumes, as well as to yield space and convenient accommodation for from 50 to 60 (or more) persons, who may wish to consult the books in that division in any one and the same time.

Specific character of Dr. Gregory's proposal for a classified library and catalogue, both upon the same principle.

A classification both of library and of catalogue, in which the subject, the size, the epoch of publication, and the name of the author, shall each have its influence in assigning the place of every book, may, I think, be effected without difficulty.

In each division the books should be divided, first, into English and Foreign, (and in some classes indeed into English, Greek, Latin, German, French, &c.), then classed according to size (folio, quarto, octavo, 12mo. and *infra*), then according to date of publication, and, when any number of books of the same subject, or section, and size, and in the same language, were published in the same year, (as will often be the case with regard to modern books), let the numbers 1 A, 2 A, 3 A, 4 A, &c., 1 B, 2 B, 3 B, 4 B, &c., [A. B. C. &c. being

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being the initial letter of the author's name, when known], stand immediately after the year of publication. Then leaving large portions of each compartment of the division and section vacant, either in horizontal spaces or probably still better in vertical spaces* from the top to the bottom of the room (in most cases, indeed, leaving about two-thirds of the whole unoccupied), the books in the library, as well as in each division, each section, and, in judiciously assigned portions of time, in reference to dates of books, may be increased to any proposed extent, either by slow or by rapid accessions, without at all disturbing the adopted arrangement; while supplementary catalogues, however often they are needed, will occasion no confusion.

In the annexed slip, I take the oldest English edition of Euclid, as an example, at once of the general character of the proposed arrangement, and of the manner in which such slips, in four columns, would essentially facilitate the entire arrangement, in passing, by a simple plan of ready operation, from hand to hand of the different gentlemen who should be engaged in the work.

Slip.

Present Place.	Title of the Work.	Division, Section, Class, &c.	References for Alphabetical Catalogue.
Billingsley's Euclid, quarto. Room. Compartment. Shelf. &c. No. from top or bottom.	- - The Elements of Geometrie of the most ancient Philosopher Euclide of Megara. Faithfully (now first) translated into the English toung. By H. Billingsley, citizen (afterwards Lord Mayor) of London, with a very fruitfull Preface made by M. J. Dee. Imprinted at London by John Daye, A.D. 1570. †††† Fifteen books, with an additional book by Flussas.	Div. III., § iv. Eng. [1570.] 1 B. Fol. pp. liv. 465.	E. Euclid. B. H. Billingsley's Euclid. D. J. Dee's Preface to Billingsley's Euclid.

I have here supposed that Billingsley's is the first book of the specified division, section and size, whose author's name, or in this case editor's name, begins with B, published in the year 1570. If it were the 2d or 3d book, in B, let the corresponding indication be 2 B, or 3 B, &c.

Another example, partially exhibited, will, I trust, suffice to render this plan obvious.

In second column of the slip, Tables de Tous les Diviseurs des Nombrés, calculées depuis un jusqu'à cent deux mille, par M. N. J. Lidonne, Paris, 1808.

In third column:—Div. III. sec. viii. For [1808] 6 L. 8vo., pp. 40, ccxviii.

In the book here noted down, the pages of the introduction are marked by the Arabic numerals, those of the tables themselves, by the Roman notation. This peculiarity is shown above.

It is here supposed that Lidonne's is the sixth book of the specified division, section and size, published in 1808, whose author's name has the initial letter L.

The advantages of such a joint and mutually corresponding classification of the library as well as the catalogue in six or it may be seven divisions would be very considerable Such a measure would greatly facilitate all actual reference to the books; if, as is especially desirable, instead of having only one reading-room, and that inadequately small, each division were open to the admission of readers, and had a sufficient number of attendants† to reach down books, restore them to their places, to see that the rules are observed, and to prevent injury to books or furniture.

Supposed advantages of a general classification of books, in precise accordance with that of the library itself, not excluding, but consistent with, a concise alphabetical index.

If the books in the King's Library were permitted to be thrown into the general library arrangement, so as to fall into the apartments assigned to their respective divisions; the King's arms either upon or within the cover of each book would show to what they really belonged. And, even if they should remain in a separate apartment, as now, they might be subjected to a new arrangement in divisions, according with the rest of the Museum Library. One and the same catalogue might, notwithstanding, serve for the entire library in all its departments. The books in the King's Library, might each be indicated by the printed character of a crown, and falling under their respective divisions and sections in the general catalogue, would still tell their specific places in the separate apartment in which they now are.

The King's library whether kept apart or blended with the other would present no difficulty in a classified catalogue.

The

* The vertical vacant spaces thus interspersed may, until they become the receptacles of books, be covered with light ornamental net-work or other tracery.

† A matter that would soon be ascertained by actual experiment.

Reference to plan, &c. of library apartments, *en suite*.

The ground plan and section, with elucidatory remarks, which I had the honour to deliver in during my examination, were also intended to elucidate the observations which immediately follow.

It would be exceedingly desirable to have the various apartments of the library, for the several proposed divisions, and that of manuscripts and records, arranged *en suite*, with doors opening from one into the next, in either direction, for the occasional transit of the functionaries of the institution, but also with a gallery running along by the side of the whole, from which the visitors should enter each apartment by its separate door.

[I have mentioned in my other paper just referred to, that the space above this gallery of communication might be appropriated to other useful purposes.]

Recording turnstiles to ascertain how many persons were at one time in either of the divitions; also within the walls of the institution.

No person (except as above-mentioned, or, by special arrangement, in company with one or more of the higher functionaries,) should be permitted to pass from one apartment or division of the library to another, but by the side doors. To regulate the number of persons at once allowed to consult books in either division, the side doors might be double valve-doors, one for admission into the apartment, the other for quitting it. In each partition of the door there might be placed some mechanism analogous to a recording turn-stile, which should always register, and at any time show, the number of persons who had entered the apartment, and retired from it, during the day; and when their difference amounted to a certain prescribed number (40, 50, 60, &c., commencing with a small number, and increasing weekly, as may be found safe and practicable) a board should be hung upon the door of admission, indicating that no more persons could be admitted into that apartment for the present.

A similar plan would show whether all who had entered the institution had quitted it at night.

A similar plan might be adopted to regulate admission into any department as well as into the library; and, of course into the institution generally: and thus at night, the numbers shown by the recording turn-stiles at the outer gates, would tell whether or not all who had entered the establishment had also retired.

The catalogue of the library should be published in divisions, and copies for the convenience of visitors, as well as three, four or more copies of the entire catalogue should be placed in the apartment appropriated to each division.

Supplementary catalogues, whenever necessary, by being prepared upon the same general principle, the numbers annexed to A, B, &c. being in sequence from the preceding catalogue, would unite with their predecessor in utility, and be equally convenient in use.

Appointment of committees to complete the library.

So soon as the present state of the library is ascertained, committees should be appointed, consisting partly of men of distinction in different departments of literature and science (the same principle obviously applying equally to antiquities, to geology, to zoology, &c. &c.), and partly selected from the present functionaries of the institution, to point out what entire proportionate augmentation is requisite in each division of the library, to render it truly efficient and beneficial; as well as to ascertain what books ought to have duplicates, triplicates, and even quadruplicates, for the ready reference of those who consult the library; or of what books duplicates (if possessed) may, by exchange or donation, be appropriated to other British institutions.

The same committee should also suggest the proportionate annual supply, in each division, as well as the best means of making the selection for each succeeding year. For these ends, other catalogues, British and Foreign, should be periodically procured and examined; communications might be invited from persons who had frequented the Museum, as to the deficiencies which they had noticed in the library; and communications might be opened and kept open with the directors of foreign libraries and other foreigners, as well as individuals in our own universities, &c. who are distinguished for their love of knowledge, or their success in its promotion.

Royal Mil. Academy, 13 May 1836. *Olinthus Gregory.*

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A REPORT concerning the more valuable Parts of the COLLECTIONS deposited in the Basement Story of the BRITISH MUSEUM; made 27 February 1809.

Collections deposited in the Basement Story of the British Museum.

IN obedience to the request of the Standing Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum, I have at last found myself able to examine and report upon the nature of the multifarious matters which from time to time have been deposited in the basement story by successive officers of the house, in consequence of their having been deemed either unworthy of a place in the apartments above, or improper to be exhibited to the companies that attend. I was prevented till now from entering on this business by a fit of gout, which seized me a few days only after I received the commands of the Trustees, by the necessity of spending the

the autumn in the country, and by a second fit of the gout soon after my return to London, from which I am now only beginning to recover.

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Collections deposited in the Basement Story of the British Museum.

I found the deposit multifarious indeed, but among the various articles it consists of few, if any, which, in my judgment, are deserving of a place in the great collection; there are, however, some things of considerable value in other points of view.

The most interesting articles are those which have been removed from the apartments above, on account of their being unpleasant to the view, or in some way disgusting to the generality of mankind. The officers of the house have, from its first institution, considered the show part of the Museum as a collection of matters not only curious and instructive, but agreeable also to the visitors, and consequently likely to lead them, by the paths of amusement, to information and instruction, and no doubt in some cases to the developement of talents and the application of genius, to pursuits advantageous to the progress of science and the enlargement of the sphere of human knowledge.

Among them are the following articles, which form indeed a very considerable part of the whole mass. As I mean to submit to the Committee my opinion of a method of disposing of these, advantageous both to the interests of the public and to the credit of the Trustees, I shall begin with enumerating them. It will be easy if these are taken away, to dispose of the remainder in a short time, and to clear the apartments of all the rubbish and umber, which is at present an obstacle to their more useful and advantageous occupation.

Osteological Collection,

Consisting of human bones, many of them extremely interesting, from the diseases of which they are examples; also many bones of animals, and some skeletons, both human and comparative.

Monsters preserved in Spirits.

Of these there are many, both human and brute, which never ought on any account to be exposed to public view, lest the fancies of pregnant females might attribute to them the blemishes and mis-conformations of their future offspring.

Calculi, Human and Brute.

A collection from which no amusement can be derived, and little instruction, unless they are submitted to chemical analysis.

Anatomical Paintings, Preparations and Injections.

Matters admirably suited to assist the lessons of teachers in anatomy, but in no other point of view advantageous to the public.

Egyptian and Teneriffe Mummies.

Are damaged parts of the collection of these matters which is exhibited above stairs, and are clearly of no use to the collection.

Birds and other Animals in Spirits.

These consist of such specimens as are, from the length of time they have remained in the collection, and possibly from a failure of renewing the spirits as they wasted by evaporation, no longer in a condition to be so prepared as to become a part of the collection of stuffed animals. On this subject it is further submitted, that the whole of what is called the spirit collection above stairs is regarded by the visitors rather as an object of disgust than of curiosity; the room where they are kept must unavoidably smell strongly of spirits, and the snakes, fishes, &c. in the bottles, are very frequently designated by the opprobrious appellation of "hobgoblins."

A considerable Collection of the Horns of various Animals.

It may be a doubt whether this collection should be parted with. Natural historians make use of the horns of animals in distinguishing the species; and it sometimes happens that horns are the only proof we have of the existence of an animal, as in the case of the arnee, of the interior of Bengal, in this collection. It is however submitted, that if it is judged expedient to retain them, some means should be found of exhibiting them as parts of the collection, which was done not many years ago, by fixing them on the cornices of the rooms where objects of natural history are preserved.

That there are in the basement story many articles of value and importance, the above enumeration fully proves; but if the Trustees agree in opinion with the successive officers of the house, that a museum for exhibition ought to be a collection framed for the purpose of administering instruction in the form of amusement, and thus endeavouring to awake latent curiosity, they will agree also in thinking that nothing ought to be exhibited there to create disgust, or even repugnance. If these positions are admitted, it follows, as a consequence, that

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Collections deposited in the Basement Story of the British Museum.

that the officers who withdrew these articles from public exhibition, judged well, and that the Trustees will act properly by disposing of them in some manner more likely to tend to public advantage, than suffering them to decay and be consumed in the damp apartments where they are now deposited.

At the time when these collections were removed from the apartments above, there was no institution in being to which they could be transferred with advantage to the public; that difficulty is now removed: the munificence of the legislature has most judiciously purchased the late Mr. John Hunter's anatomical and physiological collections, provided an ample depository for their safe custody, and confided the care of the whole to the Royal College of Surgeons, on condition that lectures are annually read there for the advancement of medical knowledge and the illustration of human and comparative anatomy.

To this collection the articles enumerated above, except perhaps the horns, appear naturally to belong; and it is submitted, that it is almost a duty incumbent on the Trustees of the British Museum, who are in fact the Trustees of the public, to transfer these things from an establishment on which they are an evident burthen to one where they will be of eminent utility, in promoting the best purposes for which it was originally endowed, that of furnishing public lectures for the advancement of medical knowledge in a city where, from the abundance of hospitals, clinical experience is more easily obtained than perhaps in any other, and where of course lectures on anatomy and physiology cannot fail to be productive of the most advantageous consequences.

The osteological collections and the preparations, which afford examples of uncommon diseases, will evidently be of the utmost importance to the intended lectures. The monsters also are highly interesting to anatomists: much has already been discovered, and more will hereafter be learned, by studying the arrangement of the parts of these aberrations of nature. Calculi cannot in the Hunterian Collection be too numerous, as the improving state of chemistry has already rendered it necessary to submit these substances to analysis twice within a few years, and as it will no doubt be necessary to repeat chemical experiments upon them as often as new principles are developed by the sagacity of future operators.

The anatomical paintings will in the Hunterian Collection serve as illustrative ornaments, while here they are wholly useless. The spirit collections (as the muscles, blood-vessels bones of the animals preserved are always in their places, and in many cases the intestinal canal has not been removed) will furnish an abundant source of research in comparative anatomy to the surgeons, while here their use is chiefly confined to the researches of the naturalist, whose interest in their external structure will not be diminished by the anatomical examination of the internal. We have had many applications for leave to examine these specimens by dissection, and some discoveries of importance have been the fruit of the liberality of the Trustees in granting this permission; how much more likely are these collections to prove useful, if the whole are opened to the researches of the able comparative anatomists who are now the ornaments of their profession here, free from all interruption, difficulty or delay.

Much more might be added on this subject, in proof of the propriety of endowing the Hunterian Collection with articles useless to the British Museum, and infinitely interesting to that hopeful institution; but I trust little if anything of argument can be adduced on the opposite side. I shall therefore close this Report, lest I should trespass too much on the valuable time of my brethren, and leaving to their wisdom and discretion the whole of the arrangements necessary for the completion of the busines if approved of, subscribe myself

Their obedient and faithful humble servant,

Soho-square,
27 February 1809.

(signed) *Jos. Banks.*

(A true copy.)

British Museum,
28 April 1836.

J. Forshall, Sec.

Appendix, No. 10.

COMMUNICATIONS made to, and received from, His Majesty's Ministers Abroad, respecting LITERARY INSTITUTIONS or LIBRARIES in Foreign Countries;—*in continuation of Paper forming Appendix, No. 32, to the First Report on British Museum, Sess.* 1835.

LIST OF PAPERS.

No. 1. to No. 18. *See* Appendix to Report 1835, pp. 446 to 568.

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No. 27. SARDINIA.—Sir Augustus Foster to the Hon. W. T. Fox Strangways; dated Turin, 10 March 1826.—(Two Enclosures.) - - - - - - - - - p. 24

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No. 29. PRUSSIA.—Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston; dated Berlin, 6 May 1836.—(Twenty-seven Enclosures.) - - - - - - - - - - p. 136

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

19. AUSTRIA.

(19.)—AUSTRIA.

The Hon. *W. Fox Strangways* to Viscount *Palmerston.*

My Lord, Vienna, 5 May 1835.

IN reference to your Lordship's circular of the 29th October 1834, I have the honour of enclosing the accompanying Answers to the Queries, respecting museums and libraries, therein transmitted to this embassy, which information I have not until lately been able to complete.

I am informed by Count Maurice Dietrichstein, Prefect of the Imperial Library, that the Queries, Nos. 6, 8 and 9, in Enclosure No. 2, have already been answered, in a detailed statement, consisting of 20 points, which was forwarded to London on the 10th of December 1833, through the secretary of the imperial ambassador, Prince Esterhazy.

All the salaries and expenses mentioned in the enclosed papers are stated in Austrian silver florins, at nearly 10 to the pound sterling. A correct account of the Imperial Library has recently been published by Mr. Mosel.

I should add, that the officers of the university elect annually, from among themselves, a governor, who has the title of Rector Magnificus, to whom the superintendence of the finances of their library, museums and other establishments belongs.

I have, &c.

Viscount Palmerston, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *W. Fox Strangways.*

(First Enclosure in No. 19.)

Answer to Query 1.

MUSEUMS.

In Vienna have existed, for many years, the following public museums:

(A.) The Imperial Museum of Antiquities, Medals and Coins, including the Egyptian Collections.

(B.) The Imperial Gallery of Pictures.

(C.) The Imperial Museum of Natural History.

(D.) The Imperial Treasure.

(E.) The Imperial Museum, called the Collection of Ambras, containing various objects of interest for history and the arts.

(F.) The Museum of Arts and Manufactures, annexed to the Polytechnic School.

(G.) Different collections belonging to the University, the Theresian and Chirurgical Academy.

2. These collections are all kept up by the public revenue, under different directions; the imperial collections under that of the great officers of the imperial household; the others under the government commission of public instruction.

3. For each of these museums there is a director and several keepers. The salaries are from 2,500 florins silver to 600.

4. The museums are of course divided differently, according to their different objects.

5. The general annual expenses vary, but are considered sufficient: *ex. gr.* The Museum of Natural History has, per annum, 10,000 florins; that of Antiquities, 3,000 florins.

6. The museums and other collections before mentioned are all maintained out of the public revenue.

7. The present directors of the principal museums are as follows:

Of the Museum of Antiquities, Mr. Steinbüche; Pictures, Mr. Kraft; Natural History, Mr. Schreiber; Polytechnic School, Mr. Pœchte; Academy of Arts, Mr. Petter.

8. All these collections are gratuitously accessible to the public on certain days of the week; and there are other days and hours set apart for scientific persons who wish to make particular objects their study.

(Second Enclosure in No. 19.)

Answer to Query 1.

LIBRARIES.

There are two public libraries in Vienna:

(A.) The Imperial Court Library, including a celebrated collection of prints.

(B.) That of the University.

Also the fine private library of the emperor, an heirloom in the imperial family, which is accessible to the public.

2. The personnel of the Imperial Court Library consists of one prefect; salary, 5,000 florins per annum.

Four keepers, of whom the first is an aulic councillor, whose respective salaries are, 4,000, 2,000, 1,400 and 1,000 florins per annum.

Four librarians, or under-keepers, with salaries of 900, 800, 700 and 600 florins per annum; and three servants, at 240 florins per annum each.

At the University Library there is a chief librarian, with 2,000 florins per annum, besides two custodes, and two scriptores, and three servants.

3. The yearly expenditure for books at the Imperial Court Library amounts to 11,000 or 12,000 florins per annum; and that for the collection of prints attached to it comes to about 2,000 or 3,000 florins per annum.

The expenditure of the University Library is about 4,000 florins per annum for the same purpose.

4. The general annual expenses of the Imperial Library amount to 19,000 florins per annum.

5. The whole of the above expenses and salaries are paid out of the imperial treasury.

6. These libraries are open to the public gratuitously from the morning until two P. M. The Imperial Library is closed every year during the whole month of August, for cleaning, &c., and during some other holidays. No candles are allowed; they are partially heated by stoves. From that of the University professors may take books.

7. The prefect of the Imperial Library is now Count Maurice Dietrichstein; the first keeper, Mr. V. Mosel. The place of librarian to the University is now vacant.

8. The Imperial Library is reckoned at 300,000 volumes; that of the University at 100,000.

9. The MSS. in the Imperial Library are reckoned at 1,300; the Incunabula at 8,000.

10. The administration of the Imperial Library is official (bureaucratisch.)

11. There are no annual accounts published.

12. There are libraries attached to all the lyceums and universities in the empire, 15 in number.

13. These, with the institutions to which they belong, are under the charge of the respective provincial governments, and finally under the direction of the commission of public instruction.

They are situated at the

Lyceums of		Universities of	
Linz - -	Upper Austria.	Gratz -	Styria.
Salzburg -			
Clausenburg,	Transylvania.	Prague -	Bohemia.
Laybach -	Illyria.	Ollmütz	Moravia.
Gorizia - -	Ditto.	Innsbrück,	Tyrol.
		Pesth -	Hungary.
		Leopol -	Gallicia.
		Padua -	Lomb. Venⁿ Kingdom.

And in the Ecclesiastical Establishments of

S. Ambrose, Milan.
S. Mark - } Venice.
S. Lazzaro }

(20.)—AUSTRIA.

The Hon. *Henry Edward Fox* to the Hon. *W. Fox Strangways.*

Sir, Vienna, 14 January 1836.

WITH reference to the instructions contained in Mr. Backhouse's letter to me, of July 24th, 1835, I have to inform you, that I have caused an application to be made to Count Dietrichstein, the Prefect of the Imperial Library, upon the subject of that letter; and I have now the honour to transmit to you, in original, a note which I have received from the Count, forwarding the desired statement, which is also enclosed, together with a translation.

I have, &c.

To the Hon. W. Fox Strangways, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Henry Edward Fox.*

(First Enclosure in No. 20.)

Count *Dietrichstein* to the Hon. *Henry Edward Fox.*

Les 20 *Réponses* suivantes à autant de *questions*, adressées à la *Bibliothèque Imperiale de Vienne*, ont été envoyées à Londres: 1° par l'entremise du *Bibliothécaire* de M. le Prince Esterhazy;—2° le 10 Décembre 1833, par son *Secrétaire.*

Ces éclaircissemens n'étant point parvenus à leur destination, le Soussigné s'empresse d'en renouveler la Copie, avec quelques additions.

Il est nécessaire d'observer que *les trois questions*, contenues dans une *note*, communiquée par Monsieur *Fraser*, se rapportent *à d'autres chiffres* du Mémoire annexé; savoir:

No. 6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—Aux Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, et 19.

No. 8. What is the number of volumes?—Au No. 2.

No. 9. What the number of manuscripts?—Au No. 2.

Vienne, le 20 Décembre 1835. Le Comte *Maurice de Dietrichstein*, Préfet de la Bibliothèque I. R.

(Second Enclosure in No. 20.)

BEANTWORTUNG der 20 FRAGEN aus *London.*

1. *Bibliotheca Aug. Palatina*, oder *K. K. Hofbibliothek.*

2. Gegen 300,000 Bände, (worunter über 12,000 *Incunables*)—mehr als 16,000 Handschriften;—dann 988 Folio-Bände, und 14 grosse Portefeuilles mit verschiedenen Kupferstichen, nebst 245 Cartons in Folio, mit Portraiten; im Ganzen zwischen 200 bis 300,000 Kupferstiche.

3. Mit der Bibliothek ist die Handschriften-Sammlung und jene der Kupferstiche vereinigt; ihre Erhaltung, Catalogisirung und Vermehrung aber eigenen Individuen anvertraut.

4. Die Beamten der Hofbibliothek bestehen aus: 4 *Custoden*, 4 *Scriptoren*, und 1 *Adjuncten.* Der erste *Custos* ist K. K. wirklicher *Hofrath.* Unter den anderen 8 Bibliothek-Beamten findet, mit Rücksicht auf ihre Dienstjahre und Gehalte, eine natürliche Rangordnung Statt, welche aber auf die Vertheilung der Geschäfte keinen Einfluss hat, die nach den Fähigkeiten der Einzelnen denselben zugewiesen werden.

Zur Verrichtung der nöthigen Commissionen, so wie zum Herbeiholen und Zurückstellen der Bücher für den Gebrauch der Beamten und des Lesepublikums, und zur Reinigung der Bibliothek-Localitäten, sind 3 *Bibliothekdiener* vorhanden, von welchen keine andere Kenntniss, als die des Lesens und Schreibens, aber vorzügliche Treue und Genauigkeit gefordert werden.

Das sämmtliche Bibliothek-Personal steht unter dem Bibliothek-*Præfecten*, dermal: Herrn Grafen *Moriz von Dietrichstein.*

5. In der Bibliothek bestehen folgende *abgesonderte Cataloge*:

a. Ueber Kupferstiche und Landkarten.
b. —— Handschriften, worunter *die Orientalischen* einen *eigenen* Catalog haben.
c. —— Incunabeln (alle Druckwerke bis zum Jahr 1,500 *inclusive*).
d. —— Praktische Musikwerke.
e. —— Hebräische Werke.
f. Ueber solche *Slavische Werke*, welche mit cyrulischen oder glagolitischen Lettern gedruckt sind.
g. Ueber sämmtliche *Bibeln* und einzelne Theile derselben.
h. Alle übrigen Druckwerke sind in dem *grossen Alphabetischen General-Cataloge* enthalten, der nach den auf dem Titel des Buchs angegebenen Beziehungen so eingerichtet ist, dass jedes Werk, dessen Titel genau bezeichnet wird, auf der Stelle aufgefunden werden kann.

In diesem Cataloge ist zugleich die *Signatur* beigefügt, d. i. die genaue Angabe des *Kastens*, des *Faches*, und des N^ros^ unter welchen sich das Buch befindet, so, dass das verlangte Buch nach dieser Signatur ohne Schwierigkeit durch *jeden* Bibliothekdiener aufgesucht, und nach dem Gebrauche wieder zurückgestellt werden kann.

Dieser Catalog ist *doppelt* vorhanden, nämlich: in circa 60 *Foliobänden*, die zum Einschalten der neuen Acquisitionen eingerichtet sind, und zum gewöhnlichen Gebrauche dienen; und dann auf einzelnen *Quartblättern* (*Zettelcatalog* genannt) welche in streng alphabetischer Ordnung *in Kästchen* aufbewahrt werden.

Ueber alle, seit dem Jahre 1822 neu acquirirten Werke, ist ein historisch-statistisch-geographischer *Renvoi-Catalog* vorhanden.

Uebrigens wird, so wie es Zeit und Localität erlauben, an *Special-Catalogen*, und am *grossen Real-Cataloge* gearbeitet.

Gedruckt sind nur die *älteren* Handschriften-Cataloge, von Lambecius, Kollar, Nessel, und Denis, und in Bezug auf *orientalische*, von Hammer.

Nächstens erscheint ein *neuer* recensirender *Catalog aller lateinischen philologischen Manuscripte*, durch Hrn. *Endlicher*, und später von den *orientalischen* durch Hrn. *von Gevay*.

6. Die Cataloge sind in der Regel nur zum Gebrauch der Beamten, und die Einsicht derselben wird nur in ausserordentlichen Fällen mit besonderer Bewilligung gestattet.

7 & 8. Es werden stets die wichtigeren Werke der älteren und neueren Literatur angekauft, zu welchem Behufe, so wie zum Ankaufe der Kupferstiche, jährlich 19,000 f. Conv. Münze aus der Staatskasse verabfolgt werden. Davon ist nur noch der Einband zu bestreiten;—denn für den Gehalt der Beamten, das Ameublement und für die Reinigung sind andere Fonds angewiesen.

Mit Einschluss der *Pflicht-Exemplare* (wovon aber das Unwichtige bei Seite gelegt wird) kann man die *jährlich* eingehenden Artikel auf 5,000 anschlagen.

9. Die Hofbibliothek erhält von allen Druckwerken, die in den sämmtlichen Provinzen der oesterreichischen Monarchie herauskommen: es seyen, Bücher, Landkarten, Kupferstiche, Lithographien, u. s. w. 1 Exemplar *gratis*, und zwar von der besseren Ausgabe.

Von Klagen der Verleger weiss die Hofbibliothek nichts.

10. Es werden alle Bücher hergegeben, mit folgenden 5 Beschränkungen:

a. Durch die Censur verbotene Bücher nur an solche Personen, welche hierzu die Erlaubniss haben. (Die Hofbibliothek unterliegt jedoch beim Einkaufe keiner Censur.)

b. Prachtwerke und sonst kostspielige Bücher werden nicht der blossen Neugier preisgegeben, sondern, nach kurzer vorläufiger Erkundigung nur an Jene, bei denen sich voraussetzen lässt, dass sie nicht nur als Bilderbeschauer die Bibliothek besuchen.

c. Deutsche Belletristik, blosse Romanen-Lectüre, und Handbücher, welche für die studierende Jugend an der Universität vorgeschrieben sind, werden *gegenwärtig wegen Mangel an Raum im Lesezimmer*, in der Regel verweigert. Für Studierende sorgt die Universitäts-Bibliothek.

d. *Journale* in *einzelnen Heften* werden *nicht* gegeben; jedoch ohne Anstand, wenn sie *gebunden* sind.

e. Wenn *alle* Sitze besetzt sind, so wird *dem Stehenden* kein Buch verabreicht, sondern er muss warten, bis durch einen Abgehenden ein Platz frei wird.

11. Der Eintritt ist *unentgeldlich* für Jedermann, Einheimische, oder Fremde, und ohne vorläufiger Erlaubniss.

12. Die Bücher werden *mündlich* verlangt. Der mit der Bedienung der Lesenden beauftragte Beamte schreibt die *Signatur des Buches* auf einen *Zettel*, welches dann durch einen Bibliothekdiener geholt wird.

Jedem Lesenden ist es gestattet, sich Auszüge zu machen. Dinte und Streusand findet er dazu in Bereitschaft. Für Federn und Papier hat er selbst zu sorgen.

Foliowerke können nur an den eigens dazu bestimmten Pulten benützt werden; eben so Kupferstiche.

Ein durch den Leser beschädigtes Buch muss durch diesen ersetzt werden. So wie er sein Buch aus der Hand des Beamten empfängt, hat er es auch wieder an denselben abzuliefern, und es findet zwischen Leser und Bibliothek-Diener kein unmittelbarer Verkehr Statt.

13 & 14. Seit ungefähr *sechs* Jahren, in wechen die *sub* No. 10. *c*, *d*, & *e* angezeigten Veränderungen bestehen, haben sich nur zwey Fälle von Beschmutzung mit Dinte ergeben, und da nur bei nicht kostpieligen Büchern;—jedoch keiner von Entwendung. Früher, als die Zahl der *stehenden* Leser grösser war, als jene der *sitzenden*, und dadurch die Aufsicht auf jede Art erschwert wurde, ergaben sich öfters Beispiele von Entwendungen.

15 & 16. Die Zahl der Lesenden lässt sich nicht genau bestimmen. Von den 45 Sitzen sind an manchem Tage *alle* durch volle 5 Stunden besetzt; an anderen kaum zur Hälfte.

Ein grösserer Raum würde aber auch mehr Leser herbeiziehen.

Frauen ist zwar der Besuch des Lesezimmers nicht untersagt; doch ist es nicht üblich.

17. Bücher werden *nur* an den Allerhöchsten Hof, dann an die Hof-und Staatstellen *zum Amtsgebrauche*, immer gegen Recepisse, ausgeliehen. Im zweiten Falle ist der Empfangschein vom Chef der betreffenden Stelle zu unterfertigen.

18. Die Bibliothek is *täglich*, mit Ausnahme der Sonn-und Feiertage, und der gewöhnlichen Ferien, von 9 Uhr Morgens bis 2 Uhr Nachmittags, für Jedermann offen.

19. *Geschlossen* ist die Bibliothek *während des ganzen Monats August*:—*vom* 25 *December bis* 6 *Jänner*, dann in der *Char-*, *Oster-*, und *Pfingst-Woche*.

20. In die Büchersäle wird niemals Kerzenlicht gebracht; sie werden auch im Winter nicht geheitzt. Das Lesezimmer wird aber geheitzt, wie auch jenes des Präfekten.

Die übrigen Beamten haben ihre Arbeitkästen im Lesezimmer.

Da keine besonderen Bibliothek-Gesetze bestehen, sondern diese theils in mehreren Decreten aus früherer und und späterer Zeit, theils in den, für die einzelnen Beamten erlassenen Instructionen enthalten sind, so sieht man sich ausser Stande, diesem letzten Wunsche

zu enstsprechen, insofern er nicht schon in den vorausgegangenen Aufklärungen befriedigt wurde.

Mehrere Erläuterungen über die Verfassung dieses Institutes, und die bestehende Geschäfts-Manipulation, befinden sich in der: *Geschichte der K. K. Hofbibliothek zu Wien*, von Ig. Fr. *Edlen von Mosel*, K. K. wirkl: Hofrathe und erstem Custos der Hofbibliothek. *Wien*, 1835, 8vo. mit 2 Kupfern. viii. und 398 Seiten.

(Translation of Second Enclosure in No. 20.)

ANSWERS to the Twenty QUERIES from *London*.

1. Bibliotheca Augusta Palatina, or I. and R. Court Library.

2. About 300,000 volumes, (of these 12,000 Incunabula), above 16,000 autographs, 988 folio volumes and 14 large portfolios, with various prints, together with 245 cartons, containing portraits; altogether between 200,000 and 300,000 prints.

3. The collection of autographs and that of prints are united to the library; the preservation, augmentation and the keeping of the catalogues, is however entrusted to separate individuals.

4. The officers of the Court Library are: four custodes, four scriptores and one adjunct; the first custos is an I. and R. actual aulic councillor.

There is a natural classification of the eight other officers of the library, with reference to their length of service and to their salaries, but this classification has no effect whatever upon the distribution of employment. The latter is assigned to each individual according to his capacity.

There are three library servants, whose business it is to carry messages, and to take out and replace the books required for the use of the officers of the library, and of the reading public. No other knowledge besides reading and writing is required in these servants, but it is necessary that they should be of well-proved fidelity and punctuality.

The whole *personnel* of the library is placed under the prefect of the Court Library, at present the Count Maurice de Dietrichstein.

5. There are the following separate catalogues at the library:

a. Of prints and maps.
b. Of autographs. (There is a separate one for Oriental autographs).
c. Of incunabula. (All works printed up to the year 1500, inclusive).
d. Of practical works upon music.
e. Of Hebrew works.
f. Of such Sclavonic works as are printed in Cyryllic and Glagolitic characters.
g. Of all the Bibles, and of certain parts of them in particular.
h. All other printed works are contained in the Great Alphabetical General Catalogue, which is so arranged, with reference to the description given upon the title-page of each book, that every work, the title of which is correctly given in, can be procured upon the moment.

To this catalogue is annexed the signatur, *i. e.*, the correct account of the case, shelf and number under which each book is to be found, in such a manner as that, by means of this signatur, any book required may, without difficulty, be sought out and replaced after use by any library servant.

This catalogue exists in two shapes; viz., in about 60 folio volumes, which are arranged for the insertion of new acquisitions, and which serve for ordinary use; and upon loose 4to. sheets (called zettel catalog), which are kept in strict alphabetical order, and in cases.

There exists an historico-statistical-geographical-renvoi (reference) catalogue of all works acquired since 1822.

Further, special catalogues, and the Great Real Catalogue, are proceeded with as far as time and space will admit.

The only printed catalogues are the older catalogues of autographs of Lambecius, Kollar, Nessel and Denis, and, as regards Oriental autographs, that of Hammer.

There will shortly appear a new supplementary catalogue of all Latin philological manuscripts, by M. Endlicher, and a later one of the Oriental manuscripts, by M. de Gevay.

6. The catalogues are, properly speaking, only for the use of the officers, and access to them is only granted upon particular occasions, and by special permission.

7 & 8. The more important works of ancient and modern literature are always purchased, and for this end, as well as for the purchase of prints, the sum of 19,000 florins, current money, yearly, is assigned out of the public coffers; the expense of binding the books is to be paid out of this sum. Other funds are assigned for the salaries of the officers, and for the furnishing and keeping in repair of the library.

The yearly accession of articles, including the obligatory copies (of which last the least important are laid aside), amounts to 5,000.

9. The Court Library receives gratis one copy of the best edition of every printed book which appears in any one of the provinces of the Austrian empire, whether books, maps, prints, lithographics, &c. &c. &c.

The Court Library has no knowledge of complaints on the part of the editors.

10. All books are produced for readers, with the following five limitations:

a. Books forbidden by the censorship are given only to such persons as have the necessary permission; the library is not subject to any censorship, as far as regards purchases.

b. Sumptuous and costly works are not put into the hands of the idle and curious, but only of those of whom, after previous inquiry, it is presumed that they do not visit the library for the sole purpose of looking at pictures.

No. 10. Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

20. AUSTRIA.

c. German works on belles-lettres, novels and the manuals prescribed for the youth studying at the university, are at present, properly speaking, refused, on account of the want of space in the reading-room.

The library of the university provides for students.

d. Periodicals, in separate sheets, are not given, but there is no objection to producing them when bound.

e. When all the seats are occupied, books are not given to those who are standing, but they must wait until places become vacant by persons withdrawing.

11. Admission, without payment, is free to every person, native or foreigner, without previous permission.

12. Books are called for verbally. The officer, whose department it is to attend to the readers, writes the signatur of the book upon a slip of paper, and it is then sought out by a library servant.

Every reader is allowed to make extracts. Ink and sand are always at their service, but they must provide themselves with pens and paper.

Folio works can only be used at desks provided for the purpose; the same is the case with regard to prints. A book damaged by a reader must be replaced by him. He must receive his book from the hands of the officer, and must also restore it to the same person; no direct communication takes place between readers and library servants.

13 & 14. In the last six years, during which the regulations specified, *sub.* No. 10, *c. d.* and *e.*, have been in force, there have been only two instances of books being soiled with ink, and in those the books soiled were not of a costly description; but in no instance have books been pilfered.

Formerly, when the number of readers unaccommodated with chairs was greater than the number of those who were seated, and superintendence was consequently rendered in every way more difficult, books were not unfrequently purloined.

15 & 16. The number of readers cannot be accurately fixed. Upon some days the whole 45 seats are occupied throughout the five hours. Upon others scarcely the half are occupied. Increase of room would, however, attract a greater number of readers.

Admittance to the reading-room is not refused to women, but they do not usually frequent it.

17. Books are lent out only to the Imperial Court, or to the offices of Court and State, for official use; but a receipt is always required. In the second case the receipt must be signed by the head of the office in question.

18. The library is open to everybody from nine o'clock in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon, upon all days excepting Sundays and holidays, and the usual vacations.

19. The library is closed during the whole month of August, from the 25th of December to the 6th of January, and during Holy-week, Easter-week and Whitsuntide-week.

20. Candle-light is never permitted in the rooms where the books are placed, nor are they heated in winter; the reading-room is, however, heated, as well as that of the prefect.

The other officers have their desks in the reading room

As there exists no special laws for the library, and as those by which it is governed are contained partly in a variety of decrees issued at different periods, and partly in the instructions which are issued to each of the officers, it is found impossible to answer the wish last expressed further than is already done in the above explanations.

Further particulars relative to the constitution of this establishment, and to the management of its affairs, are to be found in the history of the I. R. Court Library at Vienna, by Jq. Fr. Edler Von Mosel, I. and R. aulic councillor, and first custos of the Court Library, Vienna, 8vo., with two prints, and 398 pages.

(21.)—HANOVER.

21. HANOVER.

Baron *Ompteda* to Viscount *Palmerston.*

London, 8 December 1835.

THE undersigned, &c. has the honour of forwarding herewith to Lord Palmerston, &c. a translation of the answers which he has received from his government to the questions contained in the memorandum of Mr. Hawes, chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, with regard to the public libraries and museums of the Kingdom of Hanover, a copy of which was annexed to his Excellency's note of the 23d July last.

The kingdom of Hanover contains institutions of the above description in two only of its towns; viz. Hanover, and more particularly Göttingen, with its university; and the answers abovementioned have been only required from the persons at the head of the same.

Several other libraries, not exclusively devoted to the use of private individuals, as, for intance, the Beverin Library, at Hildersheim, those of the Supreme Court of Appeal at Celle, of the Chancery of Justice at Hanover, and of several other public offices, can, considering their extent and purpose, hardly be accounted for to belong to the number of those institutions which concern the question under consideration, and can moreover be considered in parts only as public libraries. Provincial libraries as specified in the 12th of the proposed queries, do not exist in the kingdom of Hanover.

The answers sent in from the University of Göttingen refer, it is true, to several circumstances, not strictly perhaps included in the memorandum abovementioned, but as the same are internally connected, and can, to a certain extent, be considered as single parts of an entire whole, the undersigned is of opinion, that it will appear neither inappropriate nor undesirable to leave the answers undivided as he has received them.

With

With regard to the access to the University Library, and to the Botanical Garden, particular regulations exist, which have approved their utility, and are, as mentioned in the respective answers to the questions 5 and 8, appended to the Academical Laws.

If it should in any manner appear desirable for the purpose intended, the undersigned will have especial pleasure in forwarding these regulations to the Lord Viscount Palmerston *in extenso*, and he avails himself with much satisfaction of the present opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurances of his highest consideration.

44, Grosvenor-place. (signed) *Ompteda.*

(First Enclosure in No. 21.)

ANSWERS of the QUESTIONS in regard of Museums and Libraries in Foreign Countries, especially in the Kingdom of *Hanover*.

1. The Royal Library is the only public library in the city of Hanover.

2. By this library are, a librarian, with a salary of 532 rix-dollars; two secretaries, with salaries of respective 300 and 250 rix-dollars.

3 & 4. The library receives a yearly sum of 666 rix-dollars, for the purchase of books and bookbinding, the salary of a clerk, a messenger and stationeries.

5. The expenses and salaries of the servants of the library are at present paid out of the royal civil list.

6. The library is open for public inspection two days in the week, in the summer, from 10 to 12, and in the winter from 11 to 12 o'clock. According to the rules of the library, the inspection of books is allowed to every person, and permission granted to keep a book in possession for four weeks, against signing a receipt for the same.

7. The principal librarian is at present the counsellor of the archives, Dr. Pertz.

8. The number of books is about 70,000.

9. The library is in possession of about 2,000 volumes in manuscripts and hand-writings.

10. Annual printed accounts or reports are not in use.

(Second Enclosure in No. 21.)

(Translation.)

MUSEUMS.

1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities, or natural history in Hanover?

At Göttingen are the following collections, which, particularly destined for the university, are employed in the instruction of the students.

1. The Museum, founded in 1773. It contains a mineralogical, zoological and ethnographical collection. The botanical collection has been transferred to the Botanical garden.

2. The Physical Cabinet, erected in 1787, with its apparatus of instruments used in lectures on experimental physics.

3. The Observatory, founded in 1751, and rebuilt in 1815–20; and the Magnetic Observatory, built in 1833, containing a collection of instruments for astronomical and magnetical observations.

4. The Chemical Laboratory, founded in 1783, with a collection of instruments and apparatus used in lectures on chemistry and pharmacy.

5. The Anatomical Theatre, founded in 1738, and rebuilt in 1824–28; containing a collection of anatomical preparations.

6. The Botanical and Œconomical Garden.

7. The Herbarium, and the collection of vegetable productions therewith connected, arranged since two years.

8. The Academical Hospital, besides its apparatus employed by the physicians, contains a collection of diseased bones.

9. The Surgical Infirmary, with its collection of surgical instruments, machines and bandages.

10. The Lying-in Institution, with a collection of preparations regarding the delivery of women and comparative anatomy.

11. The Collection of Models, relating to the study of the art of war, mining, civil engineering and machinery, as also a collection of instruments referring to practical geometry.

12. A Collection of Casts from statues, engraved stones and medals, &c., for archæological lectures.

13. A Collection of Paintings and Engravings.

2. Under whose control and direction are they placed?

The supreme direction and control of the several institutions above enumerated, is exercised by the royal curatory of the university at Hanover. The special superintendence and direction of each institution is entrusted to individual professors, as described in the answer to the following question.

3. How many directors are attached to them, and what are their salaries?

1. Museum. One general director, one superintendent of the mineralogical, and one of the zoological and ethnographical collections, and one assistant.

None of the above receive a salary in their above capacity.

2. Physical Cabinet. Director, the professor of physics for the time being, without receiving salary as such.

3. Observatory and Magnetic Observatory. Director, the professor of astronomy, with one assistant. The former receives no remuneration as such; the latter 300 dollars per annum; both a free residence attached to the observatory.

4. Chemical Laboratory. Director, the professor of chemistry and pharmacy, receiving as such no other remuneration than a free residence in the institution. One assistant.

5. Anatomical Theatre. Director, the professor of anatomy, receiving no salary as such. Under him, one prosector.

6. Botanical and Œconomical Garden. Director, the professor of botany, without salary as such, one inspector of gardens, with a salary of 800 dollars. Both enjoy a free residence at the garden.

7. Herbarium. Committed to the care of a professor, without remuneration.

8. Academical Hospital. Director, one of the professors of medicine, without salary, and one assistant physician, with a remuneration of 44 dollars and free residence.

9. Surgical Infirmary. Director, the professor of anatomy and surgery, without salary as such; one assistant, with a salary of 50 dollars.

10. Lying-in Institution. Superintended by the director of the same for the time being, who derives no emolument from this office.

11. Models, &c. Director, one of the professors of mathematics, without salary as such. Under him, one inspector, in receipt of 50 dollars per annum.

12. Archæological Collection. Superintended gratis by one of the professors.

13. Collection of Paintings and Engravings. The same as No. 12.

4. Into what departments are they divided?

1. Museum, as described in the answer to question 3.

2. Physical Cabinet. No subdivision.

3. Observatory and Magnetic Observatory. The director superintends the whole, and appoints the several duties to be discharged by the assistant.

4. Chemical Laboratory. No subdivision.

5. Anatomical Theatre. No subdivision.

6. Botanical and Œconomical Garden. The director has the general superintendence The inspector attends more particularly to the cultivation of the garden.

7. Herbarium. No subdivision.

8. Academical Hospital. The director superintends the whole institution. The assistant physician acts according to his direction.

9. Surgical Infirmary. As No. 8.

10. Lying-in Institution. No subdivision.

11. Models, &c. No subdivision.

12. Archæological Collection. No subdivision.

13. Collection of Paintings and Engravings. No subdivision.

5. What are the general annual expenses?

In the last budget of the University Fund, the following sums have been devoted to the different departments, as follows:

	Dollars.
1. Museum, including for models	450
2. Physical Cabinet	
3. Observatory and Magnetic ditto	150
4. Chemical Laboratory	800
5. Anatomical Theatre	2,200
6. Botanical and Œconomical Garden	2,700
7. Herbarium	100
8. Academical Hospital	3,000
9. Surgical Infirmary	2,175
10. Lying-in Institution	2,750
11. Models, &c. included in No. 1.	
12. Archæological Collection.	
13. Collection of Paintings, &c.	

No fixed sums have been appropriated under these last two heads.

The above-mentioned sums are not to be considered as permanently fixed; they are, on the contrary, regulated annually by consideration of the pecuniary resources disposable.

Each director makes the necessary purchases and directs the expenses incurred thereby, subject to the approbation of the royal curatory of the university, to whom the accounts are annually submitted.

6. Out of what funds are they defrayed?

Out of the Royal University Fund at Hanover.

The Academical Hospital possesses also a donation of about 5,000 dollars, and a house.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?

1. Museum. Director, the Supreme Counsellor of Medicine, Blumenbach; superintendants, Aulic Counsellor Hausmann and Professor Osiander; assistant, Dr. Herbst.

2. Physical Cabinet. Director, Professor Weber.

3. Observatory

3. Observatory and Magnetic Observatory. Director, Aulic Counsellor Gauss; assistant, Dr. Goldschmidt.
4. Chemical Laboratory. Director, vacant by the late decease of Aulic Counsellor Stromeyer.
5. Anatomical Theatre. Director, Aulic Counsellor Langenbeck.
6. Botanical and Œconomical Garden. Director, Aulic Counsellor Schrader; inspector, Mr. Fischer.
7. Herbarium. Director, Professor Bartling.
8. Academical Hospital. Director, Aulic Counsellor Himly; assistant physician, Dr. Ruete.
9. Surgical Infirmary. Director, Aulic Counsellor Langenbeck; assistant, Dr. Pauli.
10. Lying-in Institution. Director, Professor von Siebold.
11. Models, &c. Professor Ulrich.
12. Archæological Collection. Aulic Counsellor, Müller.
13. Collection of Paintings and Engravings. Professor Oesterlei.

(Third Enclosure, in No. 21.)

(Translation.)

LIBRARY.

1. How many public libraries are there in Hanover?

The library of the University of Göttingen, as far as regards literary curiosities, is in possession of a considerable number of specimens of ancient typography, but less rich in rare manuscripts, which are principally to be sought in collections commenced during the middle ages. On the other hand, this library is perhaps the only one which, from its first foundation, has not been accumulated by chance, but planned with an undisturbed view to everything necessary, useful and available in every department of science, and uninterruptedly increased and completed in the same spirit.

The works contained in this library are arranged according to their contents. A scientific catalogue states what books are in the library, in each department of science and its subdivisions. An alphabetical catalogue, arranged according to the names of the authors, or the principal word of the titles of anonymous publications, answers the several questions, whether a certain book is in the library, where it is to be found in the scientific catalogue, and where, consequently, in the library itself. These two principal catalogues are complete in the strictest sense, and are kept so by the immediate insertion of the new books continually coming in. References facilitate the use of both catalogues, and several subsidiary catalogues exist for the use of the internal administration.

In this manner the library has obtained the name of the Palladium of the University, and has, to the present hour, asserted its right to this honourable designation, to the great advantage of native and foreign literati.

2. How many librarians are there attached to the library, and what are their salaries?

The library at Göttingen has at present, 1 librarian in chief, 2 librarians, 3 sub-librarians, 1 secretary, 1 superintendent of the collection of prints, illustrative of the history of the arts. The salaries of the officers of the library are of different amount, and cannot with reference to their office as such, be here stated with certainty, as the greater part of them are at the same time professors.

3. What is the annual expense of books?

From 6,000 to 7,000 dollars are annually expended in the purchase and binding of books.

4. What the general annual expenses?

On account of what has been observed with regard to salaries in answer to query 2, and of the building expenses from time to time incurred, it is impossible to give a general answer to this question.

5. Out of what fund are they paid?

Principally from the Royal University Fund. The extra income derived by the library from matriculation fees, from those of academical promotions, and from interest on capital belonging to it, amounts to about 350 dollars per annum.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?

Sundays excepted, the library is open every day during the whole year, during one hour on four, and during two hours on two days in each week.

Free admission is, during these public hours, allowed gratis to every person. Inhabitants of the town, as well as strangers, can ask for any book which they wish to see or refer to.

(As the number of officers of the library is too small to superintend these public hours, they are on such occasions assisted by several young resident literati, worthy of confidence, who receive a trifling remuneration for their services, or who consider the opportunity which they thus acquire of enlarging their knowledge of books, as a sufficient recompense for the time and labour thus by them expended).

No. 10. Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

21. HANOVER.

It should here be observed, that far from facilitating depredations, the daily access thus allowed to the university library has proved itself to be the best safeguard against anything of the kind.

The professors &c. of the university, as well as literary strangers, have, moreover, access to the library from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon of each week-day, during which time all the officers of the library attend for the discharge of their several duties.

In addition to the above-described daily free access, a separate room has been especially adapted for the daily loan of books, during the aforesaid public hours, without pledge or remuneration whatsoever. The students, who avail themselves of this arrangement, are bound to have the receipts, which they give for the books they obtain, countersigned by a professor, and are obliged to return the books after a lapse of four weeks at latest.

A regulation for the guidance of students, doctors and private tutors, with regard to the use of the library, dated 14th April 1830, has been printed and annexed to the academical laws.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?

Present librarian in chief, Aulic Counsellor Reuss.
Librarians, Aulic Counsellors Benecke and Grimm.
All three are also ordinary professors.

8. What is the number of volumes?

The number of printed books at present exceeds 300,000.

9. What is the number of manuscripts?

The number of manuscripts amounts to about 1,500, among which a manuscript, on vellum, of the Roman books of law, and several Oriental manuscripts, are the most remarkable. *Vide* answer to query 1.

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?

The answer to this question, as far as regards the library, is contained in what has been above observed.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?

Separate printed reports, with respect to the library, do not appear. Occasional notices relating to the same are contained in the "Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen," (Literary Advertiser of Göttingen) which, since the year 1753, is annually published in two volumes 8vo., of which work, besides the annual detailed index, a general register exists, extending to the year 1822, in 11 volumes 8vo.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?

Like the other institutions of the university, the library at Göttingen is under the supreme control of the royal curatory of the university.

(22.)—NETHERLANDS.

22. NETHERLANDS.

G. S. Jerningham, Esq. to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord, The Hague, 25 September 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the information furnished to me by this government, in consequence of my application of the 13th of last November, respecting the museums and libraries of the Netherlands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. S. Jerningham*

(First Enclosure, in No. 22.)

In de Stad *'s Gravenhage* wordt gevonden een *Koninklijk Kabinet van Schilderijen* een *Koninklijk Kabinet van Zeldzaamheden*, en een *Koninklijk Kabinet van Penningen*. Te *Amsterdam* bestaat een *Rijks Museum voor schilderijen en prentwerken* en te *Leijden* is gevestigd, behalve de verzamelingen der Hooge School een *Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie* en een *Kabinet van Oudheden*. Omtrent elk dezer inrigtingen zal men alhier eenige berigten vermeld vinden, opgemaakt in den geest der vragen, welke door het Engelsch Gouvernement omtrent inrigtingen bekend onder de benoming van *Museum* gedaan zijn.

Alle deze inrigtingen staan onder het algemeen beheer van het Departement van Binnenlandsche Zaken, zijnde bovendien het algemeen opzigt over de Koninklijke verzamelingen en voormerpen van kunsten zeldzaamheden door Zijne Majesteit opgedragen aan den Baron van *Nagell tot Ampsen*, Minister van Staat, vroeger Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken.

Koninklijk Kabinet van Schilderijen te 's Gravenhage.

Deze verzameling, tot welke de grond is gelegd door de na de omwenteling van 1795 naar Frankrijk en van daar in 1815 terug bekomene verzameling van wijlen den Stadhouder Willem V., en die sedert door aankoop van dele goede en daaronder zeer voorname schilderijen aanmerkelijk is uitgebreid, staat teganwoordig onder toezigt van Jhr. *Steengracht van Oost Capelle* die den titel van Directeur draagt, doch geene bezoldiging geniet. Bovendien zijn bij dit Kabinet een onder Directeur, *Heideloff* genaamd, en twee mindere bedienden tot het houden van opzigt.

De bezoldiging dezer drie personen worden even als de kosten van aankoop van schilderijen, en van dagelijksche uitgaven voor de verzameling door 's Rijks kas gedragen. Van deze verzameling bestaat een Catalogus, welke 423 nummers telt. Bovendien zijn er eenige stukken, die nog niet op den Catalogus zijn vermeld.

Behalve op Zon- en feestdagen en des Zaturdags, wanneer het lokaal wordt schoongemaakt, wordt het publiek dagelijks tot de bezigtiging van het Kabinet toegelaten van tot 3 uren. Aan vreemdelingen, wordt, wanneer zij dit verlangen, ook veelal buiten de gewone uren de bezigtiging vergund. Bovendien is het onder zekere bedingen, welke de directie voorschrijft, gevorloofd om van gedeelten van schilderijen of van geheele stukken kopijen te nemen, mits in het laatste geval, niet van gelijke grootte, worden de van deze vergunning veel gebruik gemaakt.

Koninklijk Kabinet van Zeldzaamheden te 's Gravenhage.

Deze verzameling, welke om haren aard en hare strekking, en om haren hoofd-inhoud ook zoude kunnen genoemd worden *Ethnographisch Kabinet*, met uitzondering van zoodanige voorwerpen, welke voornamelijk tot de vaderlandsche oudheden en vaderlandsche zeldzaamheden behooren, is ontstaan door het verkrijgen van een zeker aantal Chinesche en Japansche voorwerpen, toebehoord hebbende aan wijlen den Heer *Roijer* te *'s Gravenhage*, die dezelve aan het Huis der Vorsten van Orange had gelegateerd. Na de herstelling van zaken in 1814, zijn op gunstige beschikking van Zijne Majesteit, van 's Rijks wege fondsen toegelegd tot aankoop van meerdere voorwerpen, ook zijn aan dit Kabinet toegevoegd voorwerpen, welke zich bij andere verzamelingen bevonden, en meer eigenaardig tot dit nieuwe Kabinet behoorden. Voorts is de verzameling verrijkt door vele geschenken van particulieren, zoo hier te lande als in 's Rijks overzeesche bezittingen, terwijl eindelijk eene groote aanwinst is verkregen door den aankoop van 's Rijks wege der belangrijke Collectien. Japansche voorwerpen door de Heeren *Cock Blomhoff* en van *Overmeer Fischer* op het eiland *Decima* in *Japan* verzameld en herwaards overgebraght. Door dit een en ander is het Cabinet zeer uitgebreid geworden, en levert eene verzameling op welke zeer byzonder is in hare soort.

Aan het hoofd van het Kabinet staat als Directeur de Heer *R. P. van de Kasteele.* Bovendien is er een onder Directeur Genaamd *A. A. van de Kasteele*, en een minder bediende. De jaarwedden dezer personen, worden met de kosten tot aankoop van voorwerpen, en van dagelijksche uitgaven voor het onderhoud door 's Rijks kas gedragen.

Het Kabinet kan, behalve op Zon- en feestdagen, en ook niet des Donderdags, wanneer het locaal wordt schoongemaakt, dagelijks bezigtigd worden van elf tot een uren. Vreemdelingen kunnen ook daarom aanvrage doende, op andere uren toegang bekomen.

Koninklijk Kabinet van Penningen te 's Gravenhage.

Ten aanzien van deze verzameling vermeent men niet beter te kunnen doen, dan te verwijzen tot het voor eenige jaren uitgegeven *Notice sur le cabinet des médailles et des pierres gravées de sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas*, waarvan een exemplaar hiernevens gaat, en uit welke de belangrijkheid dier collectie genoegzaam zal kunnen worden afgeleid.

Men heeft er bijtevoegen, dat de Heer Rijks archivarius *de Jonge*, die nog steeds aan het hoofd de verzameling staat als opzigter van het Penning Kabinet, geene jaarwedde geniet, en dat de kosten van een minder bediende, worden gedragen door s' Rijks Kasse, uit welke 's Jaarlijks ook eene somme voor kleine aankoopen en voor huishoudelijke uitgaven wordt toegestaan.

De verzameling kan bezigtigd worden des Maandags, Woensdags en Vrijdags van 10 uren voormiddags tot 2 uren na den middag. Vreemdelingen worden op hun verlangen ook op andere tijden toegelaten.

Rijks Museum te Amsterdam.

Dit Museum is in den jare 1808 opgerigt, en bevonden zich aldaar aanvankelijk alle schilderijen, teekeningen, voorwerpen van Beeldhouwkunst, gedreven werken, gesneden steenen, oudheden, kunststukken en zeldzaamheden, welke na het overbrengen in 1795 naar *Parijs* van het meerendeel dier voorwerpen, hier te lande waren overgebleven of sedert 1795 door het Gouvernement waren aangekoept. Na de vestiging der verzamelingen, van welke hiervoren is gesproken, is de omvang van het Museum beperkt tot schilderijen en prenten, in welke beide vakken het thans eene uitgebreide en merkwaardige collectie bezit, bevattende de in 1833 herdrukte catalogus der schilderijen een getal van 415 nummers.

Aan het hoofd van het Museum is als Directeur gesteld de Heer *C. Apostool* welke die betrekking sedert 1808 heeft beekleed. Bovendien zijn er twee opzigters, een minder bediende en assistenten voor de dagen der publieke bezigtiging, wier jaarwedden, even als

alle andere uitgaven tot onderhoud en uitbreiding van het Museum, door 's Rijks kas gedragen worden.

Het Museum is ter publieke bezigtiging open Donderdags and Vrijdags van iedere week van 10 uren voormiddags tot 3 uren na den middag. Op byzondere aanvragen wordt ook toelating gegeven op andere dagen, behalve des Zaturdags en met uitzondering der Zon- en feestdagen.

Ook wordt aan de genen die zulks begeren, veroorloofd om van gedeelten van schilderijen of van geheele stukken kopijen te nemen, mits en het laatste geval niet van gelijke grootte.

's Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leijden.

Dit Museum is opgerigt in het yaar 1820, en is zamengesteld door de bijeen brenging van de voorwerpen, welke tot dien tijd het Akademisch Kabinet van Natuurlijke Historie der Hooge School te *Leijden*, uitmaakten, en welke zich bevonden in een rijks Kabinet van Natuurlijke Historie, hetwelk te *Amsterdam* bestond, doch alstoen is opgeheven. Die verzameling is vermeerderd door den aankoop van het bekende kabinet van den Heer *C. J. Temminck* te *Amsterdam*, en heeft sedert hare vestiging te *Leijden* groote aanwinsten verkregen door het aankoopen van voorwerpen het doen van ruilingen met andere collectien, en vooral door het bekomen van talrijke en belangrijke bezendingen uit 's Rijks Kolonien, in de Oost en West-Indien, gelijk ook uit andere wereldstreken, ten gevolge zoo van de reizen, welke deswaards door Natuur onderzoekers op 's Rijks Kosten zijn ondernomen, als van de betrekkingen, welke met aldaar gevestigde Naturalisten worden onderhouden. Uit een en ander is voortgevloeid, dat het Museum in weinige jaren tot eene groote uitgebreidheid is gekomen, en, volgens het getuigenis van bevoegde beoordeelaars, met de belangrijkste Europesche verzamelingen van dien aard op gelijke lijn kan worden gesteld.

Aan het hoofd van het Museum is als Directeur geplaatst de Heer *C. J. Temminck*. Aan de inrigting zijn verbonden drie conservateurs zijnde de Heer *Schlegel* voor de zoölogie en osteologie, de Heer *de Haan* voor de invertebrata en insecten, en de Heer *van Hoorn* voor de mineralogie. Bovendien bevindt er zich een Administrateur de Heer *Susanna*, en is er aanwezig een zeker aantal preparateurs en mindere bedienden.

Alle de jaarwedden dier personen met de vrij aanzienlijke kosten van onderhoud en verdere uitbreiding dezer belangrijke inrigting worden door 's Rijks kasse gedragen.

Het Museum kan bezigtigd worden des Maandags, Woensdags, Vrijdags en Zaturdags van elke week. Aan vreemdelingen wordt op hunne aanvrage, ook op andere dagen, behalve op Zon- en feestdagen toegang verleend.

Kabinet van Archaeologie te Leijden.

Dit Kabinet, hetwelk ten grondslag heeft eene zekere verzameling van oudheden, welke door den Heer *Papenbroek* in der tijd aan de Hooge School te *Leijden* is gelegateerd, heeft eene aanzienlijke uitbreiding verkregen door de belangrijke verzameling Egijptische oudheden van den Zweedschen Consul te *Alexandrie* den Ridder *Anastasij*, welke in den Jare 1827 door Zyne Majesteit is aangekoept. Hierdoor en door andere kleinere aankoopen, is deze verzameling zoo uitgebried geworden, dat dezelve, wanneer eemnaal in de behoefte van een goed lokaal zal zijn voorzien, gerekend wordt de meest bekende collectien van dien aard op zijde te zullen kunnen streven.

Het kabinet werd tot op deze dagen beheerd door den onlangs overleden Heer *Reuvens*, Hoogleeraar in de Archaeologie aan de Hooge School te *Leijden* die zich ten aanzien dezer verzameling vele verdiensten heeft verworven, en wiens verlies ook in dit opzigt zeer te betreuren is. Aan hetzelve is verbonden een Amanuensis en een mindere bediende. De Jaarwedden van dit personeel, zoo wel als alle uitgaven van uitbreiding en onderhoud der verzameling zijn ten laste van 's Rijks kas.

Deze verzameling kan dagelijks bezigtigd worden.

Openbare Bibliotheken.

Te *s' Gravenhage* is gevestigd de koninklijke Bibliotheek. Men gedraagt zich aan de inlichtingen, welke ten aanzien dezer inrigting, op verzoek van het Engelsch Gouvernement, zijn gegeven in Junij 1834. Bij dezelve heeft men naar aanleiding der thans gedane vragen alleen te voegen, dat tegenwoordig Bibliothecaris is de Heer *Flament* en onder Bibliothecaris de Heer *Holtrop*, gelijk mede dat alle uitgaven ter zake van deze boekverzameling gedragen worden door 's Rijks kas.

Er bestaan voorts openbare boekerijen bij de Hooge Scholen te *Leijden, Utrecht, Groningen* en bij de Athenaea te *Franeker, Amsterdam* en *Deventer*. Ten aanzien van die te *Leijden* gedraagt men zich evenzeer aan de in Junij 1834 gegeven inlichtingen, daar bijvoegende dat tegenwoordig Bibliothecaris is de Professor honorarius *Geel*, en adjunct Bibliothecaris de Heer *Bergman*, en dat alle de kosten dezer inrigting komen voor rekering van 's Rijks kas. Ook is te *Leijden* nog aanwezig eene boekverzameling welke aan de Hooge School gelegateerd is door den Hoogleeraar *Thijsius* zijnde dezelve afzonderlijk geplaatst en bekend onder den naam van *Bibliotheca Thijsiana*.

De Bibliotheken te *Utrecht, Groningen* en *Franeker* zijn mede inrigtingen ten laste van 's Rijks kas.

Te *Utrecht* is Bibliothecaris de Hoogleeraar *J. H. van Heusde*. Voorts bevindt zich aldaar een Custos, een knecht, en twee schrijvers, welke laatsten zich meer bepaald bezig houden met het werk van den Catologus.

Het getal boekwerken is aldaar 27,000. Dat der handschriften 864.

Van de boekwerken is onlangs eene nieuwe Catalogus vervaardigd en in druk uitgegeven. Van de handschriften wordt de Catalogus, op dit oogenblik vervaardigd.

Deze bibliotheek staut dagelijks voor een ieder open, des middags van een tot twee uren, en 's Woensdags en Zaturdags van een tot vier uren. In de vacantien der Hooge School alleen des Donderdags van een tot twee uren, gedurende die uren kan ieder de boeken naslaan of in de leeskamer aanteekeningen daaruit nemen. Hoogleeraren, Studenten en wel bekende personen, kunnen voor een bepaalden tijd, ook boeken aan huis verkrijgen.

Te *Groningen* is Bibliothecaris de Hoogleeraar *van Eerde*, aan wien een Amanuensis is toegevoegd.

Het getal der boekwerken is aldaar 7560. Dat der handschriften 200.

Van de boekwerken en handschriften bestaat een catalogus. Dezelve is in het Jaar 1833 op nieuw in druk uitgegeven.

Van den tijd gedurende welken de Bibliotheek open staat, is geene opgave gedaan. Alleen is vermeld, dat de Curatoren, Professoren en Studenten der Hooge School, gelijk ook geletterde personen tot dezelve toegang hebben. Vroeger werden ook boekwerken uitgeleend, daar door zijn er echter vele voor de Bibliotheek verloren gegaan, en bepaalt men zich nu met de boeken in het lokaal der Bibliotheek ter lezing te geven. Om verdere verliezen van boekwerken voor te komen, is de plaats, waar dezelve staan, afgesloten, en behoort de geen die een werk verlangt te bekomen daarom aanvrage te doen aan den bediende, die over de uitgifte is gesteld. De Curatoren en professoren genieten evenwel ten dien aanzien meerdere vrijheid.

Te *Franeker* is Bibliothecaris de Hoogleeraar *de Greve*, en bevindt zich een Custos der Bibliotheek.

Het getal boekwerken is aldaar 12,200. Dat der handschriften 54.

Van deze Bibliotheek bestaan verscheiden gedrukte Catalogus.

De laatste is van 1712 in folio met twee vervolgen; het eerste van 1749, het tweede op het eind der 18 Eeuw. Men houdt zich bezig met het vervaardigen van een nieuwe Catalogus, waaraan echter, ofschoon reeds een gedeelte is afgedrukt, nog veel te doen is.

De bibliotheek staat voor het publiek twee malen per week gedurende twee uren open. Boekwerken worden uitgeleend aan de Hoogleeraren en Studenten en ook aan welbekende personen.

De Bibliotheken te *Amsterdam* en *Deventer*, zijn stedelijke inrigtingen. De Kosten worden alzoo gedragen door de Stedelijke Kassen.

Te *Amsterdam* is Bibliothecaris de Hoogleeraar Mr. *D. J. van Lennep* aan wien een custos toegevoegd.

Het getal boekwerken it aldaar 3150. Dat der handschriften 88.

Van de Bibliotheek bestaat een gedrukte Catalogus, die ten Jare 1796 is uitgegeven. Van de boekwerken en handschriften, na dien tijd verkregen, is een geschreven Catalogus aanwezig.

De Bibliotheek is, met uitzondering der vacantien, en van eenige andere bepaalde tijden, open twee maal in de week van twaalf tot drie uren. Aan de Hoogleeraren Studenten en welbekende personen worden boeken van de Bibliotheek uitgeleend.

Te Deventer is Bibliothecaris de Secretaris van het Athenæum *P. C. Malhuijsen*. Ook is er een onder Bibliothecaris.

Het getal boekwerken is aldaar 1750. Dat der handschriften 130.

Van de Bibliotheek bestaat een gedrukte Catalogus, die in 1832 is uitgegeven.

De Bibliotheek staat twee malen per week voor het publiek open, terwijl het gebruik van boeken aan huis aan de Hoogleeraren, Studenten, autoriteiten, Godsdienst Leeraren, en wel bekende personen vergund is.

Bovendien zijn hier te Lande, te *Arnhem, Breda, Enschede, Gouda Haarlem, Leeuwarden* en *Zutphen*, boekverzamelingen aanwezig welke de eene meerder de andere minder als openbare bibliotheken kunnen worden aangemerkt; doch welke in het algemeen van te weinig omvang en belang zijn, om nopens dezelve in bijzonderheden te treden.

Eindelijk behoort te worden vermeld, dat hier te Lande bestaat een vrij aanzienlijk getal boekverzamelingen, behoorende aan geleerde en wetenschappelijke instellingen, gelijk ook aande onderscheiden Departementen der Maatschappij: *tot not van't algemeen.* Die verzamelingen zijn echter alleen ten dienste van de leden dier Instellingen en van genoemde Maatschappij en kunnen dus bij de optelling der openbare boekerijen met in aanmerking komen.

(Second Enclosure in No. 22.)

NOTICE sur le Cabinet des Médailles et des Pierres Gravées de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas.

Le Cabinet des Médailles et des Pierres Gravées est placé dans une des salles de la Bibliothèque Royale à la Haye. Les Médailles et Monnoyes en argent et bronze se trouvent dans des Médaillers ou armoires fermées, et sont classées par ordre géographique et chronologique; les Antiques le sont d'après le systême d'Eckhel. Les Médailles et Monnoyes en or, ainsi que les Pierres Gravées, sont exposées au milieu de la salle sur un grand Bureau sous des montres.

Le nombre des Médailles du Cabinet est de 33,675 pièces.

Les Grecques sont au nombre de 5,800, dont 197 en or.

Les Romaines sont au nombre de 11,380, dont 880 en or.

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Les Médailles Modernes sont au nombre de 5,760 en tout métal.
Les Monnoyes Obsidionales sont au nombre de 640.
Ecus ou Thalers, 2,137.
Monnoyes proprement dites, en or, argent et cuivre, 7,958.
Les Pierres Gravées sont au nombre de 1,325.
Pour bien faire connoître la Collection, je décrirai dans le première partie de cette Notice* les Médailles les plus intéressantes, qui se trouvent dans les Médaillers, et les Médailles remarquables en or, exposées sur le grand Bureau. Dans la seconde partie je ferai connoître les principales Pierres Gravées.

(23.)—SARDINIA.

23. SARDINIA.

Sir *Augustus Foster* to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord, Turin, 30 January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed paper, containing some additional information, which arrived too late for me to send it with my separate despatch of the 20th instant, on the subject of the museums and libraries of this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Foster.*

(Enclosure in No. 23.)

Supplementary Information.

L'Académie Royale des Sciences a aussi une Bibliothèque pour l'usage particulier des membres de cette compagnie savante. Elle n'est pas pourtant tout à fait fermée au public. Toute personne qui désire y être admise pour étudier, ou faire des récherches, ne rencontra aucune difficulté, pourvoir qu'il soit présenté par un membre de l'Académie. Cette Bibliothèque renferme de dix à douze mille volumes, et est surtout composée des actes de toutes les Académies de l'Europe, des auteurs classiques Grecs et Latins, et des principales productions littéraires anciennes et modernes: Elle s'accroit tous les ans, soit par des échanges de les actes, avec ceux des autres Académies, que par des achâts, qui sont ordonnés par le Conseil Académique, qui, à cet effet, porte sur son budget annuel une somme de 2,000 livres. Elle n'a que très peu de manuscrits. Depuis deux ans, l'Académie a aussi un Musée Numismatique, très riche en monnaies Grecques, et Romaines, qui lui a été légué de son vivant par le Chevalier Philippe Lavy, membre de la classe des sciences morales, historiques, et philologiques. Le nombre des pièces monte a environ 30 mille: et il s'accroit tous les jours: le public studieux y est admis dans des jours déterminés.

Les Archives Royaux ont aussi une Bibliothèque, d'environ 3 mille volumes, historiques, et diplomatiques. Elle y a aussi une belle collection de manuscrits, sur papier, et sur parchemin. On peut y étudier sous présentation aux archivistes, qui l'accordent assez facilement.

Alexandrie.

Dans la ville d'Alexandrie il y a une Bibliothèque communale, aux frais de la ville. Elle se compose de 15 a 20 mille volumes, de toutes les sciences. Elle est cependant plus riche en livres anciens, ayant été formée par un fond de la Bibliothèque du Séminaire, et par les livres tirés des bibliothèques des couvens lors de la suppression, qui a eu lieu sous la domination des Français. La ville lui a fait batir un local exprès pour la placer, ainsi que pour l'habitation du bibliothécaire et d'un bedeau, et fait une assignation annuelle pour achat de livres. Le nombre des manuscrits n'est pas bien considerable, il y en a 200 environ; le bibliothécaire a un honoraire de 1,000 livres.

Coni.

A Coni il y a une petite Bibliothèque, ou collection de livres anciens, reste des livres de couvens supprimés. La ville ne fait presque aucune dépense pour l'entretenir et pour l'augmenter, ce qui fait qu'elle manque de tous les ouvrages les plus modernes, et est en conséquence très peu frequentée. Il y a cependant un gardien salarié, qui l'ouvre aux curieux, et à ceux qui désirent y faire des récherches.

Verceil. [*Vercelli.*]

Un bon curé, Jean Baptiste Moroyone, recteur jadis de l'eglise de Ste. Agnes, légua à la ville de Verceil sa Bibliothéque, pour qu'elle fût rendue publique: Il la plaça sous la direction d'une congrégation des curés, et à cet effet, il leur laissa sa maison, dans laquelle on placerait les livres, et de la rente du reste, on entretenerait un gardien, et on acheterait des livres pour l'augmenter annuellement des meilleurs livres, et des plus utiles. Elle doit être ouverte au public, et se regler pour cela sur le modèle de la Bibliothèque Ambrosienne de Milan. Actuellement elle est composée d'environ 3,000 [volumes?], et est très peu frequentée.

Le

* Notice sur le Cabinet des Médailles et des Pierres Gravées de sa Majesté le Roi des Païs-Bas, par J. C. De Jonge, Directeur. A La Haÿe, chez A. H. Bakhuÿzen. 12 mo.

Le chapitre de la Cathédrale de Verceil est possesseur d'une riche Bibliothèque de manuscrits, très anciens, la plus part ecclésiastique, mais trés précieuse, et sur parchemin : et une autre pareille est chez le chapitre de Novare. Elles sont connues des savants, surtout par une notice, qu'en a donné le P. Andrés. Il n'est pas facile d'y être admis.

(24.)—MEXICO.

Richard Pakenham, Esq. to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord, Mexico, 19 November 1835.

I have the honour herewith to enclose a copy and translation of a note which I have received from the acting Minister for foreign affairs, accompanied by a memorandum, containing the information respecting the public museum and libraries of this capital, and, as far as it has yet been obtained, respecting those of the states (now departments) of this republic; for which I was instructed by your Lordship's circular despatch of 29th October 1834 to apply to the government of Mexico.

From this memorandum it will be seen that, according to the information as yet collected by the government, the only public museum existing in this country is that of the city of Mexico; and that of the states or departments, only those of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, Durango, New Leon, Chihuahua and Yucatan, possess libraries, some of which cannot, strictly speaking, be called public libraries.

From the departments of Mexico, Puebla, Oaxaca, Coahuila and Texas, and Sinaloa, the reports called for by the government have not yet been received. A fresh requisition has, however, been sent upon the subject, and as soon as the answers are received I shall have the honour to transmit them to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

R. Pakenham.

(Enclosure in No. 24.)

M. de Monasterio to Mr. *Pakenham*.

Palacio del Gobierno General, Mejico, Novre 12 de 1835.

El Ynfrascrito, Oficial mayor de la Secretaria de Relaciones, encargado de su despacho, tiene el honor de acompañar á S. E. el Señor D. Ricardo Pakenham, la adjunta noticia de los Museos y Bibliotecas que ecsisten en la República, formada en esta Secretaria con arreglo á las relaciones, que sobre la materia se pidieron á los Gobernadores de los estados, y á las Corporaciones y establecimientos respectivos, segun el interrogatorio que se sirvió dirijir el Señor Pakenham á este ministerio con su nota de 12 de Marzo ultimo. El deseo de completar esta noticia, esperando las que faltan ha demorado su remision á S. E. el Sr. Ministro Plenipotenciario de Ynglaterra, pero por no retardarla mas tiempo, el Ynfrascrito la incluye ahora, sin perjuicio de que cuando se reciban aquellas se dará á S. E. el debido conocimiento.

El que suscribe al tener la satisfaccion de dejar obsequiados por su Gobierno los del de S. M. Britanica, disfruta la de repetir á S. E. el Sr. Dn. Ricardo Pakenham las seguridades de su muy distinguida consideracion.

Firmado *José Mª. Ortiz de Monasterio.*

(Enclosure in No. 24.)

(Translation.)

Palace of the General Government, Mexico, 12 Nov. 1835.

The undersigned chief clerk of the department of foreign affairs, provisionally charged with the direction of the department, has the honour to enclose to Mr. Richard Pakenham the accompanying memorandum respecting the museums and libraries which exist in the republic, drawn up at this office according to the information which has been collected upon the subject from the governors of the several states, corporations, and public establishments, in the form pointed out by the list of queries which Mr. Pakenham was pleased to transmit to this department with his note of 12th March last. The desire to complete this report, by waiting for the information which is still wanting, has been the cause why it has not sooner been delivered to the English minister; but in order no longer to delay it, the undersigned now encloses it to Mr. Pakenham, without prejudice to communicating to him hereafter the reports which are still wanting, as soon as they are received.

The undersigned, while he has the satisfaction of thus fulfilling on the part of his government the wishes of the Government of his Britannic Majesty, has also the satisfaction of repeating, &c.

(signed) *José Maria Ortiz Monasterio.*

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

24. Mexico.

(Sub-Enclosure in No. 24.)

NOTICIA de los Museos y Bibliotecas que ecsisten en la República Mexicana.

Museos.

En el Distrito Federál ecsiste uno en la Ciudad de México, empezado á formar el año de 1825, y regularizado por un Decreto del Congreso General de Nov. de 1831.

Su direccion está encargada á una Junta compuesta de cinco individuos, que se nombran por el Supremo Gobierno.

Está dividido en tres Departamentos: Antigüedades Mexicanas, Productos de la Industria, é Historia Natural de la República. En cada uno de ellos hay una seccion de antigüedades de otros paises, productos de la industria estrangera, y coleccion de diversos ramos de historia natural de ambos continentes y sus islas. Además son anecsos al Museo el jardin botánico de palacio y el depósito de plantas ecsóticas, situado en el Bosque de Chapultepec.

Este establecimiento está al inmediato cargo de un conservador con el sueldo anual de 1,200 p^s., y á la vez es director de los ramos de antigüedades é industria. El gabinete de historia natural y el jardin botánico son dirigidos por el catedrático de botánica. Este y el conservador son tambien individuos de la Junta.

Hay dos catedráticos, uno de antigüedades y otro de historia naturál, con 1,200 p^s. anuales cada uno.

Los gastos anuales del establecimiento son 6,000 pesos, en los cuales se incluyen los sueldos de sus empleados subalternos, la compra de obgetos, papel, &a.

Estos gastos se cubren por el Erario Publico.

Los individuos que actualmente componen la junta directiva son los ciudadanos siguientes: José Gomez de la Cortina, diputado al Congreso Generál, José Sanchez Mora, Ygnacio Cubas, archivero generál, Ygnacio Mora, coronel de yngenieros, D^n. Rafael Olaguivel, Miguel Bustamante, catedrático de botánica, Ysidro Rafael Gondra, conservador.

Por acuerdo de la Junta se permite al público la entrada al Museo todos los dias, que no son festivos, de las 12 del dia á las tres de la tarde.

Bibliotecas:

Guanajuato.

Hay una biblioteca establecida en el colegio de aquella ciudad.

Se sirve por dos alumnos de las catedras superiores, á quienes el ayuntamiento gratifica con 150 pesos, que paga por cada uno de colegiatura.

El gasto anual de libros no es fijo, y se hace segun la necesidad que hay de ellos.

Sus gastos generales son, el sueldo de los bibliotecarios, libros que se compran, y lo preciso para papel, tinta, luces, &c.

La biblioteca se franquea al público todos los dias de trabajo, por la mañana de 10 á 1, y por la tarde de 3 á 7 de la noche. Se dá á todos tintero y papel, para que hagan si gustan, apuntes pero no se consiente sacar de allí ningun libro.

Tiene 1,237 volúmenes.

No hay ningun manuscrito, impresos ni relaciones.

Su principal obgeto es la ilustracion pública.

Está bajo la inmediata inspeccion del rector del colejio, pero sin-embargo hay una junta, compuesta de tres catedráticos, que cuida de su fomento, y el gobierno del estado tiene en ella su suprema intervencion.

Zacatecas.

Hay una recientemente formada.

Tiene 3,033 volúmenes.

Se sirve por un individuo que disfruta 600 pesos de sueldo anual.

No tiene asignacion para la compra de libros, y depende inmediatamente de la legislatura.

San Luis Potosi.

Se trata de poner una biblioteca y un museo, pero aun no se verifica.

Durango.

Hay dos bibliotecas, pero ninguna se puede llamar rigorosamente pública. Una es del Colejio Seminario de aquella ciudad.

El bibliotecario es un colejial á quien se agracia con una beca.

Otra etra del obispo de allí.

Está á cargo de un eclesiastico empleado en el coro de la catedrál.

No tienen ninguna cantidad asignada para gastos.

No hay disposiciones sobre la admision del público en ellas, y solo se permite á aquellas personas que lo solicitan.

La del seminario tiene 3,000 impresos y 20 manuscritos.

La otra tiene 3,903 impresos y 1 manuscrito.

Ambas están bajo la inspeccion de la autoridad eclesiastica.

Nuevo Leon.

Hay una que pertenece esclusivamente al Colejio Seminario de Monterrey.
Está al inmediato cuidado de uno de los alumnos.
Tiene mas de 2,000 volúmenes.
No tiene asignacion alguna para libros, ni otros gastos.
Se formó con los libros que en beneficio del colejio han cedido los obispos de aquella mitra.
Su obgeto fué la mejor instruccion de los alumnos.
Está bajo la inspeccion del rector de dicho colejio.
No se permite á cualquiera la entrada, sino con permision del referido rector.

Chihuahua.

Hay una que se empieza à formar perteneciente á la legislatura.
Tiene 1,000 volúmenes.
Se sirve por el archivero de la Secretaria del Congreso, no tiene ningun fondo para compra de libros, sino que la legislatura segun los desahogos del Erario del Estado le decreta algunas sumas.

Yucatan.

No hay mas que una libreria perteneciente al seminario de la ciudad de Merida, cuyas obras son muy antiguas.

En Mexico.—Distrito Federál.

Ecsiste la del cabildo metropolitano.
Está al cargo de uno de sus capitulares.
Tiene 11,385 volúmenes.
Tiene tambien 187 tomos de á folio de manuscritos.
Se creó con un fondo de $ 20,000 que hoy está reducido á 2,787. 4.
Sus gastos anuales de custodia, aseo, reparo de la fábrica, &a. son 300 p^s. anuales poco mas.
Se cubren estos por la mesa capitular en favor del público por haberse diminuido sus fondos.
Tiene un reglamento particular sobre las horas en que se permite la entrada al público.
Su obgeto fué la instruccion del público.
Está bajo la inspeccion del cabildo yá citado.

En el Colejio Seminario hay una biblioteca privada de él.
Está á cargo en la actualidad del Bachiller D^n Jose Maria Martinez Carballido que tiene pagada su colegiatura por los fondos del colejio.
Sus gastos anuales no son de consideracion.
No hay cantidad determida para compra de libros, y se hace segun la necesidad de ellos.
Los fondos del colejio cubren estos gastos.
Tiene 7,390 volúmenes.
No es pública y por consiguiente solo entran los alumnos.
Está bajo la inspeccion de la mitra, la cual formó ésta establecimiento para estender la instruccion principalmente en lo eclesiastico.

En el de S^n Gregorio hay una biblioteca para el uso de sus alumnos.
Está bajo el cuidado de un colegial sin sueldo alguno.
Se fomenta suscribiendose, de los fondos del colejio, á las obras notables que se reimprimen en México, y por consequencia el gasto no es fijo.
El número de volúmenes es el de 1645.
Tiene 30 manuscritos todos de cosas misticas.
Está bajo la inspeccion del rector.

El Convento de San Francisco tiene una particular suya, y en los 19 conventos de esta orden establecidos en distintos puntos de la República, hay tambien la particular de cada uno.
Estan á cargo de un religioso del respectivo convento.
Las obras que tienen son todas sobre materias eclesiasticas.
No tienen ninguna cantidad para compra de libros.

En el Convento de S^n Diego hay la suya, que consta de mas de 5,000 volúmenes, todos sobre materias cientificas.
Está bajo la inspeccion de su prelado.

En el de S^n Fernando hay una tambien particular, que tiene 7,000 volúmenes; y tratan de teologia, moral, azetica, historia sagrada, derecho canonico y civil.

Notas.—De los Estados de México, Puebla, Oajaca, Coahuila y Téxas y Sinaloa, no se han recibido las noticias que se pidièron.
En los Estados de Vera Cruz, Queratáro, Jalisco, Michoacan, Tabasco, Chiapas, Sonora y Tamaulipas, no ecsiste biblioteca alguna pública.

México, Noviembre 12 de 1835. *José Maria Ortiz Monasterio.*

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

24. Mexico.

(Sub-Enclosure in No. 24.)

(Translation.)

ACCOUNT of the Museums and Libraries which exist in the *Mexican* Republic.

Museums.

In the Federal District, there exists one in the city of Mexico, begun to be formed in the year 1825, and organized by a decree of the General Congress of November 1831.

Its direction is entrusted to a board of five individuals appointed by the Supreme Government.

It is divided into three departments: Mexican Antiquities, Products of Industry, and the Natural History of the Republic.

In each of these departments there is a section appropriated to the antiquities of other countries; products of foreign industry; and collection of different branches of the natural history of both continents and their islands. Besides, annexed to the Museum, are the botanical garden of the palace, and the deposit of exotic plants situated in the wood of Chapultepec.

This establishment is under the immediate charge of a conservator, with an annual salary of 1,200 dollars a year, who is also director of the branches of antiquities and industry. The cabinet of natural history and the botanical garden are under the direction of the professor of botany.

The latter and the conservator are also members of the board.

There are two professors, one of antiquities and the other of natural history, with 1,200 dollars each.

The annual expenses of the establishment are 6,000 dollars, in which are included the salaries of its subaltern employés, the purchase of articles, paper, &c.

These expenses are defrayed by the public treasury.

The individuals who now form the board of direction are the following citizens: Jose Gomez de la Cortina, deputy to the General Congress; José Sanchez Mora, Ignacio Cubas, keeper of the archives; Ignacio Mora, colonel of engineers; D. Rafael Olaguivel; Miguel Bustamante, professor of botany; Isidro Rafael Gondra, conservator.

By resolution of the board the public is admitted to the Museum every day, holidays excepted, from 12 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Libraries:

Guanajuato.

There is a library established in the college of that city.

It is attended to by two pupils of the head professors, to whom the municipality allows a gratuity of 150 dollars towards their college expenses.

The annual expense of books is not fixed, and depends upon the want which there may be for them.

Its general expenses are, the salary of the librarians, books which are bought, and the necessary outlay for paper, ink, lights, &c.

The library is open to the public on all working days from ten to one in the morning, and from three in the afternoon until seven at night. Ink, paper, &c. are allowed to every one, in order that they may take notes if they please; but no book is suffered to be taken out of the room.

It contains 1,237 volumes.

There are no manuscripts, pamphlets or narratives.

Its principal object is public enlightenment.

It is under the immediate inspection of the rector of the college; but, nevertheless, there is a board, composed of three professors, who look to its improvement, and the government of the State have a leading voice in the said board.

Zacatecas.

There is a library lately established.

It contains 3,033 volumes.

It is attended to by a person who enjoys an annual salary of 600 dollars.

There is no money set apart for the purchase of books, and it depends immediately on the legislature.

San Luis Potosi.

It is intended to establish a library and museum, but as yet it has not been carried into effect.

Durango.

There are two libraries, but neither of them can strictly be called public ones. One o them belongs to the Seminary College of that city.

The librarian is an under-graduate, who receives a "Beca" (a species of scholarship) as the recompense of his services.

The other belonged to the bishop of that diocese.

It

It is under the charge of an ecclesiastic who is employed in the choir of the cathedral.
There is no sum assigned for expenses.
There are no rules respecting the admission of the public to the above libraries, and those persons only are allowed to visit them who ask permission.
That of the seminary contains 3,000 printed works, and 20 manuscripts.
The other contains 3,903 printed works and one manuscript. Both are under the inspection of the ecclesiastical authorities.

New Leon.

There is a library which exclusively belongs to the Seminary College of Monterrey.
It is under the immediate care of one of the pupils of the said college.
It contains more than 2,000 volumes.
There is no sum whatever assigned for books or other expenses.
It was established with the books which, in benefit of the college, the bishops of that mitre have bestowed upon it.
Its object was the better education of its pupils.
It is under the inspection of the rector of the said college.
The entry to it is not open to everybody, save only with the permission of the aforesaid rector.

Chihuahua.

There is a library which is begun to be established, belonging to the legislature.
It contains 1,000 volumes.
It is attended to by the keeper of the archives of the State Congress. It possesses no funds for the purchase of books; but the legislature, when the circumstances of the State treasury allow of their so doing, decree the money necessary for the above purpose.

Yucatan.

There is only one library which belongs to the seminary of the city of Merida, the works of which are very ancient.

In Mexico.—Federal District.

There is the library of the metropolitan chapter.
It is under the charge of one of its canons.
It contains 11,385 volumes.
It contains besides 187 folio volumes of manuscripts.
It was established with a capital of 20,000 dollars, which is now reduced to 2,787. 4.
Its annual expenses for watching, cleaning, repairs of the building, &c. are rather more than 300 dollars.
The chapter, in favour of the public, in consequence of the capital being diminished, defray those expenses.
It has a particular set of rules respecting the hours at which the public is allowed to visit it.
Its object was the public instruction.
It is under the inspection of the chapter already mentioned.

In the Seminary College there is a private library.
It is under the charge, at this moment, of the Bachelor Don José Maria Martinez Carballido, who has received his collegiate expenses from the funds of the college.
Its annual expenses are inconsiderable.
There is no fixed sum assigned for the purchase of books, which are bought as they may be required.
The funds of the college defray these expenses.
It contains 7,390 volumes.
It is not public; the pupils of the college alone have free admission.
It is under the inspection of the mitre, which founded this establishment principally with the intention of extending the knowledge of ecclesiastical matters.

In the college of San Gregorio there is a library for the use of its pupils.
It is looked after by an under-graduate without any salary.
It is kept up by subscribing, from the funds of the college, to works of eminence, which are reprinted in Mexico, and consequently the expenses are not determined.
The number of volumes is 1,645.
It contains 30 manuscripts, all relative to religious subjects.
It is under the inspection of the rector.

The convent of San Francisco possesses a library of its own; and in the 19 convents of this order, established in different points of the republic, there is a private library to each.
They are under the charge of a friar of the respective convent.
The works which they contain are all upon ecclesiastical subjects.
They possess no sum assigned for the purchase of books.

In the convent of San Diego there is a library which contains more than 5,000 volumes, all upon scientific matters.
It is under the inspection of its prelate.

In the convent of San Fernando there is also a private library which contains 7,009 volumes,

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volumes, which treat of theology, moral science, ascetics, sacred history, canon and civil law.

Notes.—From the States of Mexico, Puebla, Oajaca, Coahuila and Texas and Sinaloa, the information demanded has not yet been received.

In the States of Vera Cruz, Queretaro, Jalisco, Michoacan, Tabasco, Chiapas, Sonora and Tamaulipas, no public library whatever exists.

Mexico, 12 Nov. 1835.

(25.)—PORTUGAL.

25. Portugal.

Lord *Howard de Walden* to Viscount *Palmerston.*

My Lord, Lisbon, 30 January 1836.

With reference to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's circular despatch of 29th October 1834, desiring me to endeavour to procure information respecting the state of the national museums and libraries in Portugal, I regret that it has hitherto been out of my power to obtain such information as could be considered in any way complete or satisfactory in point of accuracy.

I have, &c.
Howard de Walden.

(26.)—THE HAGUE AND LEYDEN.

26. The Hague and Leyden.

Sir, Hague, June 17, 1834.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith replies to the questions respecting the Public Libraries of the Hague and Leyden, required by your Despatch of the 25th of last March, which information has been furnished me in consequence of a written application, in the usual form, to Baron Zuylen.

I have, &c.

John Backhouse, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *G. Jerningham.*

QUESTIONS sur les Collections Publiques de Livres Imprimés.

1. Sous quelle dénomination la bibliothèque de .... est-elle connue?

2. Combien de milliers de volumes imprimés a-t-elle? Combien de milliers d'ouvrages (ou titres d'ouvrages), ou articles?

3. Les bibliothécaires auxquels sont confiés les livres imprimés, sont-ils chargés aussi du soin, &c. des MSS., des medailles, des estampes ou gravures, des statues ou peintures? Ces différentes branches ont-elles des gardes séparés? Forment-ils partie du même établissement?

4. Quels sont le rang, nombre et titres des bibliothécaires élèves, attachés, copistes, concièrgers, porteurs des livres, etc.?

5. Y a-t-il un catalogue complet des livres imprimés de la bibliothèque de ....? Ou en quel état se trouve-t-il? Est il rédigé par alphabet selon le nom des auteurs, ou par ordre de matières? On gena-t-il un de chaque espèce? Ce catalogue ou ces catalogues ont-ils été imprimés? Quand et où?

6. Les catalogues sont-ils à la disposition des personnes qui fréquentent la bibliothèque? Le sont-ils toujours et sans restrictions, ou faut-il les demander quand on veut les consulter? Peut-on en refuser l'usage?

7. La collection des livres imprimés augment-t-elle d'année en année? Qui fait les fonds pour l'achat des livres?

8. Quelle est la somme dépensée annuellement pour cet objet en moyenne pendant 1823 à 1832? Quel est le nombre des volumes achetés annuellement come ci-dessus?

9. La bibliothèque a-t-elle droit à un ou plusieurs exemplaires des livres, estampes, gravures, etc., qui sont publiés dans l'état ou le ville où la bibliotheque est située? Ce droit une fois admis, les auteurs éditeurs, libraires, graveurs, imprimeurs, etc., ont-ils portées des plaintes contre ce droit le trouvant une charge onéreuse?

10. Peut-on refuser ou suspendre la lecture d'un livre à celui qui le demande? Ou peut-on l'accorder seulement à des certaines conditions?

11. L'entrée de la bibliothèque est-elle tout-à-fait libre, on faut-il obtenir une permission? En supposant une permission nécessaire, qui a le pouvoir de l'accorder? Peut-elle être réfusée sans en donner des raisons? Le permis est-il temporaire ou pour toujours? Peut-il être révoqué à volonté?

12. Quelles sont les formalités ou les conditions auxquelles les lectures doivent se soumettre pour l'usage des livres? Doivent-ils les demander par écrit ou comment?

13. Supposé

13. Supposé que l'éntrée de la bibliothèque soit tout à fait libre, a-t-on trouvé qu'il en resulte quelque desordre? Par exemple les livres ont-ils été mutilés, salis ou volés de manière à faire supposer que de tels désordres n'auroient pas en lieu si l'admission n'eut pas été publique?

14. Les lectures peuvent-ils à leur gré et sans aucune formalité quitter la bibliothèque?

15. Combien de lecteurs à peu près fréquentent journellement la bibliothèque, et à quelle classe appartiennent pour le plupart les livres consultés?

16. En supposant une permission requise pour être admis à la bibliothèque, combien de permis par an a-t-on accordés dans les dix dernières années 1823–1832?

17. Les livres de la bibliothèque sont-ils jamais prêtés à lire au déhors? S'ils le sont, à quelles conditions? Quel est le nombre des livres prêtés de la sorte en moyenne sur les dix ans ci-dessus? La coutume de prêter ainsi des livres a-t-elle jamais été trouvée prejudiciable? Les livres sont-ils rendus en mauvais état ou perdus? Y a-t-il des plaintes contre ce système? Est-il arrivè que les lecteurs ayent été privés de consulter des livres dont-ils avoient besoin, parceque ces mêmes livres avaient été pretés au déhors?

18. Combien de jours dans la semaine et combien d'heures par jours la bibliothèque est-elle ouverte?

19. La bibliothèque est-elle fermée, outre les Dimanches pour un certain temps à Noël en à Pâques, en été ou en automne? Combien des jours sur les 365 la bibliothèque est-elle ouverte et pour combien d'heures par jours, et combien de jours est-elle fermée quelle qu'en soit la cause?

20. Est-il jamais permis pour un motif quelconque d'introduire des lumières ou du feu, soit dans la bibliothèque, soit dans tout autre local du bâtiment où elle se trouve? Supposé que l'apreté du climat l'exige, la bibliothèque ou du moins le local ou le public est admis à la lecture, est-il assez chauffé pour pouvoir y étudier commodement? S'il ne l'est pas, les lecteurs ne sont-ils pas empêchés par le froid de fréquenter la bibliothèque pendant l'hiver?

N.B.—On regardera comme une faveur tout particulière la transmission d'une copie des loix d'organisation et des règlemens qui concernent la bibliothèque.

(First Enclosure in No. 26.)

1. La Bibliothèque Royale à la Haye.

2. La bibliothèque possède au moins 100,000 volumes, nombre que peut repondue à celui de 50,000 numeros ou titres particulièrs à porter du catalogue; mais il faut alors ne compter que pour un titre ou numero même les grandes collections d'ouvrages ou d'opuscules historiques, diplomatiques, littéraires et autres recueils, dont la bibliothèque est assez bien pourvue.

3. Le bibliothécaire est chargé des livres imprimées, des manuscrits, des estampes et des gravures.

Le cabinet de medailles occupe une salle separée sous une direction particulière.

4. Le personnel de service est composé d'un bibliothécaire, d'un sous-bibliothécaire, d'un assistant et d'un homme de peine.

5. Depuis 1800 jusqu'à 1810 la bibliothèque n'eut d'autre catalogue que son catalogue primitif et les differens supplemens qui le suivirent; à cette époque on songea moins à en faire imprimer un nouveau, qu'à en former un bon, qui put être imprimé plus tard et d'une manière plus honorable pour la bibliothèque elle-même; l'on substitua alors aux registres ou listes manuscrites ordinaires l'usage d'un catalogue mobile, destiné par ordre de matières, avec toutes les divisions et sous-divisions nécessaires et où chaque numero inscrit séparément sur un billet de 5 à 6 pouces de long, sur 2 pouces de l'arge et collé sur un carton de mêmes dimensions est reporté en suite à telle ou telle division qui lui convient, selon l'ordre de la classe à la quelle il se rattache; tous ces billets etant mobiles et placés succesivement d'après le système de classification qu'on a adopté forment vraiment un catalogue perpétuel où qui pourrait toujours être imprimé à volonté, si les titres en avaient été bien faits, et on a continué de s'en servir jusqu'ici.

On est occupé à former un nouveau catalogue celui-ci se redige par ordre de matières, par classes, par divisions, sous divisions, etc., comme il a déjà été dit; le dernier volume sera suivi d'une liste alphabetique des noms d'auteurs, et des titres des ouvrages anonymes, avec des renvois aux numéros du catalogue générale.

6. Les catalogues sont toujours à la disposition du public, mais à condition d'en faire usage dans le local même, sous les yeux du bibliothécaire ou du sous-bibliothécaire, dans aucun cas ils ne peuvent être prêtés au dehors.

7. La collection de livres imprimés s'augmente d'année en année d'une manière assez sensible, ce qu'on achête de livres en ventes publiques, ou ailleurs, les ouvrages modernes que fournissent nos libraires, les souscriptions les journaux littéraires, scientifiques et autres de l'étranger, les frais de relure, se payent chaque année sur le budget, qui est alloué à la bibliothèque pour cette année là, mais ce qui se paye sur le budget n'est pas ce qui à contribué le plus à l'accroissement de la bibliothèque; la bienveillance de sa majesté est pour elle un fonds plus riche encore, puisqu' après lui avoir fait don de trois grandes collections particulières qu'elle possedait tant en Allemagne qu'en Hollande, elle daigne continuer de faire remettre et deposer chaque année à sa grande bibliothèque, presque toutes les productions de la presse, dont on lui fait hommage, ou pour lesquelles elle a fait souscrire.

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9. La bibliothèque reçoit un exemplaire des livres, estampes, gravures, etc., qui sont publiés dans l'étendue du royaume. Ce depôt demandé par la loi tend à assurer légalement à l'éditeur la propriété de son ouvrage, contre les contrefaiteurs, plagiaires. Cette loi n'a pas d'autre sanction pénale que celle de laisser l'éditeur, qui n'y a point obéi courir à ses risques et périls les chances, dont sa propriété pourrait être menaceé plus tard.

10. Quiconque se présente à la bibliothèque est admis à y demander tel ouvrage, qu'il lui plait de voir ou de lire, si cet ouvrage se trouve à la bibliothèque, on le lui procure sur le champ, et s'il veut en faire usage, il faut qu'il le fasse dans le local même, dans la salle particulière occupée par les lecteurs, où il n'est astreint à aucune autre condition que celle de ménager le lire, qui lui est confié, et d'éviter tout ce qui pourrait nuire à l'integrité ou à la condition du volume.

11. La bibliothèque royale est une bibliothèque publique, et aussi publique qu'elle puisse l'être relativement à tous ceux qui paraissent aptes à en profiter dans un genre quelconque des connaissances humaines. Les jours de la semaine, et aux heures de la journée, où elle est ouverte, c'est-à-dire, les Lundi, les Mercredi et les Vendredi, depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à 2 heures après midi, toutes personnes, assez honnêtement mites, peuvent se presenter à la chambre des lecteurs, et même si elles ne sont venues que par un motif de curiosité, pour jetter un coup d'œil sur l'ensemble de la bibliothèque, elles peuvent en traverser les salles sous la conduite d'un employé de l'établissement, sans néanmoins avoir la permission de tirer un volume quelconque du rayon où il se trouve placé, et comme l'affluence des lecteurs et des curieux n'est jamais trop grande, il n'est jamais trop à craindre, qu'il en resulte quelque desordre.

12. Repondu à la question 10.

13. Idem à la question 11.

14. Les lecteurs peuvent toujours à leur gré quitter la bibliothèque, sans autres formalités que celle de remettre eux-mêmes le volume dont ils ont fait usage, à celui qui préside la chambre.

15. Le nombre des lecteurs qui se presentent à chaque séance de la bibliothèque pour en faire usage au local même, n'est pas à beaucoup près aussi grand, qu'il devrait l'être, peut-être même dans une ville moins considérable que la Haye (10 à 15 personnes) et les ouvrages que l'on demande, le plus generalement appartiennent à la classe de littérature étrangère et nationale et à celle d'histoire.

16. On a déjà repondu a cette demande reponse 10 et 11.

17. On prête des livres au dehors. D'abord cela se faisait en faveur des hautes autoritées constituées. En suite il a été adopté qu'aucun ouvrage ne serait prêté au dehors à qui que ce put être. C'était là sans doute une mesure conservatrice pour la bibliothèque, mais elle n'était rien moins que libérale pour la haute société de la Haye et tant d'autres personnes instruites, pour qui cette bibliothèque était devenue inutile, puisque leurs emplois, leur fonctions habituelles, leur âge, et souvent même leurs infirmités ne leur permettaient pas de s'y rendre aux heures indiqués, il a donc fallu en revenir doucement à la première habitude.

Les livres que l'on prête hors de la bibliothèque ne se donnent qu'à des habitans de la ville même et à qui l'on puisse raisonnablement accorder cette confiance, tous les ouvrages ne se pretent pas ou ne peuvent être prêtés que pour 15 jours sur un reçu et avec engagement de le restituer dans le tems donné, signé de la main de l'emprunteur, et même dans l'intervalle de ces 15 jours, s'il en est requis; car, si ce même ouvrage venait à être demandé, dans la salle des lecteurs par un particulier quelconque qui désire rait en faire usage dans le local même, il a droit de demander qu'on le lui fournisse pour la séance suivante.

Les emprunteurs étant obligés de rendre leurs livres dans les 15 jours et de les rendre en bon état, ce système de pret, s'ils étaient exacts à s'y conformer, ne presentérait aucun inconvénient, mais malheureusement il n'y en a que trop qui les gardent trop long tems.

En 1833, 500 personnes ont emprunté des livres de la bibliothèque, et le nombre des volumes prêtes a été de 942.

18. Voyez reponse 11. La bibliothèque est ouverte trois jours par semaine, la Lundi, le Mercredi et le Vendredi, depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à 2 heures de l'après midi.

19. La bibliothèque est fermée, outre les Dimanches, pour 8 jours de suite à Noël, à Pâques à la Pentecôte et au 15 Août; sur les 365 jours de l'année est elle donc ouverte 149 jours et fermée 216. S'il survient une cause quelconque de la tenir fermée aux jours où elle devrait être ouverte, ce ne pourrait être que dans une circonstance domestique ou autre, qui obligerait d'en agir ainsi.

20. On ne saurait defendre d'introduire du feu ou même des lumières dans une vaste bibliothèque en Hollande. Il faut même du feu pour la conservation des livres, et comment faire sans lumières les rondes nocturnes dans l'etendue du bâtiment, pour savoir si tout est en ordre.

D'ailleurs c'est une nécessité pour les pays du nord. Cependant il n'y a dans la bibliothèque que les foyers absolument indispensables pour le service public et le besoin de ceux qui sont chargés de sa conservation et de celle du cabinet de medailles. L'essentiel est, que la surveillance y soit bien exercée.

(Second Enclosure in No. 26.)

1. La Bibliothèque de l'Université de Leyde.

2. Environ soixante dix mille volumes, y compris les livres imprimés, notés en marge, ont plusieurs ont valeur de manuscrits.

Trois mille manuscrits Grecs, Latins et Orientaux.

3. La bibliothèque de Leyde ne contient que des livres et des manuscrits.

Les musées de statues, antiquitées, estampes, medailles, etc. forment des etablissemens séparés, et ne sont pas du ressort des bibliothécaires.

4. Il y a un bibliothécaire en chef, ayant titre de professeur: un bibliothécaire adjoint: deux employés, avec le rang de premier et second gardien, et un copiste. Le bibliothécaire en chef est chargé de la direction de tout l'etablissement, et spécialement de la conservation des MSS. Grecs et Latin. Les MSS. Orientaux sont sous la garde d'un des proseurs de langues Orientales.

5. Il y a un catalogue alphabétique écrit complet. On s'occupe depuis trois ans des travaux préparatoires pour la confection d'un catalogue raisonné, arrangé par ordre de matières. Le dernier catalogue imprimé de la bibliothèque de Leyde est de l'an 1716. Luyd. Bet. in f°, avec un supplément de 1741, ibidem f°.

6. On permet l'usage le plus libre possible des catalogues, sans des précautions à prendre, et la surveillance d'un des employés. Mais on n'en est encore dans ce moment, qu'à faire un essai. Il n'y a pas longtems que le catalogue alphabétique que est achevé. Il serait possible, qu'on se vit bientôt obligé d'en restreindre plus ou moins l'usage, la discrede ceux qui le consultent n'étant pas toujours à toute épreuve.

7. La collection des livres et MSS. augmente annuellement. M^rs les curateurs de l'academie désignent les fonds pour chaque année, en partie aux différentes facultés, en partie au bibliothécaire en chef.

Les présidens des facultées font l'achat des livres et MSS. qu'ils desirent placer dans la bibliothèque. Le bibliothécaire en chef de son côté, a soin des journaux et autres ouvrages périodiques, qu'il complete successivement.

8. —

9. La bibliothèque n'a aucun droit à un exemplaire de livres imprimés, si non de ceux, aux auteurs des quels elle a fourni des matériaux.

10. On accorde toujours l'usage d'un livre, démandé par un professeur où étudiant de l'université.

11. L'entrée de la bibliothèque est libre, pendant les heures qu'elle est ouverte. Aux heures de clotûre, où les employés travaillent, on réfuse rarement une demande pressante. On admet soudent un membre de l'université, qui desire faire quelque recherche, et l'on ne renvoye presque jamais un étranger. Le bibliothécaire en chef décide toutes les questions de ce genre, en se tenant aux réglemens d'usage.

12. Il n'y a presque point de formalités. Ou connait les professeurs, et les étudians viennent munis d'un billet de recommandation aux bibliothécaires, écrit par un de leurs professeurs.

13. Il est tout à fait clair, que des livres, qu'on laisse dans un repos continuel, en les garantissant toujours de l'humidité, des vers, etc. pourront durer des siècles. A mesure qu'on s'en sert, ils deperiront sensiblement. La direction, d'une bibliothèque le trouve donc placée dans l'alternative, de rendre nuille l'utilité d'un tel etablissement, en entravant les savans par toute sorte de formalités et restrictions, ou de remettre, dans les mains d'une generation suivante, ce précieux dépot, mais peut-être dans un état moins brillant, et plus usé.

La direction doit prevenir les malheurs, autant qu'il est en son pouvoir, et elle doit réparer les dommages avec le plus grand soin. Mais elle ne saurait assurer une durée éternelle à la matière, qui doit se deteriorer suivant les loix de la nature.

Ce raisonnement pourrait paraître trop libéral et inquiéter ceux qui s'occupent de fonder un tel etablissement. Mais les livres d'un usage journalier et qui en souffrent le plus, ne sont pas les plus rares.

Les articles de grande valeur, les MSS., etc., sont si peu consultés qu'il en résulte peu de danger.

14. La bibliothèque n'étant fréquentée que par des gens comme il faut, on ne les gêne par aucune formalité quelconque. S'il arrivait des gens suspects, on serait sur les gardes.

15, 16, 17. Il est difficile de donner des réponses précises à ces trois questions. Les livres sont consultés en proportion de l'étendue des branches de savoir, et du nombre de ceux qui les cultivent. Il y a une trentaine de professeurs et sept à huit cent étudians.

Le nombre des livres demandés dans la bibliothèque ne peut pas être fixé ou n'a pas le tems d'en tenir compte. Sont ceux que l'on prête hors de la bibliothèque il y en a constamment mille jusqu'à deux mille et d'avantage en circulation. Le professeur ou étudient donne un reçu avec indication du terme auquel il promet de rendre le livres emprunté. Ce terme ne dépasse jamais trois semaines ; mais l'on sous entend l'obligation de les rendre à la première demande durant ce délai, dans des cas extraordinaires, où un article serait demandé par plusieurs personnes à la fois.

Les pertes sont bien rares et quant même un livre se serait égaré hors de la bibliothèque, il reviendrait tôt ou tard ; l'empreinte du sceau de la bibliothèque qu'il porte sur le titre et sur les deux tranches le faisant toujours reconnaitre.

18, 19. La bibliothèque est fermée les Dimanches et les autres jours de fête. Pendant les

vacances

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vacances de l'université (12 semaines dans l'année) elle est ouverte deux fois la semaine pendant deux heures. Tout le reste de l'année, elle est ouverte trois fois la semaine pendant trois heures ; aux mois d'Avril, Mai, Juin et Septembre, elle est ouverte tous les jours pendant trois heures.

20. La chambre de lecture n'est pas chauffée. Cet inconvenient tient à la localité presente de l'établissement, mais pas à un système de précaution méticuleuse. On fait du feu à la chambre, où les employés travaillent ; on espère avec le tems pouvoir également chauffer la chambre de lecture. Cette réponse explique en même tems, la grande circulation dont il est parlé dans les Nos. 15, 16, 17. Si, dans l'avantage de la conservation des livres, on désire en restreindre une trop grande circulation, il convient de mettre ces lecteurs à leur aise, surtout dans un climat froid, et où les hivers sont d'une longue durée.

Il est clair qu'on a soin, de ne pas multiplier les feux sans nécessité, et d'empêcher l'introduction de lumières, cigares, etc.

(27.)—SARDINIA.

Sir *Augustus Foster* to the Hon. *W. T. Fox Strangways.*

Turin, March 10, 1836.

27. Sardinia.

Sir Augustus Foster presents his compliments to Mr. Strangways, and encloses two pamphlets, which should have accompanied others in his despatch of 20th January 1836, on the subject of Museums, Libraries, &c. at Turin, Genoa, &c.

(First Enclosure in No. 27.)

Prospectus.

La Galerie Royale de *Turin* illustrée par *Robert D'Azeglio*, directeur de cet établissement, Membre des Académies de Beaux-arts de Turin, de Milan, etc. dédiée à S. M. le Roi *Charles Albert*.

Quoique, dès les tems les plus reculés, la peinture ait été en honneur dans les provinces formant l'ancien héritage de la Maison de Savoie, toutefois il ne s'y forma jamais une école distincte comme dans d'autres partie de l'Italie, et Gaudenzio Ferrari est le seul peintre né dans ces provinces, que l'histoire de l'art place au premier rang.

Des circonstances impérieuses, produites par la position géographique du Piémont, placé à l'extrémité septentrionale de l'Italie, entre deux grandes puissances toujours prêtes à en faire le champ de bataille où venaient se résoudre leurs querelles, exigèrent long-tems que les Princes qui le gouvernaient, étrangers aux loisirs de la paix, fussent exclusivement occupés de pensées de guerre, et de cet art qui maîtrise les chances des combats. Ces circonstances, auxquelles nous devons tant de souvenirs glorieux, engagèrent les Princes de Savoie à appeler auprès d'eux des artistes étrangers ; et c'est ainsi qu'ils consacraient encore à l'embellissement de leur patrie les courts instants qu'ils n'employaient pas à la défendre.

De son côté, vivant les armes à la main, et vouée à la défense des Alpes, ce gigantesque boulevard de la patrie Italienne, sur lequel elle se trouve jetée comme un poste avancé, la Nation Piémontaise abandonnait à d'autres plus heureusement placées le soin de manier le ciseau et le pinceau, et semblable aux anciens Romains à l'égard des Grecs, elle s'appropriait ces vers de Virgile,

> Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
> Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus, etc.
>
> Virg. Æneid, lib. VI.

Il arriva rarement aux grands hommes qui gouvernèrent cette contrée, qu'après avoir remis l'épée dans le fourreau ils pussent se livrer à loisir aux préoccupations du gouvernement intérieur ; et la paix était de trop courte durée pour que l'éducation académique prît ces développemens qui amènent de grands résultats. Le siècle de Périclès, celui de Philippe et d'Alexandre, ceux plus rapprochés de Léon X et de Louis XIV prouvent, à la vérité, que le culte des Muses n'est pas incompatible avec le bruit des armes ; mais pour qu'il en soit ainsi, il faut que ce culte ait pu exercer long-tems son action sur les habitudes et le génie d'un peuple.

Souvent distraits par les guerres, auxquelles ils prenaient une part glorieuse, de la pensée protectrice qu'ils accordaient aux arts, et qui n'avait pu obtenir encore que de faibles progrès, les Princes de la Maison de Savoie appelèrent auprès d'eux les artistes étrangers les plus célèbres, dont plusieurs chefs-d'œuvre s'exécutèrent d'après leur inspiration.

C'est

C'est ainsi que la demeure de ces Princes s'enrichit des ouvrages classiques de Gaudenzio, Guido, Guercino, Paolo Veronese, Giorgione, Tiziano, Bonifazio, Francia, Albani, Domenichino, Bassano, Canaletto, et bien d'autres peintres de l'école Italienne. C'est ainsi que leur palais s'embellit des plus séduisantes productions de l'école Flamande, et que les chefs-d'œuvre de Mieris, Gérardow, Vowermans, Poussin, Claude, Potter, Rembrand, Vanderwerf, Dürer, Téniers, Rubens, Vandyck, Salaërt, Nestcher, Holbein, Sprangher, et de tant d'autres enchanteurs aux magiques couleurs vinrent parer ses murs : c'est ainsi enfin que les faits d'armes des guerriers de cette auguste race, retracés par des mains habiles, sont remis sous nos yeux, et que le pinceau de Hughtembourg, dirigé par le Prince Eugène de Savoie, nous fait assister aux victoires de ce grand capitaine.

Lanzi remarquait déjà, avec raison, que les chefs-d'œuvre des grands maîtres des différentes écoles Italiennes, rassemblés dans les palais de nos rois, rendaient la collection, formée par leurs soins, égale à la plupart de celles que l'on admirait de son tems en Italie, mais que même plusieurs de celles-ci prises collectivement ne pouvaient égaler en nombre et en mérite les tableaux de l'école Flamande réunis à Turin. Depuis lors la munificence du roi est venue ajouter encore à la richesse de cette collection les tableaux qu'il avait successivement acquis, et étaient sa propriété personnelle. On peut citer parmi ceux-ci la Vierge de la Tente, magnifique tableau sorti de l'étude de Raphaël ; deux tableaux du Guide, les batailles du Prince Thomas de Vander Meulen, un portrait du Prince Eugène de van Schippen, et une collection de copies d'après les meilleurs originaux de l'école Italienne, exécutées sur émail par Constantin.

La patrie qui donna le jour à Cassini, Lagrangia, Saluzzo, Cigna, Berthollet, Caluso, Alfieri, Emmanuel Philibert, le Prince Eugène, Victor Amé II, Charles Emmanuel III, Colombo, Massena, Denina, Chiabrera, Beccaria, Napione, Baretti, Gerdil, Favre, Giobert, Vernazza, Allioni, Rolando, les frères Galliari, Porporati, Bodoni, Viotti, Pugnani, etc. etc., ne pouvait citer qu'un seul peintre de premier ordre, né dans son sein, Gaudenzio Ferrari.

Le Roi Charles Albert s'inspirant des souvenirs d'Emmanuel Philibert et de Charles Emmanuel I, a voulu ouvrir une nouvelle carrière au talent, et que les arts eussent au centre de ses états un temple toujours accessible à ceux qui les cultivent.

Le sacrifice que S. M. s'est imposé en consacrant à l'instruction de ses sujets le plus précieux ornement de sa royale demeure, a comme rappelé à une nouvelle vie ces grands maîtres, et rouvert le cours interrompu de leurs sublimes leçons. Un jour viendra, peut-être, où la contemplation de ces chefs-d'œuvre de l'art inspirera parmi nous un digne émule de ces beaux génies.

La collection des tableaux de S. M., de simple propriété particulière qu'elle était, s'est ainsi élevée à la dignité de monument national, et a pris place parmi les premières galeries d'Europe. Par là se trouve réellement prolongée jusqu'aux Alpes cette Italie, berceau de l'art moderne, que l'étranger ne saluait que sur les bords du Taro, ou en franchissant le Tésin.

Cette institution révèle aux étrangers comme aux nationaux des richesses à peine entrevues jusqu'ici, et doit allumer dans notre patrie cette flamme sacrée qui valut à l'Italie l'hommage dont elle est environnée depuis des siècles. La muette éloquence d'une galerie est bien plus instructive que celle des plus habiles professeurs, parce que le style des grands modèles, dans sa prodigieuse variété, offre à un chacun ce qui convient spécialement à l'originalité de son talent, et devient ainsi pour chaque artiste un appel plus direct, et une indication lumineuse de la voie qu'il doit parcourir.

La détermination royale est donc pleine d'avenir pour les destinées de l'art, et pour ceux qui y consacrent leurs travaux. A mesure que les avantages d'une éducation perfectionnée filtrent dans les masses, les productions des arts deviennent une source de jouissances, de prospérité, et de gloire pour les pays où ils sont cultivés. Les étrangers, mûs par une curiosité éclairée, affluent bientôt là où ils trouvent à l'alimenter dignement, et ils concourent ainsi à l'accroissement des richesses matérielles, et au développement des richesses intellectuelles. Les musées, les bibliothèques, et tous les autres établissemens de même nature sont autant de titres d'honneur pour un pays, et ajoutent à l'attrait qu'il offre aux étrangers.

C'est à nous assurer ces avantages que doit coopérer la nouvelle galerie installée solennellement dans le bâtiment somptueux élevé au centre de la ville, et qui après bien de vicissitudes a reçu ainsi une destination digne de sa masse imposante, des arts qu'il honore, et de la capitale qu'il embellit.

L'éclat de ces peintures, que l'art d'un autre siècle nous a léguées, n'aura plus à lutter avec les somptueux décors d'une demeure royale ; et, cessant d'être soumis aux conditions symétriques d'un ameublement, ces tableaux, dont rien n'altère désormais la beauté, se trouveront classés dans l'ordre que leur assigne, non leur dimension, mais leur mérite réel.

Un devoir que la reconnaissance impose envers le Prince, créateur de cet établissement, et le désir plusieurs fois exprimé par des étrangers éclairés, ayant engagé le directeur de la galerie à en entreprendre l'illustration, il s'empresse d'en annoncer la publication à tous ceux qui aiment et cultivent les arts ; heureux si, grace à des soins assidus, cette œuvre peut être profitable à ses concitoyens, et devenir pour les étrangers un appel hospitalier.

Le bienveillant accueil fait par S. M. à cet ouvrage, dont elle a agréé la dédicace, est un gage assuré que le directeur ne négligera rien de ce qui pourra le rendre honorable au pays, profitable au talent, et digne d'être offert en hommage à son souverain.

La manière caractéristique des différens maîtres, la précision des contours, les effets du clair-obscur, seront imités avec d'autant plus d'exactitude, que les talens multiples du graveur seront appropriés au caractère distinctif de chaque tableau. Les gravures, compo-

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sant la collection, seront exécutées à *mezza-macchia*, et poussées au burin, et à la pointe-sèche. L'exécution en est confiée aux artistes les plus renommés de l'Italie. Il suffira de nommer le Cher Anderloni, directeur de l'école de gravure de Milan; Giovita Garavaglia, directeur de celle de Florence; Michel Bisi et Samuel Jesi, élèves distingués de Longhi; le Cher Lasinio fils, déjà connu en Europe par maint succès, qui a concouru avec gloire à la publication de plusieurs galeries et musées, et à la direction du grand ouvrage sur l'Egypte et la Nubie publié en Toscane; Pierre Palmieri, qui se montre digne de son maître, le célèbre Porporati; François Rosaspina, membre de l'Institut de France, nom cher aux lettres comme aux arts; Antoine Perfetti, continuateur de la manière de Morghen; le Cher Ricciani, qui prête au cuivre le prestige de la couleur; et le Cher Toschi, membre de l'institut de France, directeur de l'école ducale de Parme, qui à sa propre coopération joindra celle de son école qu'il s'engage à diriger dans ce travail avec l'intérêt qu'il apporte à tout ce qui est Italien.

Le frontispice et le texte dans chaque livraison seront ornés de vignettes représentant les façades, et l'escalier intérieur du Palais où se trouvent les Galeries.

Bâti par les anciens Princes d'Achaïe, agrandi au XIV siècle par Amé VIII, cet édifice conserve, du côté de l'est, sa façade d'ancien style. La façade qui regarde au couchant, a été élevée, et l'escalier construit pendant la régence de Madame Royale Jeanne-Baptiste de Savoie Némours, veuve de Charles Emmanuel II., d'après les dessins de D. Philippe Juvara, qui y prodigua toutes les pompes de l'architecture.

Ces trois vignettes seront dessinées par le Cher Migliara, peintre de genre de S. M., qui veut bien se charger de dessiner aussi quelques-uns de nos plus beaux intérieurs de l'école Flamande.

Le portrait de S. M. à cheval passant une revue, peint d'après nature par Horace Vernet, qui en a admirablement saisi l'expression et la ressemblance, sera gravé par le Cher Toschi, et placé en tête de cet ouvrage, où tous le artistes les plus distingués de l'Italie sont appelés à déposer successivement le tribut de leurs talens comme un hommage dû au Souverain qui dans sa munificence fit briller d'un nouvel éclat le Piémont et l'Italie.

Le Directeur Général de la Galerie Royale,

Robert D'Azeglio.

SOCIÉTÉ DES ÉDITEURS.

Conditions de L'Association.

1°. Cette collection se composera d'environ 80 livraisons. Chaque livraison contiendra quatre gravures de sujets variés et de différentes dimensions, d'après les meilleurs tableaux de la galerie royale. Chaque gravure sera accompagnée de son illustration.

2°. Les artistes les plus renommés de l'Italie seront chargés de l'exécution des dessins et des gravures, dont plusieurs devant être terminées près des originaux par Cher Lasinio fils, cet habile graveur est aussi chargé de la surveillance nécessaire pour que l'exécution calcographique offre toute l'exactitude et la netteté possible.

3°. Les illustrations seront publiées en Italien.

4°. Le format est le grand in-folio sur papier velin impérial, première qualité. Le texte sera imprimé en beaux caractères, expressément fondus.

5°. Le prix de chaque livraison est de 12 fr. Il y aura quelques exemplaires avant la lettre, et en papier de Chine, dont le prix est fixé à 20 fr.

6°. Les livraisons paraîtront tous les 40 jours à dater du mois de Septembre 1835.

7°. L'Auguste Promoteur de cet ouvrage ayant daigné l'honorer de sa signature, la souscription se trouve maintenant ouverte au public. Les premiers associés recevront les premières épreuves, dans l'ordre numérique de leur association. La liste des souscripteurs paraîtra dans la courant de la publication. Les associations seront reçues à la direction de la Société des Éditeurs au Palais de la Galerie Royale, chez les principaux libraires d'Europe, et chez les distributeurs du présent prospectus.

8°. Les frais de port et les droits à l'étranger sont à la charge des souscripteurs.

9°. Les lettres relatives à l'association provenant du dehors, ou des provinces du royaume, doivent être adressées, franc de port, ou Directeur de la compatabilité et correspondance au Palais de la Galerie Royale, ou à l'Imprimerie Chirio et Mina, rue du Po.

Chirio et Mina.

Formule de Souscription.

Je sousigné déclare de m'associer à l'ouvrage qui a pour titre: La Galerie Royale de Turin Illustrée; et je m'oblige d'accepter et de payer, à leur consignation, le montant des livraisons au fur et à mesure que chacune d'elles paraîtra, d'après les conditions insérées au Prospectus en date du 2 Mars 1835.

A le 183

NOMBRE des Exemplaires.		Noms, Prénoms, Qualité et Domicile du Souscripteur.
En Papier Velin.	En Papier de Chine.	

(Second Enclosure in No. 27.)

ESTRATTO dal CALENDARIO GENERALE per l'Anno 1835.

Biblioteca dell' Universita'.

LA biblioteca della Regia università degli studi deve la sua prima origine ai libri che in ogni tempo i principi reali di Savoia, per l' amore che tutti e sempre portarono alle scienze, alle arti ed alle buone lettere avevano raccolti nelle camere attigue al Palazzo Ducale; e menzione di libri, di stampe, di manoscritti, e di somme pagate per la compera, o per legatura di essi si trova sovente nei rotoli e nei conti piu antichi della Real Casa. I primi, cui per le favorevoli circostanze de' tempi fosse dato di poter volgere il pensiero a riunirli in istabile dimora, ed a formarne una vera e compiuta biblioteca, furono i due celebri principi il Duca Emmanuele Filiberto e Carlo Emmanuele I. Grande in guerra e munifico in pace il Duca Emmanuel Filiberto non si tosto ebbe ricuperata la capitale de' suoi dominii che richiamatavi l' università, e fornitala d' uomini insigni in ogni facoltà scelti da tutte le parti dell' Italia, pose mano eziandio ad innalzare quel sontuoso teatro che era insieme biblioteca e galleria d' antichità, di monumenti di belle arti, e di cose naturali, del quale fanno onorata menzione gli scrittori nostri, Pingone, Chiesa, Tonso, ec. e che viene pure cotanto magnificato da molti letterati stranieri di quel tempo.

Bibliotecario del Duca Emmanuel Filiberto fu Lodovico Nasi suo segretario e padre di quella Laura Nasi coltissima ed intemerata fanciulla la cui morte venne compianta dai primi ingegni di quella età in una rarissima raccolta di poesie in lingua Latina: In Lauræ Nasiæ virginis ornatissimæ tumulum diversorum poetarum epigrammata, ec. Aug. Taur. Cavalleri MDLXXXIX, 8°. I componimenti ivi contenuti sono di quaranta poeti, dei quali venti Piemontesi, e venti delle altre provincie Italiane, oltre alla dedica e ad alcune prose e poesie dell' editore Jacopo Cortellia. Il Nasi fu uno dei fondatori della Compagnia di s. Paolo.

Carlo Emmanuele I. suo figliuolo e successore il quale in un regno non troppo tranquillo, in mezzo allo strepito delle armi, ed alle difficili cure dello Stato trovava pure il tempo da impiegare nella coltura delle lettere che protesse efficacemente, non dimenticò la biblioteca. Terminò ed abbellì con pitture e scolture, la più parte disegnate colle proprie mani, la galleria incominciata dal padre, e collocò in essa la libreria già doviziosa d' ogni maniera di libri, di codici manoscritti e di stampe, e dal medesimo accresciuta assai, alla custodia della quale deputò il molto diletto oratore D. Carlo Ravano Cremonese, da molti anni professore di leggi nell' università. Grandi encomi alla biblioteca del Duca Carlo Emmanuele I. vennero compartiti dal Botero in varie delle sue opere e in particolar maniera nel suo poema La primavera dicendo:

Librerie, delle quai non fu più piena
L' Alessandrina nè la Pergamena;

dai due Tesauri Alessandro ed Emmanuele, il primo nelle note al predetto poema del Botero, e il secondo nel panegirico la Fenice; dal medico di corte Bertaldi che nel suo libro Medicamentorum apparatus, Taur., Cavalleri 1611, la chiama Bibliotheca omni genere scripturarum ac librorum undique magnis ac pene incredibilibus expensis conquisitorum refertissima; dal Conte s. Martino d' Agliè nel suo poema l'Autunno, e da Anastasio Germonio nel dotto e curioso suo libro Pomeridianæ sessiones. Fra gli esteri la celebrarono Aquilino Coppini, che nelle sue Lettere fa la più intiera ed ampia descrizione della Galleria; il Padovano Gio. Andrea Pauletti nella Historia di Torino con una succincta descrizione di tutti gli stati della Casa di Savoia, Padova, 1676, 4°, ove dice le gallerie sono numerose nelle quali si vede impetrita la maraviglia in un popolo di statue, rauiuate dall' industre scalpello de' moderni Prasitelli. Le mura sono state uestite di pitture, ne quali suenorno con sudati pennelli l' arte, gli Apelli piu accreditati di Europa . . . . la sontuosa Libreria è ripiena di manoscritti e libri molto stimabili. Ed in fine il cavalier Marino nel suo Panegirico in uersi di Carlo Emanuello. Tor. 1614, in 12°. Non soffrendo poi questo gran Principe, che inutili, ed a vano ornamento rimanessero i molti codici scritti nelle lingue Ebraica, Caldaica, Siriaca e Greca, de' quali era abbondantemente fornita la Libreria, incaricava il suo bibliotecario Ravano di instradare colle sue lezioni alcuni giovani di svegliato ingegno nello studio di quelle lingue, perchè ne venisse così propagato nell' avvenire a lustro e decoro sempre maggiore della patria.

Atterrata la galleria, affine di dar luogo alla fabbrica del nuovo e grandioso palazzo fatto innalzare dal Duca Carlo Emmanuele II., la biblioteca ebbe onorato ricovero in alcune sale non molto discoste dal palazzo stesso; ed ivi rimase sino a che salvata a gran stento, e non senza qualche danno, dalle fiamme di un violento incendio, se ne rinchiusero i libri ed i codici in una vasta camera, ove stettero per alcuni anni ammontichiati, ed a fascio, aspettando che fosse condotto a termine il nuovo ricovero loro destinato, al quale si era posto mano. Ciò accadeva in quel tempo nel quale i due eruditissimi Maurini Mabillon e Montfaucon scorrevano la penisola, per visitare e studiare le preziose reliquie dell' antico sapere Italiano. Non farà maraviglia perciò se non facevano onorata menzione della ducale biblioteca, e se nulla poterono trarre dai molti codici nostri, che dissero aver ritrovati in cumulo, e tra loro e coi libri mischiati e confusi. Del sovra indicato incendio appiccatosi alla Galleria Ducale, il quale distrusse eziandio non pochi libri e manoscritti, in alcuni dei quali, tra quelli che ripararono poscia nella biblioteca dell' università, si scorgono tuttora i funesti indizi, non era conosciuto il tempo preciso. Questo ci è indicato da un contemporaneo Pier Francesco Terraneo, avolo del celebre storico nostro Gian Tommaso, in una sua cronichetta manoscritta: 1667 a dì 6 di Decembre giorno di s. Nicolò in martedì alle ore 4 di notte si accese il fuoco nella Galleria di S. A. R. e si abbruciò la metà cioè del palazzo nuovo sino alla galleria dove

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si mostra il SS. Sudario, con morte ed abbruciamento di molte persone, e con perdita di tre guardarobe piene di scritture antiche e di libri. Bibliotecari sotto il Duca Carlo Emmanuele II, e della madre sua Maria Cristina furono il protomedico Pietro Boursier, Giulio Torrini, il suo figliuolo il protomedico conte Gio. Bartolomeo, ed il celebre storico delle alpi marittime abate Pietro Gioffredo. Bella e lodevole inspirazione, e da essere imitata, fu quella del sopradetto bibliotecario conte Gio. Bartolomeo Torrini, per la quale, con suo testamento del 7 di Gennaio 1706, legava alla città di Torino tutti i suoi libri di medicina, chimica e matematica, e nell'esortare il suo erede a far lo stesso degli altri libri che ritroverà avere alla sua morte, seppure non lascia figliuoli incamminati alle lettere, continua: In una città così ferace di buoni ingegni la maggior parte de' quali si perdono per mancanza di libri e di comodità d' accattarne, non penso che possa farsi un opera più pia che di concorrere quanto si può a fondare una pubblica Biblioteca per l' uso de' poveri letterati, il che non può ottenersi salvo che qualche anime pie la vadino formando poco a poco. Riparato con sollecitudine ai danni cagionati dall' incendio, non si dimenticarono i libri, che tolti dallo stato di confusione e di disordine nel quale da quel tempo si rimanevano furono fatti collocare in alcune camere annesse a quelle degli archivi di Corte, ove nell' anno 1709 il letteratissimo marchese Maffei trovò i libri non più in massa ed alla rinfusa, ma in bell' ordine nelle sue scansìe per opera del bibliotecario abate Machet.

Ma una sede d' assai più adatta, ampia e principesca le stava destinando il gran Re Vittorio Amedeo II. Questo celebre e munifico principe cui nulla mai sfuggì di quanto potesse accrescere lustro e decoro al reale diadema, del quale primo si era cinto la vittoriosa fronte, coll' innalzare il magnifico palazzo dell' università, che aveva pure rinnovata, e con liberalità veracemente regale dotata, ne destinò una parte, nella quale in istabile dimora fosse collocata la biblioteca, che volle aperta al pubblico, e per uso precipuo de' professori e degli studiosi. A tale intento ed acciò si fosse in grado di poter sollecitamente fruire della nobile e proficua istituzione comandava che la massima parte dei libri stampati, dei codici manoscritti e delle stampe che componevano la Ducale privata biblioteca annessa agli archivi di Corte, fosse transferita nelle sale dell' università che l' erano destinate, e con la maggior possibile prontezza disposta ed aperta al pubblico. I libri ed i manoscritti che dagli archivi di Corte passarono a far parte della biblioteca della Regia università sono, oltre a non poche opere correnti concernenti ad ognuna delle quattro facoltà Teologica, Legale, Medico-chirurgica e Filosofica, la più parte delle edizioni del secolo della stampa, che accresciute poscia di ulteriori doni ed acquisti fanno tuttora bella mostra e sono un altro e non ultimo pregio della biblioteca: tutti quasi quei codici manoscritti pergameni e cartacei d' ogni età e di svariati argomenti che in lingua ed in carattere Ebraico, Caldaico, Siriaco, Greco, Latino, Francese ed Italiano furono descritti nei due volumi dell' indice stampato. Oltre ai predetti s' inviarono all' universatà i libri restanti che dal conte Gio. Bartolomeo Torrini erano stati legati alla città di Torino il trasporto dei quali incominciato il cinque di maggio 1723 finiva al 28 dello stesso. Quelli dei regi archivi non vennero rilasciati al bibliotecario P. Roma che nel corrente dell' anno 1732. I primi, cui venisse affidata la cura della nuova biblioteca furono l' abate Bencini professore di sacra scrittura, l' abate Palazzi che fu poi preside di Superga ed il P. Roma. Nato questi in Pau del viscontado di Bienna nella Francia, fu in pria professore di fisica sperimentale, poscia bibliotecario e direttore degli studj del giovine Principe Eugenio de Soissons, e dotato, come dice il Pasini, di maravigliosa prontezza di spirito e di una acutezza non ordinaria d' ingegno morì il 4 di Marzo 1736 nella fresca età di 49 anni. Di altri numerosi e pregiati aumenti fu poscia e successivamente accresciuta la libreria. Quivi vennero i pochi libri lasciati alla sua morte dal Giannone, pagatone il valore a' suoi eredi, quivi i libri della soppressa abazia di Casanuova, quivi quelli provenienti dal castello di Agliè, del medico professore Fantoni, ec. Maggiore eziandio divenne poi il numero delle opere stampate, e dei codici manoscritti, il quale va ognora grandemente aumentando mercè dell' annuo sussidio assegnatole dalla liberalità sovrana, e per la spontanea liberalità di alcuni privati. Fra questi ultimi non deve esser passato sotto ingiurioso silenzio l' insigne dono fatto, non ha molti anni, dal celebre abate Tommaso Valperga di Caluso, di oltre a seicento preziosissimi volumi, e delle più rare edizioni, di opere in lingue Esotiche Araba, Persiana, Ebraica, Caldaica, Indostanica, ec. oltre a parecchi codici manoscritti singolari, e a non poche fra le meno ovvie edizioni del secolo decimoquinto. Di un buon numero di opere scelte in ogni parte dell' umano sapere, tra quelle che si ritrovarono alla morte del professore di eloquenza Italiana nella R. università Ab. Biamonti si arricchì pure, e per legato in questi ultimi anni la bibliotica.

Abbondante di oltre a cento e dieci mila volumi di opere stampate in ogni maniera di lettere, di scienze e di arti, particolarmente compiute sono le classi della scienza legale e politica, quella della facoltà medico-chirurgica e della teologica, alle quali si può dire che nessuna manchi di quelle opere che tra esse vengono universalmente stimate classiche. Oltremodo numerosa è poi la parte concernente alla storia naturale ed alla botanica, per arricchire le quali non mai venne risparmiata la spesa di opere costosissime, a tal che la raccolta delle Flora si può dire compiuta.

Non mediocre è pure, come abbiam detto qui sopra, il numero delle edizioni del secolo della stampa, molte delle quali sommamente pregiate, ed alcune anche di prima rarità. Non poche quelle in membranis, tra cui la celebre poliglotta stampata in Anversa per cura di Arrias Montano, munifico dono di Filippo II, re di Spagna al Duca Emanuel Filiberto suo cognato. Osservabile altresì è la classe dei libri di belle arti, e non piccola la raccolta di stampe di autori antichi e moderni, di accademie e disegni, fra i quali ultimi, alcuni d'insigni maestri.

Principale ricchezza delle biblioteche sono i codici manoscritti, e di questi, da quanto si è per noi antecedentemente ragionato, non n'è priva, di gran lunga, la nostra, che in buon

dato

dato anzi ne conta, venutile dall' antica libreria Ducale; tutti preziosi per venerabile vetustà, per varietà e moltiplicità delle lingue in cui sono scritti e delle materie che vi sono contenute, dei quali sino dall' anno 1749 venne pubblicato colle stampe un indice, in due volumi in foglio dai dotti e benemeriti bibliotecari Pasini, Berta e Rivautella.

Non contando i molti acquisti fatti posteriormente a tal epoca di bei codici d'ogni maniera, non ha molto che per cura di due saggi ed illuminati ministri di S. M., S. E. il conte Prospero Balbo, ed il conte Roget-de-Cholex, vennero redenti, conservati alle lettere e collocati nella biblioteca più di 100 codici membranacei antichissimi, appartenenti una volta al rinomato monasterio di Bobbio, e registrati tutti nel catalogo di quelli che conservava tuttora nel secolo XV., fatto di pubblica ragione dal professore Peyron, in 4°, Tubinga, 1824.

Non è poi a dire che a solo ozioso ornamento si conservino codesti codici, e che soverchia gelosia li renda inaccessibili agli occhi dei dotti, chè massima è anzi la facilità che venne loro ognora apprestata di visitarli, studiarli, collazionarli o prenderne copia; talchè poterono venire giustamente celebrati nei loro scritti dai molti letterati nazionali ed esteri, cui la facoltà conceduta di fare uso dei medesimi espresse spontaneo il tributo di gratitudine. Di fatto già fin dal tempo nel quale dal marchese Maffei venne fatta pubblica la sua lettera sulla regia biblioteca di Torino (giornale dei letterati d'Italia, vol. 6, pag. 449, Venezia 1709), il Wurtemburghese Pfaff aveva copiato l'intiero compendio delle istituzioni divine di Lattanzio, opera creduta acefala sino dai tempi di s. Gerolamo, e conservatasi nel solo codice nostro, la quale pubblicò poscia con altri inediti opuscoli co' tipi Parigini nel 1712. Da essi estrasse pure que' frammenti Greci di s. Ireneo, che inviati dal medesimo Pfaff al Maffei, accompagnati da alcune dotte annotazioni, e pubblicati da questi nel vol. XVI del predetto giornale, furono cagione di lunga e dotta critica discussione tra essi ed altri eruditi oltremontani. La breve ma preziosa chronichetta detta di Rivalta, Chronicon Ripaltæ, stampata dal Muratori, uscì dalla nostra biblioteca. Dalla stessa si trassero e il Chartarium Ulciensis Ecclesiæ dal Berta e Rivautella, ed il Dertonense dato da Lodovico Costa. Il codice creduto del secolo VI. di Sedulio, già del Monastero di Bobbio, venne collazionato con frutto per l'edizione del P. Arevalo, pel quale lo furono pure alcuni altri contenenti opere di s. Isodoro; che anzi da un apografo della stessa biblioteca potè l'Arevalo mandare in luce per la prima volta l'opera, sin allora creduta smarrita, de Numeris dello stesso autore. E il codice Latino de Hippiatria di Giordano Ruffo venne comunicato al dotto editore del medesimo signor Gerolamo Molin prof. di veterinaria nell'università di Padova; e mandato al signor Boissonade a Parigi un esattissimo *fac simile* dell'intiero codice Greco della vita di Proclo scritta da Marino; *fac simile* che nella prefazione dell' edizione procuratane coi tipi di Lipsia, 1814, il chiarissimo editore qualificò per *stupendæ industriæ miraculum*. Le rime inedite di Matteo Bandello, Torino, 1816, 8°, vennero copiate da un codice della biblioteca. Noti sono i lavori fatti dal Mabillon e da altri dotti Francesi e ripigliati a'giorni nostri sul celebre codice De Imitatione Christi detto di Arona, il quale da molti anni è conservato nella nostra biblioteca. Recenti poi sono gli studj del prof. Peyron intorno ad alcuni codici Greci, pe' quali potè ridurre a genuina e sicura lezione alcuni importanti passi del commentario del filosofo Simplicio sull'opera De Cœlo et Mundo di Aristotile; ed altri non meno essenziali del poeta agrigentino Empedocle, i quali in tutte le precedenti edizioni erano di modo viziati da non poterne raccogliere alcun senso. Alcuni opuscoli del platonico Proclo, compresi fra le opere dello stesso filosofo, rese pubbliche non ha guarì dal professor Cousin in Parigi, sono tratti da codici torinesi.

Non poca parte della lode che ridonda su quel ceto di dotti, che in Germania, non sono molti anni, ci ha procurato l'intiero corpo del Gius antico ridotto a sicura lezione, e con eruditi commentarii illustrato, deve altresì ricadere sulla biblioteca torinese, la quale con rara e non frequente liberalità accommodò loro, e sino a Tubinga inviò codici preziosissimi e forniti di ottime lezioni delle instituzioni di Giustiniano e di antichi giuristi. Ultimo e non meno importante lavoro sui medesimi codici fu la scoperta e successiva pubblicazione di vari frammenti di alcune orazioni perdute di Cicerone, e parti essenzialissime del codice Teodosiano tolti da rescritte pergamene ed accompagnati da erudite illustrazioni del Peyron.

Altri e non pochi, oltre i menzionati, sono i codici di questa biblioteca che possono porgere tuttora occasione di studio a chi desideri internarsi nella più squisita erudizione, o voglia indagare nuove o più certe lezioni di testi antichi, o scoprire cose aneddote e sconosciute. Di quest' ultima sorta è un poemetto in lingua romanza o provenzale inedito, copia del quale è stata mandata al Raynouard, noto pe'profondi studj fatti su tali materie. In un codice Latino miscellaneo nostro si è scoperto, non ha molti anni, un esemplare della orazione recitata nelle solenni esequie fatte celebrare dalla città di Padova all'immortal poeta Italiano Francesco Petrarca, la quale menzionata da tutti i biografi del poeta, da nessuno era stata veduta sin qui. Fra i codici Italiani, per non parlare de'rinomati volumi di Pirro Ligorio, già noti all'Europa, i quali unitamente al codice dell'epitome delle instituzioni di Lattanzio, sebbene notati e descritti nel catalogo stampato dei manoscritti della biblioteca, non fanno ora più parte di cotesto stabilimento, ma si conservano, non sapremmo dire il perchè nei Regi archivi di Corte, notabili sono, la quinta parte inedita delle relazioni universali del Benese Bottero, gli autografi di molte produzioni poetiche e prosaiche di Gabriele Chiabrera, di cui alcune non ancora publicate.

Non mancarono poi sino dai primi tempi illustri bibliotecari, i quali colla dottrina, colla erudizione e per via d'opere stampate sapessero mantenere in credito la biblioteca ed accrescerne il lustro. Non facendo menzione nè di Lodovico Nasi, nè del Riccardetto, di Lelio Scaffa, di Claudio Capello, di Pietro Boursier, non del Machet, non del Fortebracci o del Piccono, la scienza de'quali non venne manifestata per opere fatte pubbliche, chiari sono il Ravano, i Torrini padre e figlio, Bartolomeo Cristini, Pietro Gioffredo, l'abate Bencini,

No. 10. Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

27. SARDINIA.

il Pasini, il Ricolvi, il Rivautella, l'abate Berta, il Roffredo, il Denina, il barone Giuseppe Vernazza di Freney, e l'ultimo in sul finir del 1833 rapitoci da inesorabil morte, l' avvocato professore Bessone.

La biblioteca è frequentatissima. Dessa è aperta al pubblico tutti i giorni non festivi dalle ore 9 matutine alle 3 pomeridiane.

Bibliotecario, *N. N.*

V. bibliot, *Costa Lodovico,* dott. coll. in leggi, segretario di stato.

Assistenti, *Gazzera Costanzo,* prof. di filosofia,*—*Arri teol. Giovanni Antonio.* Applicato, *Prieri sac. Bartolomeo,* dott. coll. in belle lettere.

Distributori:

Capo, *Ceresole Giambatista, Oddono Giacomo, Pezzi Casimiro, Marini Francesco.* Usciere, *Larissa Giacomo.*

(28.)—BAVARIA.

28. BAVARIA.

The Honourable *Richard Bingham* to the Honourable *W. T. Fox Strangways.*

Sir, Munich, 16 April 1836.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the collection of documents relating to the Museums, Libraries, and other public scientific Institutions of Bavaria, which Lord Erskine had been instructed to procure from this Government, together with a copy of the note from Monsieur de Gise accompanying the same.

I have been verbally assured by his Excellency, that the Minister of the Interior has personally superintended the formation of this collection, in order to render it as perfect as possible.

I have, &c.

The Honourable W. F. Fox Strangways, *Richard Bingham.*
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 1 in No. 28.)

M. *de Gise* to the Honourable *Richard Bingham.*

Monsieur, Munic, le 9 Avril 1836.

EN me référant à la réponse préalable que j'ai eu l'honneur d'adresser à Lord Erskine, en date du 26 Novembre de l'année dernière, sur l'objet des diverses notes par lesquelles ce ministre m'avait fait connaître le désir de recevoir pour l'usage du Gouvernement de S. M. Brit., des renseignemens sur les musées et les bibliothèques publiques, ainsi que sur l'état des écoles d'arts et métiers existant en Bavière, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, Monsieur, dans la liasse ci-annexée, une collection très-complète des documens, que le Ministre de l'Intérieur vient de me faire passer à cet effet.

Je désire vivement que cette communication réponde en tout point au vœu qui nous a été exprimé itérativement au nom de votre Gouvernement, et c'est avec bien du plaisir que je saisis cette occasion.

Je suis, &c.

à Monsieur Bingham, (signed) *Gise.*
Chargé d'Affaires de S. M. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure (A) in No. 28.

BIBLIOTHEKEN.

1. Wie viele öffentliche Bibliotheken giebt es in der Haupstadt von Bayern?

Ad. 1. Ausser der K. Hof-und Staatsbibliothek besteht in München noch die K. Universitäts-Bibliothek, die aber sowohl in ihren literarischen Anschaffungen, als auch in der Mittheilung ihrer Bücher zunächst nur auf die Bedürfnisse der H. Professoren und der Studierenden an der hiesigen Universität Rücksicht zu nehmen hat.

Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek.

2. Wie viele Bibliothekare sind bei einer jeden derselben angestellt, und wie hoch sind ihre Gehalte?

Ad. 2. Bei der K. Hof-und Staatsbibliothek sind angestellt:

a. Ein Oberbibliothekar mit dem Titel und Rang eines Directors und einem jährlichen Gehalt von - - - - - - - 2,320 *f.* 20 *x.*
b. Ein Unterbibliothekar mit - - - - - - - - 1,400 *f.* —
c. Vier Custoden,
der erste mit - - - - - - - - - - 1,176 *f.* 30 *x.*
der 2te und 3te jeder mit - - - - - - - - 1,000 *f.* —
der 4te mit - - - - - - - - - - 786 *f.* 30 *x.*

d. Zwei

d. Zwei Secretäre,
der 1te mit - - - - - - - - - - - 683 *f.* 30 *x.*
der 2te mit - - - - - - - - - - - 584 *f.* 30 *x.*
e. Zwei Scriptoren,
der 1te mit - - - - - - - - - - - 600 *f.* —
der 2te mit - - - - - - - - - - - 487 *f.* 30 *x.*
f. Zwei Diener jeder mit - - - - - - - - - 460 *f.* —

Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Die K. Universitäts-Bibliothek in München hat:
1. Einen Oberbibliothekar, der aber nur Titelträger ist, und nur die Rechnungen mit unterzeichnet.
2. Einen zweiten Bibliothekar.
3. Einen Scriptor.
4. Einen Diurnisten.
5. Zwei Bibliotheksdiener.
6. Einen Lesezimmerdiener.

Der Oberbibliothekar hat als solcher keinen Gehalt:

Der zweite Bibliothekar bezieht jährlich - - - - - - - -	880 *f.*
Der Scriptor - - - - - - - - - - - - -	520 *f.*
Der Diurnist - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 *f.*
Die zwei Bibliotheksdiener jeder 365 *f.* - - - - - - - -	730 *f.*
Der Lesezimmerdiener - - - - - - - - - -	365 *f.*
	2,695 *f.*

3. Welche Summe wird jährlich für Bücher verwendet?
Ad. 3. *Hof-und Staatsbibliothek.* Der Bücherankaufsfond der K. Hof-und Staatsbibliothek beträgt jährlich - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 11,000 *f.*
Universitäts-Bibliothek. Aus dem Universitätsfond erhält die Bibliothek jährlich für Anschaffung neuer Bücher - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5,000 *f.*
Womit aber auch die Besoldungen für das subordinirte Personal: Scriptor, Diurnist, 2 Bibliotheksdiener und Lesezimmerdiener im Betrag von - - - - - - 1,815 *f.*
berichtiget werden müssen. Es bleiben also zur Bereicherung der Bibliothek nur noch verwendbar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,185 *f.*
Zudem hat die Universitäts-Bibliothek noch nachstehende Nebeneinnahmen.

1. Von jedem neu immatrikulirten Studenten - - - - - -	2 *f.*
2. Von jedem neu angestellten Professor - - - - - - -	22 *f.*
3. Von jedem neu geschaffenen Doctor - - - - - - - -	5 *f.*

4. Wie hoch belaufen sich die jährlichen Kosten in Allgemeinen?
Ad. 4. *Hof-und Staatsbibliothek.* Die jährlichen Kosten im Allgemeinen, einschlüsslich des Bücherankauffonds, dann des Regie-Fonds pr. 5,500 *f.* und der Besoldungen und Nebenbezüge pr. 10,958 *f.* 50 *x.* Betragen 27,458 *f.* 50 *x.*
Universitäts-Bibliothek. Die Beantwortung ergiebt sich aus dem oben *ad* 3 Gesagten.

5. Aus welchem Fond werden dieselben bestritten?
Ad. 5. *Hof-und Staatsbibliothek.* Aus der Casse der K. Academie der Wissenschaften *ree* aus dem Fond des K. General-Conservatoriums der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen, von welchem die K. Hof-und Staatsbibliothek als Attribut betrachtet wird.
Universitäts-Bibliothek. Aus dem Universitätsfond und den angegebenen Nebenbezügen.

6. Welche Bestimmungen existiren über das Zulassen des Publicums?
Ad. 6. *Hof-und Staatsbibliothek.* Es sind darüber eigene gedruckte Gesetze erschienen, von welchen ein Exemplar beiliegt.
Universitäts-Bibliothek. Die Professoren können jedes Buch ein halb Jahr benützen.
Dem Studenten ist der Gebrauch eines Buches gegen Gewährleistung von einem Professor nur auf 1 Monat gestattet. Dagegen steht ihnen täglich von 9–12 and 2–4 Uhr der Zutritt in das Lesezimmer offen.
Auch nicht zur Universität gehörige Litteraturfreunde werden vielfältig befriediget.

7. Wie heissen die gegenwärtigen Bibliotheks Directoren?
Ad. 7. *Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek.* Pfr. Lichtenthaler.
Universitäts-Bibliothek. Oberbibliothekar ist: Dr. und Professor der Exegetic und Hebräischen Sprache, Sebastian Mall: Zweiter Bibliothekar: Dr. Al. Maurus Harter.

8. Wie gross ist die Anzahl von Büchern?
Ad. 8. *Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek.* Mit Einschluss der Doubletten gegen 800,000 Bände.
Universitäts-Bibliothek. Ueber 200,000 Bände.

9. Wie gross die der Manuscripte in jeder derselben?
Ad. 9. *Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek.* 18,600 Bände Manuscripte.
Universitäts-Bibliothek. 644.

10. Was für eine Art einer Verwaltung besteht bei einer jeden derselben?
Ad. 10. *Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek.* Die Bibliotheks-Direction übergiebt ihre Rechnungen

mit den dazu erforderlichen Belegen dem Rechnungsführer der K. Academie der Wissenschaften und des K. General-Conservatoriums, der sie nach genauer Revision an den Oberstrechnunghshof *ree* an die K. Rechnungskammer zur abermaligen Durchsicht abzuliefern hat.

Universitäts-Bibliothek. Der zweite Bibliothekar besorgt die Bestellungen bei den Buchhändlern und Versteigerungen, wobei vorzüglich die Wünsche der Professoren berücksichtiget werden, die derselbe im Postulatenbuche, das zu diesem Zwecke auf dem Lesezimmer der Professoren aufliegt, eingetragen findet.

Derselbe führt ein genaues Tagebuch über alle zur Bibliothek angekaufte Bücher, wozu er für die ältere Litteratur, Georgi, Heinsius und Kaiser, und für die neuere den Leipziger Messcatalog als alphabetische Hinweisung benützt.

Er hält ein Tagebuch für Buchbinder, ein Ausleihmanual und ein Defecten-Verzeichniss.

Die Zahlungen werden von der Administration gemacht, Die beiden Bibliothekare haben hiezu nur die Quittungen zu unterschreiben.

Der Scriptor besorgt die Cataloge und das Eintragen der verliehenen Bücher.

Der Diurnist schreibt den Blätter-Catalog ins Reine, wovon bereits 36 foliobände gefertiget sind. Der ganze Nominal-Catalog ist für dermalen auf 85 foliobände angelegt.

11. Werden jährliche Berichte oder Rapporte über dieselbe gedruckt?

Ad. 11. *Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek.* Die Bibliotheks-Direction erstattet am Schlusse eines jeden Etatsjahres (Ende September) einen allgemeinen Rechenschaftsbericht. Sie verbreitet sich in demselben über die amtlichen Verhältnisse des Personals, über die von demselben im Jahreslauf gelieferten, und für das nächstfolgende Jahr ihm zugewiesene Arbeiten, über die bei demselben durch Todesfälle, Beförderungen und dergleichen eingetretenen Veränderungen, ferner über die, die Anstalt selbst betroffenen Ereignisse, über nothwendig gewordene Einrichtungen und Abänderungen, über merkwürdige literarische Acquisitionen, &c. und schliesst dann mit den aus der Lage und den Bedürfnissen der Anstalt sich ergebenden Anträgen und Wünschen.

Dieser jährliche Rechenschaftsbericht wird dann an das K. Staatsministerium des Innern, dem die K. Bibliothek unmittelbar untergeordnet ist, geschickt aber nicht gedruckt.

Universitäts-Bibliothek. Jährliche Berichte oder Rapporte werden nicht gedruckt, desto mehr aber ist man bedacht, den Wünschen eines Jeden zu genügen, der auf die Benützung der Bibliothek rechtlichten Anspruch zu machen hat.

12. Was ist die Anzahl der Bibliotheken in den Provinzen?

Ad. 12. *Provincial-Bibliotheken.* In jeder Kreis-Hauptstadt befindet sich eine, bei den höheren Gymnasien und Lyceen befinden sich an jedem eine Bibliothek, ausserdem bestehen auch bei den zwei übrigen Landes-Universitäten Erlangen und Würzburg, bei jeder eine bedeutende Bibliothek, auch wurden den neu errichteten Klöstern, namentlich in Augsburg, Bibliotheken gegeben.

13. Stehen dieselben unter der Leitung und Aufsicht irgend einer Staatsbehörde?

Ad. 13. Diese Provincial-Bibliotheken stehen unter der Leitung der Kreisregierungen, und respective unter der Oberleitung des Staatsministeriums des Innern.

Museum.

1. Giebt es in der Haupstadt von Bayern, ein den Künsten, Alterthümern und der Naturgeschichte gewidmetes National-Museum?
2. Unter welche Controle und Direction ist dieses gestellt?
3. Wie viele Directoren sind bei demselben angestellt, und was sind deren Besoldungen?
4. In was für Abtheilungen (oder Departements) ist es abgetheilt?
5. Wie hoch beläuft sich der jährliche Aufwand für dasselbe?
6. Aus welchem Fond wird dieser Aufwand bestritten?
7. Wer sind gegenwärtig dessen Haupt-Directoren?
8. Welche Bestimmungen sind vorhanden über die Zulassung des Publicums zu diesem National-Museum?

Ad. 1 bis 8. Ein National Museum in dem fraglichen Sinne gibt es in München und überhaupt in Bayern nicht. Die vorhandenen wissenschaftlichen und nuturgeschichtlichen Sammlungen anlangend, so gehören diese mit zu den Attributen der Köngl. Academie der Wissenschaften.

Hier sind sie unter der Benennung: *General-Conservatorium der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen* zu einem Ganzen verbunden, und stehen zuförderst unter der Oberaufsicht des jedesmaligen Vorstandes dieser Academie (gegenwärtig Geheimerath v. Schelling, Professor der Philosophie an der K. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in München) welchem als solchen, der Titel eines General-Conservators der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen beigelegt ist. Die Aufsicht über die verschiedenen Abtheilungen ist einzelnen Conservatoren, Mitgliedern der Academie der Wissenschaften und ausgezeichneten Männern vom Fache anvertraut.

1. *Münz-und Medaillen-Cabinet.* Conservator, Franz Ignaz von Streber.
2. *Antiquarium.* Conservator, Hofrath Friedr. Thiersch.
3. *Etographische Sammlung.* Conservator, Hofrath Gotth. Heinr. v. Schubert.
4. *Sternwarte.* Conservator, Johann Lamont.
5. *Mathematisch-physicalische Sammlung.* Conservatoren, Professor Thad. Siber und Professor Carl August Steinheil.

6. *Mineralogische*

6. *Mineralogische-Sammlung.* Conservator, Joh. Nep. Fuchs, Hofrath.
7. *Botanischer Garten.* Conservatoren, Franz v. Schrank, Professor Carl. Fried. Phill. v. Martius.
8. *Zoologisch-Zootomische-Sammlung.* Conservator, Hofrath Gotth. Heinr. v. Schubert.

Der Kostenaufwand für die Erhaltung und den Zuwachs aller dieser Sammlungen (im Betrage von jährlichen 40,000 *f.* inclus. der Besoldungen), wird aus der Dotation der Academie der Wissenschaften bestritten.

Auch zu allen diesen Sammlungen ist dem Publicum ein freier, von jeder Abgabe entledigter Zutritt gestattet. Doch muss dabei, wegen der fortlaufenden Arbeiten der Academie der Wissenschaften, in Ansehung der Zeit, nothwendig eine grössere Beschränkung eintreten. Es sind daher die wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen wöchentlich nur Einmal (jeden Sonnabend) öffentlich zu sehen, welche Beschränkung jedoch für Studierende oder für Fremde, nach Umständen, ebenfalls ganz wegfällt. Desgleichen sind während der ganzen Dauer des grossen landwirthschaftlichen National-Festes im Monat October jeden Jahres, diese, wie alle übrigen Sammlungen und Sehenswürdigkeiten der Hauptstadt, dem Publicum unausgesetzt geöffnet.

ACADEMIE der bildenden Künste und Kunstsammlungen.

1. Wie viele Academien für das Studium und die Beförderung der schönen Künste im höheren Sinne giebt es in Bayern? Und zu welchen Zeitepochen wurden sie gegründet?

Ad. 1. In Bayern besteht, streng genommen, nur eine Academie der bildenden Künste. Diese hat, als solche, eine zweifache Bestimmung zu erfüllen, vorerst ist sie: "Eine Allgemeine Lehr-und Bildungs-Anstalt; eine eigentliche hohe Schule der Kunst," fürs andere bildet sie, nach der Analogie gelehrter Gesellschaften: "Eine Kunstgesellschaft zu gemeinsamer Pflege und Fortpflanzung der Künste durch persönliche Ueberlieferung." Gegründet wurde dieses Institut im Jahre 1808 durch König Maximilian Joseph von Bayern; nachdem bis dahin an dieser Stelle nur eine, in ihren Zwecken und Mitteln gleich beschränkte Zeichenschule sich vorgefunden hatte.

2. Was für eine Organisation oder Constitution haben diese Academien?

Ad. 2. Gleichzeitig mit dem Entstehen der Kunstacademien in Bayern, wurde ihre Form so wie ihr Bestand durch eine ihr eigens verliehene Constitution festgestellt und garantirt.

(Beilage A. Constitutions-Urkunde der Academie vom Jahre 1808.)

In dieser Constitution der Academie ist zugleich auch ihre Organisation mit begriffen. Beide bestehen noch bis heute fort; jedoch nicht ohne seitdem manche wesentliche Modificationen erfahren zu haben.

3. Von wem werden die dazu gehörigen Mitglieder angestellt oder erwählt?

Ad. 3. Die bayerische Academie der bildenden Künste ist, vermöge ihrer Enstehung eine Königl. Stiftung. Die Berufung und Wahl aller ihrer Mitglieder unterliegt daher jederzeit einem unmittelbaren königlichen Entscheide.

4. Aus welchen Fonds werden diese Academien erhalten?

Ad. 4. Der Kostenaufwand für dieselbe ist von Anfang an ganz aus Staatsmitteln bestritten worden. Seit dem Jahr 1819 wurde jedoch zur allgemeinen Förderung der bildenden Künste ein eigener Kunst-Fond von jährlichen 50,000 *f.* finanzgesetzmässig verwilligt, und auch zeither durch alle Budgets der verflossenen Finanz-Perioden auf dieser Höhe erhalten.

Die Verwaltung dieses allgemeinen Kunst-Fonds kam späterhin ganz an die Academie der bildenden Künste. Doch ressortiren zu derselben, ausser ihr, auch noch die königl. Central-Gallerie-Direction, so wie auch die Pensionen zur Unterstützung ausgezeichneter Künstler. Die Repartition ist dabei wie folgt:

Academie der bildenden Künste - - - - -	22,000 *f.*
Central-Gallerie-Direction - - - - - -	19,000 *f.*
Künstler-Pensionen - - - - - - -	6,500 *f.*
Jährlich - - -	47,500 *f.*

Der Ueberschuss bildet einen Reservefond, der unter dem Vorbehalte königl. Sanction, zur Deckung unvorgesehener Ausgaben oder für ausserordentliche Bewilligungen disponibel bleibt.

5. In welchen Abtheilungen der Kunst oder der mit der Kunst in Verbindung stehenden Wissenschaft wird in denselben Unterricht ertheilt?

Ad. 5. Der an der Academie zu ertheilende Kunst-Unterricht umfasst zunächst die drei Hauptdisciplinen der bildenden Künste: Malerei, Bildhauerei und Baukunst, woran noch als ein Hauptnebenzweig die Kupferstecherkunst sich anschliesst, zugleich erstreckt sich derselbe auch auf alle für den Künstler unentbehrliche oder förderliche Hilfswissenschaften, als; Geschichte der Kunst in nothwendiger Verbindung der Mythologie und Alterthumskunde, Anatomie, descriptive Geometrie, Perspective und Schatten-Construction.

6. Wie viele Professoren für die verschiedenen Abtheilungen giebt es bei derselben?

Ad. 6. Neben dem Director der Academie, welchem die Leitung des Ganzen so wie eine allseitige persönliche Theilnahme an dem Unterrichte zusteht, zählt die Academie gegenwärtig 8 active Professoren; nämlich, 4 Professoren der Malerei, 1 Professor der Bildhauerei,

1 Professor der Baukunst, 1 Professor der Kupferstecherkunst, 1 Professor der Kunstgeschichte. Die Lehrer der Anatomie so wie der mathematischen Hilfswissenschaften sind nicht definitiv bei der Academie angestellt. Es werden vielmehr irgend verfügbare, tüchtige Männer des einen oder anderen Faches, gegen festgesetzte Remunerationen dazu verwendet.

7. Wie oft ertheilen dieselben Unterricht oder halten sie ihre Vorlesungen?

Ad. 7. Der Unterricht an der Academie ist als permanent gedacht. Sie steht daher, mit Ausnahme der Sonn und Feyertäge, den Zöglingen der Anstalt zu ihrem Studium den ganzen Tag offen, und diese sind gehalten sich regelmässig einzufinden. Doch treten hiebei, zumal bei den Eleven der höhern Abtheilungen (weil diese häufig bereits selbst für ihren Unterhalt zu sorgen haben) die nöthigen persönlichen Rücksichten ein. (Beilage B. Satzungen für die Schüler der K. bayerischen Academie der bildenden Künste in München 1828). Die Professoren ihrerseits, sind zwar im Allgemeinen nicht an bestimmte Unterrichtsstunden gebunden; nur dass Jeder von ihnen zweimal täglich (einmal Vor-das anderemal Nachmittags) seine Abtheilung zu besorgen hat. Einer von den 4 Professoren der Malerei is für immer mit der Gesammtaufsicht über die Anstalt beauftragt, und führt in dieser Eigenschaft zugleich den Titel eines Inspectors der Academie. Für gewisse Studien, namentlich für das Zeichnen, Modelliren oder Malen nach dem Modell-Acte, was während einiger Sommer- und Wintermonate, unter abwechselnder Leitung der Professoren täglich statt findet, sind bestimmte Lehrstunden festgesetzt; desgleichen für die wissenschaftlichen Vorträge je nach den verschiedenen Lehrgegenständen 1 bis 4 mal wöchentlich.

8. Wird dieser Unterricht (oder Vorlesungen) für die daran Theilnehmenden unentgeltlich gegeben, oder müssen sie dafür bezahlen?

Ad. 8. Der Genuss des Unterrichts in allen Zweigen mit Einschluss der wissenstchaftlichen, so wie die Benützung aller der Academie zu Gebote stehenden Unterrichtsmittel (ihrer Kunstsammlungen, ihrer Bibliothek u. s. w.) ist sowohl für die Zöglinge als für Hospitanten von jeglicher Abgabe, unter was immer für einen Namen, völlig befreit.

9. Wie viele Zöglinge befinden sich in diesen Academien, und wie sind sie in denselben eingetheilt?

Ad. 9. Die Anzahl der gegenwärtig bei der königl. bayerischen Academie inscribirten Zöglinge beläuft sich auf beinahe Vier hundert. Mehr als ein Drittheil davon sind Ausländer. Die Eintheilung geschieht sowohl nach *Classen* als nach *Schulen*. Die Rudimente des Zeichnens werden an der Academie selber nicht gelehrt. Bei der Aufnahme ist daher, als Bedingung, eine gewisse Vorschule vorausgesetzt. Der Aufzunehmende muss es mindestens bereits dahin gebracht haben einen Kopf nach dem Runden, mit Licht und Schatten, gehörig zeichnen zu können, Für Inländer biethen hiezu die drei polytechnishen Schulen des Landes, wo dem Elementarzeichnungs-Unterrichte eine vorzügliche Sorgfalt gewidmet wird, die nöthigen Hilfsmittel, zur Erlangung einer solchen Vorschule, dar. Jeder Eleve, mit Ausnahme der angehenden Architecten so wie der Ausländer, falls diese schon weiter gefördert sind, tritt anfänglich in die Classe III. Diese gilt als die allgemeine Vorbereitungsclasse und ist vorzugsweise für das Zeichnen nach dem Runden (nach der Antike) eingerichtet. Hat der Zögling diese Classe absolvirt, so steht es in seiner freien Wahl zu was immer für einer bestimmten Schule überzugehen. Die Schule der Malerei zerfällt wieder in zwei getrennte Classen. Die Classe I., wohin diejenigen, welche sich für das Fach der Malerei bestimmt haben, zuerst übergehen, ist ausschliesslich zur Erlernung des Technischen der Oelmalerei, eingerichtet; die Classe II., hingegen zum Versuchen in Ausführung eigener Compositionen als blosse Cartons oder als Gemälde.

Die Classen der Bildhauer, der Architecten, der Kupferstecher, bilden hinwieder eben so viele gesonderte Abtheilungen oder Schulen. Das Studium nach dem Nakten, so wie auch der wissenschaftliche Unterricht ist für alle Zöglinge, wie sie, je nach ihrer besonderen Bestimmung daran Theil nehmen wollen, gemeinschaftlich.

10. Werden von dem Gouvernement Prämien zur Beförderung der höheren Abtheilungen der Kunst (oder der Kunst im höheren Sinne des Wortes) gegeben? und welche?

Ad. 10. Zufolge der Constitution der Academie waren allerdings für Bayern periodisch wiederkehrende Künstler-Concourse mit entsprechenden Preissvertheilungen (woran auch Ausländer Theil nehmen durften) angeordnet. Auch ist diese Institution durch eine Reihe von Jahren wirklich in Kraft gewesen. Die hiezu bestimmt gewesenen Fonds sind jedoch späterhin ausschliesslich dem Interesse und den Bedürfnissen der jüngeren inländischen Künstler-Generation zugewendet worden. Es werden nämlich je nach den Umständen, unter eine kleinere oder grössere Anzahl inländischer Eleven als Preis der Auszeichnung, Stipendien, ertheilt, deren Genuss sich in der Regel auf den Zeitraum von vier Jahren erstreckt. Zu diesem Zwecke ist der jährliche Betrag von 1,200 f. Rh. ausgeworfen. Reisestipendien oder sonst ausserordentliche Unterstützungen für jüngere Künstler werden aus dem Reservefond der Academie bestritten; bedürfen aber jederzeit einer besonderen höhern Genehmigung.

Ausserdem finden gegenwärtig in Bayern keinerlei Ausschreibungen oder Vertheilungen von Preisen zur Ermunterung für Künstler statt.

Bemerkung. Seit der Thronbesteigung des jetzt regierenden Königs ist inzwischen eine theilweise Reorganisation der bayerischen Kunstacademie eingetreten.

Das ganze Unterrichts-System an derselben ist von da an, sehr verschieden von auswärtigen Academien, durchgehends auf die Principien der strengern historischen Kunst, gemäss ihrer doppelten geschichtlichen Grundlage und Tradition, (sowohl der Kunst des Classischen Alterthums als auch der entwickelten Kunst des spätern Mittelalters) zurückgeführt

 worden.

worden. Was nicht ausdrücklich in den Kreis dieser streng historichen Kunst gehört, namentlich alle sogenannten Genre-Fächer, mussten mithin ausgelassen bleiben.

Zu dem Ende wurde einerseits, schon im Jahre 1825, das Personale der Academie theils erneuert, theils reducirt (z. B. die Professur der Landschaftszeichnung ganz eingezogen) andererseits erhielt, besonders durch die Fürsorge der jetzigen Staatsverwaltung, die Academie als allgemeine Bildungsanstalt, vermöge einer Reihe neuer Bestimmungen und Verordnungen, eine ungleich breitere Basis. Durch die Mitglieder der erst in den letzten Jahren errichteten polytechnischen Schulen hängt Sie jetzt auf das genaueste mit der ganzen Kette der Landwirthschafts-und Gewerbschulen, durch diese aber wieder mit der Gesammtheit der Volksschulen zusammen; indem alle diese Lehranstalten, was den überall eingeführten Zeichnungs-Unterricht und namentlich die Einheit des Systemes so wie der hieher gehörigen Unterrichtsmittel anlangt, zulezt überall an die Academie der bildenden Künste gewiesen sind, und von ihr, als einer höhern Instanz in Sachen der bildenden Künste, die nöthigen Bestimmungen, so wie den erneuerten Anstoss zu weiterer Entwickelung zu empfangen haben. Gleichzeitig ist der Einschluss der Academie auch als Kunstgesellschaft zur allgemeineren Ausbreitung eines reinen Kunstsinnes und Geschmacks dadurch wesentlich vermehrt worden, dass eine Königliche Verordnung vom Jahr 1833, es allen Landesstellen, Behörden und Corporationen zur Pflicht gemacht hat, bei allen öffentlichen Kunstunternehmungen (zu kirchlichen oder anderen Zwecken) den jedesmaligen Plan vorerst der Academie zur Prüfung vorzulegen und in Ermangelung geigneter Entwürfe, diese, so wie nach Umständen die ganze Ausführung durch Künstler ihrer Wahl, ihr zu übertragen; zu Folge welcher Verordnung, innerhalb der lezten zwei Jahre, an sechzig grössere und kleinere Oelgemälde, so wie eine verhältnissmässige Anzahl von fresco-Malereien und plastischen Arbeiten (meistens zum Gebrauche für Kirchen), ferner eine Reihe vollständiger Kirchenaltäre und Kirchengeräthschaften unter der unmittelbaren Leitung der Academie, sind ins Werk gerichtet worden. Anlangend alle im Lande sich ereignenden grössern Bau-Unternehmungen so ist, zu ihrer Regulirung und Controle, auf königlichen Befehl seit 1829 ein eigener permanenter Baukunst-Ausschuss niedergesetzt und mit den gehörigen Vollmachten versehen, um (in ähnlicher Weise wie die Academie bezüglich auf öffentliche Werke der Malerei und Plastik) darüber zu wachen und dafür zu sorgen, dass alle dergleichen Bauten möglichst kunstgerecht und zweckmässig zur Ausführung kommen. Die Menge der bereits von diesem königlichen Bankunst-Ausschusse theils revidirten, theils ganz umgearbeiteten, grösstentheils auch schon ausgeführten Bauprojecte, beträgt beiläufig 1030. Endlich sind auch, gleichfalls unter Mitwirkung des Baukunst-Ausschusses zweckmässige Einleitungen getroffen worden, um auch auf die Bauart des Landvolkes (jedoch ohne Anwendung irgend eines Zwanges und mit sorgfältigster Schonung der noch gangbaren Typen, und der unterschiedlichen provincialen Eigenthümlichkeiten) einen Einfluss zu gewinnen.

11. Was für öffentliche Gallerien oder Kunst-Sammlungen (mit Einschluss der Gyps-Abguss-Sammlungen) und was für öffentliche Bibliotheken giebt es in Bayern? und sind sie dem Publicum unentgeldlich geöffnet?

Ad. 11. Der ganze, dem Staate zugehörige Schatz alter und neuerer Gemälde (gegen Achthalbtausend an der Zahl) findet sich in mehreren gesonderten Gallerien vertheilt.

Gemäss einer im Jahre 1827, aus der Villa Colombella (bei Perugia) gegebenen königlichen Verordnung, ist noch, zur Bereicherung und Verherrlichung dieser verschiedenen Gemäldesammlungen eine Auswahl vorzüglichster Bilder im Privatbesitze des Königs, desgleichen was an den verschiedenen Orten der Aufstellung, von werthvollen Gemälden als Städtliches Eigenthum sich vorgefunden hat, damit vereinigt worden, dies jedoch mit Aufrechthaltung der respectiven Eigenthums-Ansprüche. Demnach finden sich in Bayern 9, mehr oder weniger in diesem Sinne zusammengesetzte öffentliche Gemälde-Gallerien; namentlich:

1. die K. Central-Gallerie in München.
2. die vereinigten Gallerien von Schleisheim und Lustheim bei München.
3. die Gallerie von Augsburg.
4. die Gallerie für neuere Gemälde.
5. die Gallerie für altdeutsche Gemälde, in der Moriz-Kapelle.
6. die alterthümlich eingerichtete Gemälde-Sammlung in Verbindung mit Glasmalereien und alten Schnitzwerken auf der alten Burg.

(5. und 6.) in Nürnberg.

7. die Gallerie in Regensburg.
8. die Gallerie in Würzburg.
9. die Gallerie in Aschaffenburg.

Alle diese Gemälde-Sammlungen sind unter die Controle der K. Central-Gallerie-Direction in München gestellt.

Das hier neu errichtete Prachtgebäude der Köngl. Pinacothek hat die Bestimmung, einen Kern derselben (etwa 1,200 Bilder) als Hauptgallerie in sich aufzunehmen.

Zu den fernern Attributen der Central-Gallerie-Direction gehört auch:

A. das K. Kupferstich-Cabinet unter der Aufsicht eines eigenen Conservators oder Inspectors. Unter einer gesonderten Direction steht dagegen:

B. das Königl. Cabinet der Handzeichnungen und der Schnitzwerke von Elfenbein. Die grosse, durch ihre Vollständigkeit ausgezeichnete Sammlung der Gypsabgüsse ist der Academie der bildenden Künste einverleibt, und bildet hier ein eigenes Museum unter der Benennung

c. Antiken-Säle der Academie. Desgleichen besitzt die K. Hof-und Staatsbibliothek einen seltenen Reichthum mittelalterlicher Künstgegenstände. Dyptichen, minirte Handschriften u. s. w.

d. Schatzkammer der Bibliothek.

e. die Glyptothek, ausschliesslich im Privatbesitze des Königs, enthält grösstentheils Bildwerke des klassischen Alterthums in Verbindung einiger moderner Sculpturen.

f. Sammlung antiker Vasen und ähnlicher Alterthümer, ebenfalls ein Privateigenthum des Königs (wird im untern Geschosse der Pinacothek aufgestellt werden).

12. Sind dieselben dem Publicum täglich (Sontags sowohl als an Werktagen) geöffnet? und wenn diess nicht der Fall ist, welche Ausnahmen finden statt?

Ad. 12. Diese sämmtlichen Kunstsammlungen stehen dem Publicum ganz unentgeldlich und in Ansehung der Zeit mit ungleichen Beschränkungen offen. So sind die Gemäldegallerien, mit Ausnahme der Sonntage, desgleichen die Antiken-Säle der Academie, den Sonnabend abgerechnet, täglich zu besuchen, das Cabinet der Handzeichnungen und die Kupferstich-Sammlung dreimal wöchentlich; die Schatzkammer der Bibliothek, jedem der es wünscht, täglich, die Glyptothek einmal wöchentlich. Zu Gunsten der Fremden erleiden jedoch diese Beschränkungen jederzeit Ausnahmen.

13. Was für Zeichnungsschulen oder Anstalten für den Unterricht der Gewerbsleute (Artisans) in den schönen Künsten giebt es in Bayern?

Ad. 13. Es bestehen in Bayern keine isolirte öffentliche Zeichnungsschulen für Gewerbsleute, sondern es ist der Zeichnungs-Unterricht ein integrirender Theil des ganzen durch die anliegende allerhöchste Verordnung vom 16ten Februar 1833, in das Leben gerufenen technischen Unterrichtes.

Vor jener Zeit bestanden in Bayern nur zwei Bildungswege: der rein populäre, und der rein gelehrte. Der Wettkampf zwischen Realismus und Humanismus war in dem Masse lebhafter geworden, in welchem die Mittelstände sich in ihrer Bedeutung hoben, und die staatswirthschaftlichen Interessen, wie in Europa überhaupt, so auch in Bayern insbesondere zu hoher Bedeutsamkeit gelangten. Der Ausweg war schwierig. Ein erweiterter Real-Unterricht an den wissenschaftlichen Anstalten war nur auf Kosten der alten Sprachen möglich, und würde der gelehrten Erziehung ihre eigentliche Basis entzogen haben. Das Fortbestehen der gegenwärtigen Einrichtung dagegen, hätte den eigentlichen Mittelständen nur die Wahl zwischen der einfachen Volksschule und jener Masse philologischer Uebungen offen gelassen, welche in der Natur der wissenschaftlichen Schulenlagen, die, als Vorbereitungs-Anstalten für das Universitäts-Studium, mehr die Entwicklung des Denkvermögens und Gedächtnisses, und die Befähigung zum Verstehen der Quellen, als die Beibringung des positiven Wissens zum Zweck haben. Nach reifem Nachdenken kam das Gouvernement auf die Idee, zwischen die Volksschulen und die gelehrten Schulen eine eigene Scala technischer Bildungsanstalten einzustellen, welche ihre Basis in dem hiernach speciell reorganisirten Realien und dem allgemeinen Zeichnungs-Unterricht der Werktagsschulen der gelehrten sowohl als der populären Erziehung findet; ihr eigenthümliches Daseyn an der Schwelle des Gymnasiums einerseits und der Sonn-und Feyertags-Schule andererseits beginnt; und analog den gelehrten Gymnasien und Lyceen, in technische Gymnasien (Landwirthschafts und Gewerbsschulen) zerfällt, und neben der gelehrten Hofschule in der technischen Hofschule culminirt, wie dieses die anliegende Uebersicht der Unterrichts-Anstalten der bayerishen Monarchie näher zu erkennen giebt.

Dabei wurde von dem Grundsatz ausgegangen:

a. Zur Vermeidung der Kosten und zur Beseitigung der Isolirungs-Tendenzen die technische Schulen mehr auf das Technische zu beschränken, und für die Realien mehr die bestehenden Anstalten zu benützen;

b. Landwirthschaft und Gewerbe nicht zu trennen, sondern zu verbinden, jedoch jeder den ihr nothwendigen Unterricht zuzuwenden, übrigens

c. Die technische Hofschule nur denen zugänglich zu erklären, welche in der Periode der Werktags-Schulpflichtigkeit eine gelehrte Bildung genossen und während ihres Verweilens an einem technischen Gymnasio, die Realien von dem Standpunkte der gelehrten Bildung aus, gehört haben;

d. Die polytechnischen Schulen als technische Lyceen, nicht als nothwendige, sondern nur facultative Mittelglieder zu behandeln, welche durch einen philosophischen Cursus an einer Universität ersetzt werden können.

Es war dabei der grosse Zweck der Regierung:

1. Die technische Bildung allen Classen der Gesellschaft nach Massgabe ihrer Bildungsgrade zugänglich zu machen;

2. Zu bewirken, dass die Jahre, welche die der wissenschaftlichen Erziehung sich Zuwendenden, der Philologie in der Vorbereitungszeit widmen müssen, von den übrigen Staatsbürgern der allgemeineren und der Berufsbildung zugewendet werden können;

3. Leuten ohne Beruf für wissenschaftliche Bildung eine angemessene Bahn zu eröffnen;

4. Diese Bahn recht practisch zu greifen. Damit höhere Bildung möglichst allgemein werde, geht ein vorzügliches Augenmerk dahin, alle Talente in die Werktagsschulen des gelehrten Unterrichts zu bringen; dagegen durch strenge Prüfungen beim Uebertritt an das Gymnasium, die Ausscheidung an der Schwelle desselben recht scharf zu begründen, damit die Jünglinge und die Eltern sich über ihren Beruf klar machen müssen.

Noch ehe die gegenwärtige Anordnung entstand, wurde hierüber die öffentliche Meinung zu Rath gezogen. Als daher das Gouvernement, hierdurch belehrt, zur Ausführung schritt,

kam ihm die öffentliche Meinung entgegen. Die wachsende Frequenz der Anstalten gibt Zeugniss von dem Zutrauen des Publicums, wie denn auch die trefflichen Früchte derselben ihre Zweckmässigkeit bewähren.

Aus der oben angeführten allerhöchsten Verordnung erhellet schon, dass der Unterricht im Zeichnen ein wesentliches Bildungsmittel der populären und technischen Erziehung ist. Die Anstalten, an welchen der Zeichnungs-Unterricht mit Bezug auf die Gewerbe ertheilt wird, sind:

1. *Aus der Reihe der populären Bildungs-Anstalten,*

a. Die Werktags-dann Sonn-und Feiertags-Schulen.

Der Werktags-Schul-Unterricht dauert bei Katholiken vom 6ten bis 12ten, bei Protestanten bis zum 13 Lebensjahre.

Die Kinder aller Staatsangehörigen sind innerhalb dieser Lebensperiode schulpflichtig, entweder zu den Werktagsschulen der populären oder der gelehrten Bildung, es sey denn, dass sich die Eltern über einen geordneten Privat-Unterricht durch einen geprüften Lehrer ausweisen.

Selbst die Kinder aller in Bayern sich aufhaltenden Ausländer sind unterrichtspflichtig, indem Bayern dieses aus dem Standpunkte höherer Civilisation als die erste Pflicht der Gastfreundschaft und der Rücksicht gegen andere Staaten betrachtet. Die natürlichen Inspectoren sind die Pfarrer, welche die Visitationen nach der anliegenden Instruction in der Eigenschaft einer Staatsfunction vollziehen. Auf diese Weise bleiben in Bayern unter 1,000 Kindern nicht 3 ohne Unterricht.

Alle welche nach der Werktagsschule keine höhere Anstalt besuchen, sind gehalten bis zu dem 18ten Lebensjahre an Sonn-und Feiertagen, theils gesteigerten, theils wiederholenden Unterricht zu empfangen.

An diesen Anstalten ist jedem Schüler Gelegenheit gegeben, durch den Schullehrer auch im Zeichnen unterrichtet zu werden.

Die Theilnahme an diesem Unterrichte steht jedem frei. Die Schullehrer qualifiziren sich hiezu an den Schullehrer-Seminarien, wo die entsprechensten Zeichnungslehrer angestellt sind.

b. Handwerks-Feiertags-Schulen.

In den grösseren Städten des Reiches, wo viele Gewerbe vereiniget sich finden, bestehen eigene Handwerks-Feiertags-Schulen. An solchen Orten ist jeder Lehrjunge, welcher vor seinem Uebertritt zum Gewerbe nicht eine Landwirthschafts und Gewerbsschule absolvirt hat, gehalten, während seiner Lehrzeit eine Handwerks-Feiertags-Schule zu besuchen, wo der Unterricht nach den Bedürfnissen der Gewerbe bemessen ist, und wo ihm das Zeichnen, so fern es zu dem beabsichtigten Gewerbe förderlich ist, ein obligater Gegenstand ist.

2. *Aus der Reihe der technischen Bildungs-Anstalten:*

a. Die Landwirthschafts und Gewerbsschulen, deren gegenwärtig 28 bestehen;
b. Die polytechnischen Schulen, deren 3 in der Monarchie begründet sind, und
c. Die K. Academie der bildenden Künste.

14. Welche Organisation oder Constitution haben diese Schulen, oder Unterrichts-Anstalten?

15. Aus welchen Fonds werden sie erhalten?

16. Von wem werden die dazu gehörigen Mitglieder angestellt oder erwählt?

17. In welchen Abtheilungen der Kunst oder der mit der Kunst in Verbindung stehenden Wissenschaft wird Unterricht ertheilt?

18. Wie viele Lehrer in den verschiedenen Abtheilungen sind in denselben?

19. Wie oft ertheilen diese ihren Unterricht oder geben sie ihre Vorlesungen?

20. Wird dieser Unterricht (oder diese Vorlesungen) den daran Theilnehmenden unentgeldlich gegeben? oder muss dafür bezahlt werden?

Ad. 14 bis 20. Die Organisation, der Lehrplan, so wie das Wechselverhältniss der oben angeführten Anstalten, ist aus der angebogenen Instruction zum Vollzug der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Februar 1833 vollständig zu erkennen.

21. Wie viele Schüler sind in jeder solchen Zeichnungsschule oder Anstalt?

Ad. 21. Die Schüler Anzahl ist nach der Grösse der Städte und dem Umfang der Gewerbsthätigkeit sehr verschieden. Im lezten Schuljahre war die Anzahl der Schüler in den 28 Landwirthschafts-und Gewerbsschulen 2,056.

22. Wird auch practischer Unterricht in der speciellen Anwendung der schönen Künste auf jede besondere Art der Manufacturen ertheilt?

Ad. 22. Für die specielle Anwendung der schönen Künste auf die wichtigeren Gewerbe bestehen an den Handwerks-Feiertags-Schulen mancher Städte besondere Abtheilungen; z. B. Schlosser-Tischler-Silberarbeiter-Zeichenschulen, &c. &c.

An den Landwirthschafts und Gewerbsschulen wird eben so auf den künftigen Beruf des Schülers bei dem Zeichnungs-Unterrichte die geeignete Rücksicht genommen; der zukünftige Landwirth z. B. wird vornämlich mit dem Zeichnen landwirthschaftlicher Geräthe, Gebäude, &c. beschäftiget, wie dieses das Vorlagewerk, das gegenwärtig die K. Academie der bildenden Künste für die Volkszeichnungs-Schulen, Schullehrer-Seminarien und Landwirthschafts-und Gewerbsschulen bearbeitet, weiter zeigen wird.

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28.
BAVARIA.

23. Was für andere, mit den Künsten verwandte Anstalten (deren in den vorstehenden Fragen nicht erwähnt wurde, welche aber dennoch bemerkenswerth sind) giebt es in Bayern?

Ad. 23. Wie überhaupt das Gouvernement zur Norm gemacht und als Norm festgehalten hat, in der möglichsten Entwicklung der localen und corporativen Verhältnisse den Aufschwung der Nation zu suchen, jede Regierungs-Massregel zwar als grosses conformes Ganze, aber mit localer und districtiver Färbung hervortreten zu lassen; so ist auch, insbesondere bei der technische Erziehung, den Behörden zur Pflicht gemacht, die Specialitäten des Unterrichts, nach den Specialitäten der Bedürfnisse des Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsbetriebes der einzelnen Orte und Bezirke zu bemessen. Aus diesem Gesichtspunkte besteht in Nürnberg, der vorzüglichsten Manufacturstadt Bayerns, eine Kunstgewerbs-Schule als Nebenzweig der Landwirthschafts-und Gewerbsschule, die darauf berechnet ist, das Kunstgemässe in die dort eigenthümlichen Gewerbe überzutragen.

Ferner besteht in München eine Bau-Gewerkschule, eine Anstalt, in welche die Gesellen, die Bau-Handwerker sich während der Wintermonate, indessen ihre Gewerbe ruhen, im Zeichnen und Entwerfen von Gebäuden üben und in andern für sie nützlichen Wissenschaften vervollkommen.

24. Was für Ausstellungen von Kunstwerken neuerer Zeit giebt es in Bayern?

25. Wie oft finden dieselben statt und hat das Publicum unentgeldlich zu denselben Zutritt?

26. Auf wessen Befehl und Anordnung werden diese Ausstellungen gehalten?

Ad. 24 bis 26. Die in Bayern eingeführten Kunst-Ausstellungen zerfallen in zwei Categorien. Die eine geht von der Staatsverwaltung aus, und ist öffentlich, die andere besteht durch einen Privat-Verein. Die erstere wiederholt sich alle drei Jahre unter der Benennung: "Grosse Kunst-Ausstellung der K. Academie der bildenden Künste," und dauert vom 12te October bis zum 12 November. Die Leitung und Anordnung derselben ist ganz der Academie übertragen, in deren Localitäten sie auch vor sich geht. Sie umfasst alle Haupt-und Nebenzweige der bildenden Künste.

Es werden dabei ebenfalls auswärtige Kunstleistungen zugelassen. Der Zutritt ist ganz unentgeldlich.

Die Kunstausstellung des Kunst-Vereins in München, welcher unter dem Protectorate des Königs steht, ist permanent, jedoch nur für die Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft zugänglich.

27. Was für Austellungen von Manufactur-Erzeugnissen giebt es in Bayern?

28. Wie oft finden diese statt, und hat das Publicum unentgeldlich Zutritt zu denselben?

Ad. 27 u. 28. In München findet eine allgemeine Industrie-Ausstellung statt, die sich alle drei Jahre wiederholt, von dem Publicum unentgeldlich besucht werden kann, und deren Kosten einschliesslich der Transportkosten der Ausstellungs-Gegenstände aus der Staatscasse bestritten werden. Der Zeitpunkt dieser Ausstellung trifft mit der Austellung der K. Academie der bilden Künste, und der Ausstellung der Zeichnungs-Schulen und der weiblichen Industrie-Arbeiten zusammen. Hierbei erscheinen die Zeichnungsschulen als Mittelglied zwischen der Industrie und Kunst, was ihrer Bestimmung entspricht.

29. Was für Verfügungen sind in Bayern getroffen worden, um die Rudimente des Zeichnens zu einem Gegenstand der Elementar-Erziehung des Volkes zu machen?

Ad. 29. Die Beantwortung dieser Frage liegt schon in der Auseinandersetzung; *Ad.* 13. Die Verfügungen bestehen, um sie kurz zu recapituliren:

a. in der Einführung des Zeichen-Unterrichts in die Schullehrer Seminarien,
b. in der Bestimmung, dass die Note im Zeichnen, zu den Hauptbefähigungs-Noten des absolvirenden Seminaristen gezählt werden, und
c. hierdurch in der Begründung des Zeichen-Unterrichts in den Werktags-Schulen, selbst auf dem Lande, wenigstens facultativ.
d. In der Vervielfältigung der Handwerks-Feiertags-Schulen,
e. In der Errichtung der Landwirthschafts-und Gewerbs-Schulen, als technische Gymnasien, und der Polytechnischen Schulen als technischen Lyceen, endlich
f. in der Anordnung, dass ein gemeinschaftliches, von der Academie der bildenden Künste zu bearbeitendes Vorlagewerk, für die verschiedenen Categorien der Schulen herausgegeben und allgemein eingeführt werde, welches zugleich auch als Organ und Bildungs-Vehikel dienen soll, um mit der Zeit fortschreitend auf dem Kunstsinn des Volkes zu wirken.

Sub-Enclosure (B.) in No. 28.

GESETZE für den Besuch und die Benutzung der Königl. Bayer. Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek.

Unterzeichnete Stelle bringt hiemit den allerhöchsten Befehl in Erfüllung, die von Seiner Königlichen Majestät gegebenen und bestätigten Gesetze für den Besuch und die Benutzung der königlichen Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek öffentlich bekannt zu machen. Jeder, der in dem Falle ist, von der königlichen Bibliothek Gebrauch zu machen, wird sich hienach von selbst zu achten wissen.

München den 12 Januar 1829.

Königliches General-Conservatorium der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen des Staates.

v. *Schelling.*

§ 1. Der Zutritt zu der königlichen Hof-und Staats-Bibliothek steht nur zum Zwecke gelehrter Forschungen und Bearbeitungen, nicht aber für Lesen zur Unterhaltung offen.

§ 2. Die Bibliothek soll künftig nur dreymal in der Woche, nämlich, Mondtags, Mittwochs und Freytags, von 8–1 Uhr geöffnet werden, an den übrigen Wochentagen aber, so wie an Sonn-und Feyertagen, geschlossen bleiben.

Besondere Ferien sind: vom Weihnachts-Abend bis zum neuen Jahre; vom Mittwoch der Quinquagesima bis zum Fasching-Dienstag; vom Palm-Sonntag bis Ostermondtag; sodann vom 1 September bis 14 October einschlüssig.

§ 3. Jeder Leser hat Ordnung, Stille, anständiges Betragen und Achtung gegen den Ort und das Bibliotheks-Personale zu beobachten.

In den Lesezimmern darf Niemand im Mantel Platz nehmen.

§ 4. Wer ein oder mehrere Bücher in die Bibliothek mitbringt, muss diese bey'm Ein-und Austritt jedesmal einem Angestellten vorzeigen.

§ 5. Wenn die bestimmte Anzahl der Plätze in den Lesezimmern bereits besetzt ist, so sind die später Eintretenden zu bedeuten, sich zu einer andern Stunde einzufinden.

§ 6. In die eigentlichen Bibliotheks-Localitäten darf Niemand ohne Begleitung eines Angestellten eintreten, auch nicht selbst die Bücher aus den Repositorien herausnehmen und wieder hineinstellen, sondern er hat sich desfalls an einen der anwesenden Bibliotheksdiener zu wenden, und nach gemachtem Gebrauche das Buch demselben wieder zurückzugeben, damit sich die Bücher nicht auf den Tischen anhäufen.

§ 7. Blosse Unterhaltungsschriften, Uebersetzungen von Classikern, Grammatiken, Compendien, Chrestomathien, Bilderbücher, u. s. w. dürfen nicht mitgetheilt werden. Eben so wenig sollen in der Regel ganze Reihen von Bänden für Einen Leser herbeigeholt werden. (Nur in dem Falle, dass ein Gelehrter oder Staatsdiener zu einer wissenschaftlichen, oder Amts-Arbeit mehrere Bände auf einmal zum Nachsehen oder Vergleichen bedarf, kann hievon eine Ausnahme gemacht werden.)

§ 8. Handschriften, vorzügliche Kupferwerke, Pracht-Ausgaben, Urdrucke (Incunabeln), kostbare und seltene klassische Werke, können nur mit besonderer Bewilligung eingesehen und excerpirt werden. Dasselbe gilt auch von uneingebundenen Büchern, besonders Heften oder einzelnen Blättern von literarischen Zeitschriften, officiellen Gesetz-und Intelligenz-Blättern, die noch nicht aus dem Journalzimmer an die Bibliothek abgegeben worden sind.

§ 9. Alles Durchzeichnen von Kupfern und Prachtwerken, besonders auf geöltem Papiere, alles Einschreiben in die Bücher und Manuscripte, alles Umbiegen der Blätter, falsches Brechen der Kupfer, Auflegen eines Buches auf das andere, ist durchaus verboten. Wer sich eine wiederholte Ahndung über diesen Punkt zuzieht, erhält weiter kein Buch zum Lesen.

§ 10. Für die im Laufe des Jahres erscheinenden Zeitschriften und Tagsblätter ist ein besonderes Zimmer bestimmt, zu welchem nur die Mitglieder der königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften und die Professoren und Privatdocenten an der Universität den Zutritt haben.

§ 11. Für das Ausleihen der Bücher sind die Stunden von 9–1 Uhr am Mondtag, Mittwoch, und Freytag, festgesetzt.

§ 12. Zum Entleihen von Büchern sind die hier ansässigen Staatsdiener vom Rathe aufwärts, und königliche Professoren berechtigt. Andere Personen haben hiezu die besondere Erlaubniss des königlichen Staats-Ministeriums des Innern einzuholen. Wer nicht von einem Bibliotheksbeamten gekannt ist, hat für das erste Mahl sein Anstellungsdecret vorzuzeigen, oder sich durch einen Bekannten vorstellen zu lassen.

§ 13. Jedes Buch wird in der Regel nur auf vier Wochen gegen einen gedruckten und deutlich unterschriebenen Recognitionsschein ausgeliehen. Wer Verlängerung dieses Termins wünscht, hat darum besonders nachzusuchen. Ist der angesetzte Termin verflossen, und das Buch noch nicht zurückgekommen, so erhält er eine schriftliche Erinnerung. Bleibt diese unbeachtet, so wird das Buch durch die Polizey abgefordert, und die Begünstigung des Entleihens ist für den Saumseligen verwirkt.

§ 14. Handschriften, Kupferwerke, seltene und schätzbare Ausgaben, werden nur mit besonderer Genehmigung der allerhöchsten Stelle ausgeliehen. Rohe und brochirte Schriften, bändereiche Werke, Wörterbücher die zum Nachschlagen auf der Bibliothek selbst unentbehrlich sind, können in der Regel nur in den Lesestunden auf der Bibliothek mitgetheilt werden.

§ 15. Ausserhalb der Stadt und in's Ausland darf kein Buch ohne allerhöchste Bewilligung, und für den letzten Fall nur unter der Garantie der hier residirenden einschlägigen Gesandtschaft geliehen werden.

§ 16. Wer ein Buch verliert, beschädigt, beschreibt, durch Beschmutzung oder Einbiegung der Blätter verdirbt, ist ohne Rücksicht der Person und des Standes verbunden, den Buchladen-und Einbandpreis desselben, oder, wenn kein Exemplar mehr zu bekommen ist, den Schätzungspreis dafür sogleich baar zu erlegen. In dieser Absicht wird jedes verlangte Buch vor und nach dem Ausleihen vor den Augen des Empfängers durchgesehen, und der jedesmalige Zustand desselben auf dem Recognitionsschein kurz bemerkt.

§ 17. Fremde und Einheimische, welche die Bibliothek zu sehen wünschen, haben sich Mondtags, Mittwochs und Freytags, in den Stunden von 10–1 Uhr, zu melden und ihren Namen und Charakter in das Fremdenbuch einzutragen.

Finden sich mehrere bei einem solchen Besuche beisammen, so wird jeder erinnert, sich nicht von dem Führer zu trennen, nicht selbst Bücher aus den Fächern herauszunehmen, und besonders Gemählde, Kupferwerke und andere vorgezeigte Kostbarkeiten nicht zu betasten.

München, den 31 December 1828.

Sub-Enclosure (C.) in No. 28.

Constitution der Königlichen Academie der bildenden Künste.

Wir Maximilian Joseph, von Gottes Gnaden König von Baiern.

Indem Wir Unsere Aufmerksamkeit auf die zahlreichen und bedeutenden Kunstschätze Unsers Reiches, und auf die ausgezeichneten, durch die Geschichte bewährten Kunstanlagen der unter Unserm Zepter vereinigten Völker, so wie auf die blühenden Talente einzelner, einheimischer Künstler richten; können Wir nicht zugeben, dass die Ersten, ohne öffentlichen Gebrauch zur Fortpflanzung der Kunst, als ein todtes Capital daliegen, und auf die Nachkommen übergehen, ohne Spuren ihrer Wirkung in Unsern Zeiten zurückzulassen, noch auch den Lezten die ihnen gebührende Erweckung, Beschäftigung und Begünstigung versagen.

Es ist vielmehr Unser Wille, dass die wohlthätigen Einflüsse der schönen Künste sich auf Unser gesammtes Volk in einem ausgedehntern Masse, als bisher, verbreiten, und dieses mächtige Bildungsmittel, mit den übrigen zusammenwirkend, die Neigung zum Schönen und Wohlgestalteten vermehre, und so unmittelbar die National-Geschicklichkeit erhöhe, mittelbar aber den Geist, und die Sitten Unsers Volkes veredele. Denn die Liebe für Mass und Schicklichkeit, welche die Kunst einflösst, geht endlich auf das Leben über, und lehrt auch in diesem das Zweckmässige und Gebildete vorzugsweise suchen.

Nach den Verhältnissen Unserer Zeit sind Academien der bildenden Künste, wenn ihrer inneren Einrichtung richtige Begriffe zum Grunde liegen, als das wirksamste Mittel zu betrachten, welches der Staat für die Erhaltung, und allgemeinere Ausbreitung der Künste ergreifen kann. Wir haben daher beschlossen, nach den vielfachen Beweisen Unserer Aufmerksamkeit und Sorgfalt für die Kunst, einen vorzüglichen und besondern Beweis hievon durch die Errichtung einer solchen Academie in Unsern Staaten zu geben, und sowohl die Existenz dieser Anstalt, als ihren Nutzen, durch eine förmliche, den Zwecken derselben, so wie den Resultaten bisheriger Erfahrungen angemessene Verfassung zu sichern.

Diesem Entschlusse gemäss soll nachstehende Urkunde die bleibende Grundlage der Einrichtung und Verfassung Unserer Academie der bildenden Künste seyn; und Wir verordnen zu dem Ende, wie folgt:

1. *Zweck der Academie der bildenden Künste.*

Die Academie der bildenden Künste, welche dem Gesamtstaate angehört, und als eine Central-Anstalt ihren Sitz in der Haupt-und Residenzstadt haben muss, ist von Uns in der doppelten Absicht errichtet: einmal die Erhaltung und Fortpflanzung der Künste, welche nur durch lebendige, ja persönliche Ueberlieferung möglich ist, zu sichern; sodann den Künsten ein öffentliches Daseyn, eine Beziehung auf die Nation und den Staat selbst zu geben, wodurch sie fähig werden, ihrerseits vortheilhaft auf das Ganze zurückzuwirken, den Sinn für Schönheit und den Geschmack an edleren Formen allgemein zu verbreiten.

Ungeachtet der Verbindung dieser Zwecke und der daraus folgenden doppelten Ansicht der Academie als einer Lehr-und Bildungs-Anstalt, und als einer Kunst-Verbindung oder Gesellschaft, soll jedoch der erste Zweck immer als der wichtigste und vornehmste betrachtet werden.

II. *Umfang des in der Academie zu ertheilenden Unterrichts.*

Der Unterricht in der Academie der bildenden Künste soll seinem Umfange nach allgemein seyn, und alle Zweige der bildenden Kunst umfassen; dem Geiste nach aber auf die Erlernung der Künste im höchsten und strengsten Sinne gehen.

Die Academie als Lehr-Anstalt zerfällt daher in vier Hauptschulen in

eine der Mahlerei
— — Bildhauerkunst
— — Baukunst
— — Kupferstecherkunst.

In der ersten bildet die Schule der Landschaft-Mahlerei eine eigene Unterabtheilung.

III. *Art des Unterrichts.*

Wir fordern von der Academie der bildenden Künste nicht die Bildung von Gelehrten, sondern von tüchtigen ausübenden Künstlern, welche fähig sind, das, was sie gedacht, mit Richtigkeit, Wahrheit und Schönheit darzustellen. Gleichwie also die ganze Kunst in Ausübung bestehet, so soll auch der Unterricht sowohl der Form, als der Absicht nach durchaus practischer Natur seyn.

Jedoch keineswegs in dem Sinne, dass eine blos gedankenlose Fertigkeit der Hand und des Auges erzielet werde, sondern dass der Zögling das Wissenschaftliche seiner Kunst zugleich mit der Ausführung erlerne, und sich der Regeln seines Verfahrens nur in der Ausübung bewusst werde.

Uebrigens fordern diejenigen Theile der Kunst, die auf strengwissenschaftlichen Grundsätzen beruhen, namentlich die Perspective, und grossentheils auch die Architectur von selbst einen strenger theoretischen Unterricht.

Wir wollen den Unterricht in seinen verschiedenen Theilen hier, wo es sich mit der Natur der Sache nicht verträgt, durch keinen bestimmten Lehrplan bedingen; vielmehr wollen

Wir,

Wir, dass ihm ganz die Freiheit und Lebendigkeit erhalten werde, die besonders bei der Kunst so nothwendig und wesentlich ist.

Der Lehrer soll daher keinen gleichförmigen Mechanismus aufkommen, sondern vielmehr dem Zöglinge so viel möglich Freiheit lassen, sein besonders Talent, und die Eigenheiten seiner Ansicht der Gegenstände, so wie die Art, sie nachzuahmen, zu zeigen, um das Gute dieser Eigenheiten begünstigen, dem Fehlerhaften aber entgegenwirken zu können.

Erfordert wird indess, dass der Zögling von dem Mechanischen in der Kunst, und nur im gleichen Verhältnisse mit der darin erlangten Gründlichkeit und Fertigkeit, stuffenweise zu dem Geistigern derselben fortgeführt werde, um nicht Halbkünstler zu bilden, welche blos über die Kunst zu räsonniren, nicht aber etwas auszuführen im Stande sind.

IV. *Schule der Historien-Mahlerei.*

Die Zöglinge der Historien-Mahlerei sollen in drei Classen getheilt werden, und über jede derselben ein Lehrer die Aufsicht führen.

Die erste Classe besteht aus solchen, die den ersten Unterricht empfangen, nach Zeichnungen und Gypsabgüssen studieren, und zugleich den Anfang des Studiums nach der Natur machen.

In die zweite Classe treten die, welche zum Gebrauch der Farbe übergehen, und im eigentlichen Sinne mahlen lernen.

Sind die Schüler zu einem gewissen Grade der Fertigkeit gelangt, die Natur treu und mit Geschicklichkeit nachzuahmen, so gehen sie in die dritte Classe über. Hier tritt zu den frühern Studien das der Composition im weitesten Sinne hinzu; hier werden sie eigentlich mit dem Höhern der Kunst bekannt gemacht. Jede Woche sollen sie einen Vormittag von dem Lehrer der Classe auf die Kunstsammlungen begleitet werden, wo er ihnen die Werke der grossen Meister erklärt, solche untereinander vergleicht, und das Eigenthümliche eines jeden bemerklich macht.

V. *Schule der Landschaft-Mahlerei.*

Für die Landschaft-Mahlerei wird Ein Lehrer hinreichend gefunden, der seine Zöglinge, welche jedoch die Regeln der Perspective bei dem besondern Lehrer derselben zu studieren haben, vom ersten Anfange bis zur lezten Ausbildung fortführt.

VI. *Schule der Bildhauerkunst.*

Die Zöglinge der Bildhauerkunst theilen mit denen der Historien-Mahlerei den Unterricht der ersten Classe in der Zeichnung, indem sie zugleich bei dem besondern Lehrer ihrer Kunst das Modelliren lernen.

Auf der zweiten Stuffe folgen sie ihren besondern Zwecken; auf der dritten werden sie eben so, wie die der Historien-Mahlerei, zu dem tiefern Verständnisse musterhafter Kunstwerke durch den Lehrer ihrer Schule geleitet, und können zugleich an den ähnlichen Unterhaltungen des Lehrers der Historien-Mahlerei Antheil nehmen.

VII. *Anatomie.*

Jedem Winter sollen einige Leichname mit Hinsicht auf die Bedürfnisse des Künstlers zergliedert, und den Schülern die Zeit gelassen werden, nach den dargelegten Theilen zu zeichnen. Die Academie soll sich wegen dieses Unterrichts mit einem bereits im Dienste des Staates stehenden Anatomen benehmen, und ihm denselben gegen ein gewisses Gehalt übertragen.

Die Professoren der Mahlerei und Bildhauerei sollen abwechselnd bei diesen Studien die Aufsicht führen, und die Zöglinge auf das zu ihrem Zwecke Bedeutendste besonders aufmerksam machen.

VIII. *Zeichnen und Modelliren nach der Natur.*

Im Winter sollen die Abende zum Zeichnen und Modelliren nach der Natur, wobei sich die Zöglinge aller Classen einfinden; im Sommer aber zum Zeichnen, Mahlen und Modelliren nach der Natur und dem Gewande angewendet werden. Jedoch kann, um aller einseitigen Gewöhnung vorzubeugen, auch im Winter bisweilen bei Tage nach dem Nackten gezeichnet, gemahlt und modellirt werden. Der Director, die Professoren der Historien-Mahlerei, wie auch der Bildhauerkunst, führen bei diesen Uebungen abwechselnd die Aufsicht, und stellen den Act.

IX. *Vorlesungen über Mythologie.*

Jeden Winter sollen zweimal in der Woche für die Schüler der höhern Classen Vorlesungen über die Mythologie, und die allgemeinen Kunst-Gegenstände, verbunden mit einer anschaulichen Geschichte der allmähligen Ausbildung der vornehmsten Kunst-Ideale gehalten werden. Diese Vorlesungen sind einem mit den dazu erforderlichen Kenntnissen versehenen Mitgliede der Academie zu übertragen.

X. *Schule der Baukunst.*

Der Professor der Baukunst ertheilt Unterricht sowohl im theoretischen als practischen Theile seiner Kunst.

Die Wichtigkeit der Architectur für das öffentliche Leben, die nahe Beziehung, die sie

auf den Geist und Geschmack einer ganzen Nation hat, zusammengenommen mit der gegenwärtigen Entartung dieser Kunst, bewegen Uns, zu verordnen, dass dem Unterrichte in derselben eine grössere Ausdehnung gegeben, und von dieser Seite auch die mechanischen Arbeiter und Handwerker mit herbeigezogen werden sollen.

Eine Stunde soll der Lehrer der Baukunst täglich seinen academischen Zöglingen widmen. Alle Sonn-und Feiertage aber soll er während 2 Stunden diejenigen Handwerker unterrichten, deren Arbeiten die Baukunst oder Verzierungen betreffen, und die bereits in der Feiertags-Schule oder sonst eine gewisse Vorbereitung erlangt haben.

XI. *Unterricht in der Perspective.*

Alle Wochen drei Stunden hat der Professor der Baukunst mit der Lehre von Schatten und Licht die Perspective für Mahler und Baukünstler zu lehren; die erstern sollen diesem Unterrichte beiwohnen, sobald sie es in der Zeichnung der Figuren zu einiger Fertigkeit gebracht haben.

XII. *Schule der Kupferstecherkunst.*

In der Kupferstecherkunst und den verschiedenen verwandten Künsten hat ein besonderer Lehrer Unterricht zu geben. Um jedoch auch dieser Kunst ihren alten Ernst, und die nothwendige Strenge, wo möglich, wiederzugeben, wird verordnet, dass die, welche sich ihr in der Academie widmen wollen, nicht eher zur Erlernung derselben übergehen, als nachdem sie in der ersten Klasse der Historien-Mahlerei die Zeichnung soweit, als die Mahler gelernt haben, die in die zweite Klasse übergehen.

XIII. *Eintheilung der Zeit.*

Die nähere Eintheilung und Bestimmung der Stunden bleibt allerdings den Lehrern selbst überlassen; jedoch wird im Allgemeinen festgesezt: das academische Jahr geht vom Anfange jeden Novembers bis Ende Augusts; im September bis zur Mitte des folgenden Octobers sind Ferien. Täglich haben sich die Professoren der ersten und zweiten Classe der Historien-Mahlerei, der Professor der Landschaft-Mahlerei, und der Bildhauerkunst eine Stunde Vor-und eine Stunde Nachmittags auf der Academie einzufinden, um die Arbeiten der Schüler nachzusehen, und den erforderlichen Unterricht zu ertheilen. Auch der Professor der dritten Classe hat ausser dem oben angegebenen Geschäfte die Arbeiten seiner Zöglinge immer nachzusehen, und sie in Allem zu leiten.

XIV. *Aufsicht.*

Damit aber die Zöglinge in der übrigen Zeit des Tages, so wie während der Ferien, wo jedem anwesenden Zöglinge die Academie offen bleibt, nicht ohne Aufsicht seyen, soll einem der Professoren ein Arbeitszimmer in der Academie eingeräumt werden, um die Schüler unter seinen Augen zu haben, und allen Unordnungen sogleich zu steuern.

XV. *Aufnahme der Zöglinge.*

Der Zutritt zu dem Unterrichte der Academie soll im Allgemeinen jedem In-und Ausländer ohne Unterschied freistehen, jedoch mit folgenden nähern Bestimmungen:

Kein Zögling kann unter 13–14 Jahren aufgenommen werden. Jeder, der als Anfänger aufgenommen zu werden wünscht, muss sich nach dem Neujahre mündlich oder schriftlich bei der Academie melden, oder gemeldet werden. Es wird von ihm nichts weiter gefordert, als dass er lesen, schreiben und rechnen könne; und wenn er sich der Baukunst widmen will, einen Anfang in der Geometrie in den öffentlichen Schulen oder durch Privat-Unterricht gemacht habe; ferner, dass er über die erhaltene sittliche Erziehung sich ausweisen könne, und über seine Naturgaben ein wenigstens nicht ungünstiges Zeugniss beibringe. Unter diesen Bedingungen geschieht die vorläufige Aufnahme um Ostern; die Aufgenommenen geniessen den Sommer hindurch täglich eine Stunde Unterricht, welchen die Professoren der beiden ersten Classen abwechselnd, der eine diesen, der andere den folgenden Sommer zu geben verbunden sind. Hat nun der Schüler während dieser Zeit einige Fortschritte gemacht, und Anlage gezeigt, so geschieht die definitive Aufnahme nach einem Beschlusse der Academie; der Schüler erhält die Matrikel, und geniesst von diesem Augenblicke an, die Vortheile eines wirklichen Eleven der Academie.

Diese Verfügungen gelten natürlich nur bei solchen, die den ersten Unterricht auf der Academie nehmen wollen, und fallen bei denjenigen hinweg, die ihre schon erlangte Fertigkeit erproben, oder die auf einer höhern Stuffe eintreten wollen.

Es soll nämlich jeder dazu Befähigte in jede Classe und zu jeder Zeit eintreten können; jedoch muss die Academie zuvor über seine Befähigung erkannt haben.

Der Uebergang von einer Classe in die folgende soll an keine Zeit gebunden seyn, sondern lediglich von den gemachten Fortschritten abhängen, über welche der Director der Academie zu erkennen hat.

Von den vorzüglichsten Eleven der dritten Klasse soll der Direktor der Academie jederzeit einige benennen, die das Recht haben, Anfängern auf Verlangen ausserordentlichen Unterricht zu ertheilen, wofür sie jedoch von diesen oder ihren Verwandten honorirt werden müssen.

XVI. *Verhältniss zu den Provinzial-Kunst-und Zeichnungs-Schulen.*

Eine vorzügliche Pflanz-Schule für die Academie der Künste denken Wir in den Provinzial-Kunst-Schulen herzustellen, deren Errichtung Wir hiemit verordnen. Zum Sitze derselben bestimmen Wir die drei Städte: Augsburg, Innsbruck und Nürnberg.

Wir

Wir wollen zwar keineswegs das Studium auf den Provinzial-Kunst-Schulen durch das Verhältniss derselben zur Academie beschränken, vielmehr mag der mit besondern Talenten begabte auch mit den nothwendig geringern Hilfsmitteln jener Schulen sich fördern, und zu einem gewissen Grade der Vorzüglichkeit gelangen. Jedoch wird in der Regel jeder, sobald er die ersten Stuffen überstiegen hat, sich nach dem Mittelpunkte zu ziehen suchen, wo die vornehmsten Muster-Werke der Kunst in allen Fächern beisammen sind. Wir setzen daher im Allgemeinen fest, dass die Provinzial-Kunst-Schulen mit den zwei ersten Klassen der Academie parallel laufen sollen. Ueber ihre nähere Einrichtung und Besetzung werden Wir das Gutachten der Academie der Künste einholen.

Schränken sich diese Kunst-Schulen von selbst auf einige Hauptorte ein, so wollen Wir dagegen die Errichtung blosser Zeichnungs-Schulen allerwärts, wie bisher, und in dem Masse begünstigen, dass keine nur einigermassen bedeutende Stadt ohne eine solche seyn soll, und wo es nur immer die vorhandenen Mittel gestatten, die Zeichnung als ein Zweig des allgemeinen öffentlichen Unterrichts behandelt werde.

Durch diese Schulen soll höherer Kunst-Fleiss und Geschmack zunächst unter den bürgerlichen Ständen, und den Handwerkern verbreitet werden.

Die Academie der Künste soll mit den Provinzial-Kunst-so wie mit den Zeichnungs-Schulen in Verbindung stehen, und ihnen erforderlichen Falls mit Rath und That an die Hand gehen. Schüler, welche von den Vorständen der Provinzial-Kunst-Schulen officiel empfohlen werden, treten ohne weiteres als Eleven der Academie ein.

XVII. *Verhalten der academischen Zöglinge.*

Die academischen Zöglinge stehen, während ihres Aufenthaltes in der Academie, gänzlich unter den Gesetzen dieses Instituts, und unter der Aufsicht des jedesmal anwesenden Lehrers. Die besondern Statuten für dieselben sollen in der Academie angeschlagen, und jedem bei der Immatriculation mitgetheilt werden.

Gesetzlosigkeit und ungeziemendes Betragen in der Academie, so wie eine notorisch unsittliche Aufführung ausserhalb derselben, haben die Ausschliessung von dem Genusse des Unterrichts zur Folge, welche jedoch nur durch einen Schluss der Academie verfügt werden kann.

XVIII. *Vortheile, welche die Zöglinge der Academie geniessen.*

Wir wollen, dass der Unterricht in der Academie für alle Schüler unentgeldlich sey; dagegen soll kein angehender Künstler, den äusserst seltenen Fall eines ganz ausgezeichneten Talentes, verbunden mit gänzlichem Mangel eigener Mittel, ausgenommen, auf eine Unterstützung aus dem Fonde der Academie Rechnung machen dürfen; es wäre denn, dass er diese als Preis gewänne. Ihm muss es genug Ermunterung seyn, durch den Eintritt in die Academie frühzeitig in Verhältnisse zu kommen, in denen das wirkliche Talent sich entwickeln, und sich der Nation bemerklich machen kann.

Dagegen soll jeder aus dem Institute der Academie hervorgegangene tüchtige Künstler vorzugsweise Aussicht auf Arbeit und Beschäftigung haben; die besten Schüler der Academie werden zu Lehrern der Provinzial-Kunst-Schulen befördert; so wie die vorzüglichsten Meister der leztern die Aussicht haben sollen, zu Lehrern an der Central-Anstalt vorzurücken.

Ueberzeugt, einerseits, dass das grösste Ermunterungs-und Förderungs-Mittel angehender Künstler die frühzeitige Gelegenheit ist, grössere Werke auszuführen; anderseits, dass es Bedürfniss ist, zweckmässige und musterhafte Vorstellungen in Gemählden und andern Kunstwerken allgemeiner zu verbreiten; wollen Wir, dass wenigstens die öffentlichen Gebäude der Kunst geweihet bleiben, und unter Unserer Regierung nicht leicht ein solches von einiger Bedeutung entstehe, woran, ausser der Architectur, nicht auch die Sculptur und Mahlerei ihren Antheil habe. Wir werden die Gemeinde-Vorsteher insbesondere anweisen, bei Bestellungen von Gemählden für Kirchen und andere öffentliche Gebäude, von Büsten oder sonstiger Bildhauer-Arbeit für öffentliche Denkmäler, desgleichen von Grundrissen öffentlicher Gebäude, sich an die Vorsteher der Academie zu wenden, wodurch eines Theils diese Gelegenheit haben, ihre schon mit dem Wesentlichen der Kunst hinlänglich bekannte Schüler unter ihren Augen, oder nach ihren Zeichnungen grössere Werke ausführen zu lassen; andern Theils die öffentlichen Gebäude sich gegen geringe Kosten mit guten, und nach löblichen Mustern ausgeführten Darstellungen schmücken könnten.

XIX. *Preise.*

Alle Jahre sollen die Zöglinge der ersten und zweiten Klasse um einen Preis concurriren. Die Aufgabe hat in einem Acte nach der Natur, und einer Zeichnung nach einer Statue zu bestehen. Der Landschaft-Mahler liefert ein Studium nach der Natur. Der Bildhauer eine Zeichnung oder ein Modell nach einem Kunstwerke. Der Architect die Copie eines Ornaments. Als Prämium soll irgend ein nützliches Kunstbuch die Stelle der ehemals üblichen Medaillen vertreten.

Der Preis-Ertheilung soll jedesmal eine öffentliche Austellung vorangehen, zu welcher alle Künstler ihre Werke zu senden, eingeladen werden.

Alle drei Jahre soll eine grosse und allgemeine Preis-Bewerbung statt finden, zu welcher auswärtige, wie einheimische Künstler mit den Zöglingen der dritten Classe concurriren.

Der Mahler hat den aufgegebenen Gegenstand, der aus der Geschichte oder Mythologie zu nehmen ist, in einer reinlich ausgeführten Zeichnung zu behandeln, der Bildhauer aber

ein Modell in Erde zu verfertigen; der Landschaft-Mahler liefert eine selbsterfundene Landschaft gemahlt.

Der Preis bei dieser Concurrenz soll für den einheimischen Künstler in dem Auftrage bestehen, ein Gemählde, eine Statue oder Büste auszuführen, wozu er ein Arbeitszimmer, die Modelle und Materialien frei erhält. Die auf diese Art unter den Augen der Lehrer entstandenen Werke sollen sodann um einen billigen Preis zur Auszierung öffentlicher Gebäude gekauft werden, nach welcher Rücksicht auch, so weit es thunlich ist, die Wahl der Gegenstände getroffen werden kann.

Für den auswärtigen Künstler soll der höchste Preis von 50 Dukaten im Werthe, oder nach seinem Gefallen in eben soviel an Gelde bestehen; jedoch bleibt der Academie überlassen, den Preis nach Befund der Umstände ganz, oder auch nur zum Theil zuzuerkennen, oder denselben zwischen mehreren zu theilen.

Der Gegenstand der Preis-Aufgabe soll durch ein eigenes Programm der Academie jedesmal nach der Kunstaustellung des zweiten Jahres bekannt gemacht werden; der Termin soll bis Ende Juli des folgenden Jahres gehen; im August hierauf eine öffentliche Ausstellung sämmtlicher Concurrenzstücke in einem Saale der Academie statt finden. Am Ende derselben werden die Preise durch einen Beschluss der Academie zuerkannt, und die Preis-Vertheilung durch ein eigenes Programm bekannt gemacht, welches die motivirten Urtheile über jedes der eingegangenen Concurrenzstücke enthält.

Einerseits wird diese Oeffentlickeit des Urtheils jedem Verdachte von Partheilichkeit begegnen; andererseits werden die Programme der Academie als Jahrbücher der Künste in Unserem Reiche, und als Mittel dienen, das In-und Ausland mit dem jedesmaligen Zustande derselben bekannt zu machen.

Uebrigens sollen jedesmal die einheimischen, im Reiche zerstreuten Künstler, eben so wie auswärtige, eingeladen werden, ihre neuesten, auch ohne Absicht auf Preis-Bewerbung entstandenen Werke zur Austellung einzusenden, um wo möglich zu einer Uebersicht des Zustandes der vaterländischen Kunst überhaupt zu gelangen. Den vorzüglicheren Künstlern werden die Kosten der Her-und Zurücksendung von der Academie vergütet, welche noch überdiess sich angelegen seyn lassen wird, die Theilnahme, welche gebildete Künstler durch Einsendung ihrer Werke ihr erzeigen, durch Achtung und Ehrenbezeugungen zu erwiedern.

Endlich sollen im vierten Jahre die einheimischen Historien-Mahler, Bildhauer, Architecten und Kupferstecher nochmals, und um den lezten Preis concurriren. Die Aufgabe für die Mahler ist eine historische Composition, nach Willkühr durch eine Zeichnung oder ein Gemählde gelösst; die der Bildhauer, eine Figur in Erde; die der Baukünstler, der Plan, Aufriss und Durchschnitt eines Gebäudes; die Kupferstecher aber sollen den Nachstich eines schönen Bildnisses liefern.

Jeder Künstler, der aus den ersten Fächern den Preis erhält, soll zur Belohnung mit einer Pension, auf drei Jahre nach Italien gesendet werden; der Kupferstecher aber auf zwei Jahre eine Unterstüzung erhalten, um während dieser Zeit ein wichtiges Blatt nach einem Gemählde der hiesigen oder jeder andern Sammlung für seine Rechnung zu vollenden; doch soll er jedesmal die Wahl der Bilder der Academie zur Prüfung vorlegen, und ihre Genehmigung einholen.

Die Zuerkennung dieser Preise soll jedesmal in einer feierlichen öffentlichen Versammlung geschehen, wozu alle Freunde der Künste eingeladen werden. Der General-Secretär hat dabei eine dem Gegenstande der Feier angemessene Rede zu halten.

XX. *Obliegenheiten der academischen Pensionärs.*

Die mit einer Pension der Academie in Italien befindlichen Künstler sind verbunden, vierteljährig einen Bericht von ihren Studien an die Academie zu erstatten.

Die Mahler liefern am Ende des ersten Jahres die Copie eines classischen Gemähldes, welches ihnen von der Academie angezeigt wird; am Ende des zweiten Jahres aber ein Bild von eigener Erfindung, Lebensgrösse, und wenigstens zwei Figuren.

Die Wahl der Gegenstände ist ihnen selbst überlassen. Die Academie vergütet die Auslagen für das Material und die Hersendung. Der Bildhauer liefert jährlich zwei Original-Zeichnungen eines Basreliefs oder einer Gruppe; der Architect am Ende des ersten Jahres die Restauration eines alten Gebäudes, welches ihn von der Academie aufgegeben wird, am Ende des zweiten, die Idee zu irgend einem öffentlichen Gebäude im Grundaufrisse und Durchchsnitte.

Der Kupferstecher liefert 20 Abdrücke seiner Platte.

XXI. *Hilfs-Mittel und Attribute der Academie.*

Da die Künstler hauptsächlich durch das praktische Studium älterer und neuerer Meister-Werke gefördert werden, so wollen Wir, dass alle Unsere Kunst-Sammlungen ihnen jederzeit zur Benützung und zum Copiren offen stehen. Jeder Künstler soll, sobald er dazu durch eine von der Academie ertheilte Karte autorisirt ist, auf Unsern Gemählde-Gallerieen zu München und Schleissheim jedes Gemählde copiren können. Von den Vorstehern dieser Institute und ihrer eigenen Liebe zu der Kunst erwarten Wir, dass sie bei der nöthigen Sorge für die Erhaltung der Gemählde zugleich dem Künstler jede zur Erreichung seines Zweckes erforderliche Bequemlichkeit verschaffen werden.

Nicht minder sollen alle Künstler zu der Kupferstich-und Zeichnungs-Sammlung freien Zutritt haben, die Werke, die sie verlangen, sollen ihnen verabfolgt, und zu ihrem Studium, jedoch auf dem Cabinette selbst, überlassen werden.

Indem aber die plastischen Bildwerke des Alterthums für das Studium der Formen die erste und vornehmste Schule des Künstlers sind, so soll die Sammlung der Antiken und

Abgüsse

Abgüsse mit der Academie in unmittelbarer Verbindung stehen, und wie von Uns bereits früher beschlossen worden, als ein unmittelbares Attribut derselben betrachtet, in ihrem Gebäude untergebracht, und der Aufsicht des Lehrers der Bildhauerkunst als eines Mitgliedes der academischen Lehr-Anstalt übergeben werden.

Literarische Werke, die der Künstler zur Hand haben, und öfter nachschlagen muss, z. B. die aus der Architectur, sollen in der Academie aufgeftellt und gegenwärtig seyn.

Doubletten Unserer Hof-und Central-Bibliothek von Kupfer-Werken, welche Kunst-Darstellungen enthalten, sollen der Academie der Künste verabfolgt, und was nicht auf diesem Wege erlangt werden kann, allmählig von der Academie herbeigeschaft werden.

Ausser den eigentlichen Kunst-Büchern soll noch eine Sammlung der vorzüglichsten, classischen Dichter alter und neuer, jener in den besten vorhandenen Uebersetzungen, angeschaft, und diese den Zöglingen geliehen werden, damit sie sich durch Lectüre mit dem poetischen Geiste, hauptsächlich des Alterthums, vertraut machen können, ohne dessen Kenntniss ihnen auch die Kunst-Werke selbst, mehr oder weniger, unverständlich bleiben würden.

XXII. *Verhältnisse der Academie als einer Kunst-Gesellschaft.*

Wir haben bereits erklärt, Unsere Academie der Künste, ausserdem, dass sie eine Lehr- und Unterrichts-Anstalt seyn soll, nach dem Muster aller bisher bestandenen Kunst-Academieen zugleich als eine freie Kunst-Gesellschaft constituiren zu wollen.

Wir wollen den Künstlern Unseres Reichs einen Punkt der Vereinigung, eine Auszeichnung sichern, nach der sie streben, und deren Zuerkennung die öffentliche Erklärung wirklicher Meisterhaftigkeit in sich schliesst.

Wir wollen, dass jener edle, und den Künsten so heilsame Wetteifer, auch unter den Lehrern und schon gebildeten Künstlern erhalten werde, und dass, nach erlangter Reife in der Kunst, der Einzelne durch die Vereinigung mit gleichgebildeten Männern das Mittel finde, seine wissenschaftlichen Begriffe von der Kunst immer mehr zu erhöhen und zu erweitern.

Wir wollen, dass Unsere Kunst-Academie in Wechselwirkung mit allen gleichzeitigen Kunst-Bemühungen trete, und auf das Zeit-Alter wirke, um hinwiederum von ihm gefördert zu werden, und so am sichersten jeder Einseitigkeit oder beschränkten Nationalität, die sich im Unterrichte, oder in der Ausübung einfinden wollte, vorzubeugen.

In dieser Absicht ertheilen Wir Unserer Academie der Künste, alle Rechte und Vorzüge einer gelehrten Gesellschaft. Wir erklären sie als ein freies, selbstständiges Insitut, das unter Unserm unmittelbaren Schutze und von jeder andern Behörde unhabhängig, nur unter dem Curatorium steht, welches jederzeit mit dem Ministerium des Innern unmittelbar verbunden seyn soll.

Wir erklären, die Academie in ihren eigenen Angelegenheiten bei Besetzung von Stellen oder Ertheilung von Pensionen, so wie in anderen Veranlassungen, bei Aufführung öffentlicher Werke, Beurtheilung einheimischer oder fremder in die Kunst einschlagender Erfindungen entweder im Ganzen oder in dem Ausschusse, den Wir weiter unter festsetzen werden, gutachtlich vernehmen zu wollen.

XXIII. *Zweck der Academie als Kunst-Gesellschaft.*

Die Zwecke der Academie als Kunst-Gesellschaft ergeben sich unmittelbar aus den vorhergehenden Bestimmungen.

Sie soll zuvörderst beabsichtigen, was jede gelehrte Gesellschaft beabsichtigen soll, Wechselerregung und gegenseitige Mittheilung erworbener theoretischer und practischer Kenntnisse unter den Mitgliedern selbst.

Sie soll ausserdem suchen, auf den Gemeingeist zu wirken, Liebe zur Kunst und den Geschmack an edlern Formen unter allen Ständen zu verbreiten, die National-Geschicklichkeit zu heben und zu befördern.

Ferner hat sie sich mit anderen Instituten von gleichen Zwecken, mit Künstlern und Kunst-Freunden aller Länder und Völker in thätige Wechselwirkung zu setzen, und so sich immer in der Kenntniss des Merkwürdigsten und Wichtigsten, was überall in den Künsten sich hervorthut, zu erhalten.

XXIV. *Mittel zu diesen Zwecken.*

Zur Erreichung des ersten Zweckes sollen, ausserdem, was der tägliche Verkehr und Umgang der Mitglieder von selbst dazu beiträgt, hauptsächlich die regelmässigen oder ordentlichen Versammlungen dienen, deren in jedem Monate wenigstens Eine seyn soll.

Ausser den laufenden in denselben abzuthuenden Geschäften, soll hier jedes Mitglied seine Ideen und Vorschläge zur Beförderung der Künste überhaupt und des academischen Kunstzweckes insbesondere frei vorbringen, und überhaupt eine liberale Communication der Ansichten und Meinungen statt finden.

Um auf das öffentliche Leben zu wirken, soll sich die Academie öfters mit dem Publicum in Berührung zu setzen suchen, und zu dem Ende zu den Kunst-Ausstellungen und den Preis-Austheilungen das gebildete Publicum einladen. Es soll ausserdem jährlich wenigstens eine öffentliche Versammlung gehalten werden, in welcher eine allgemeine Notiz von den Arbeiten der Academie, und von den neuesten und interessantesten Kunst-Erscheinungen mitgetheilt, auch Abhandlungen vorgelesen werden können.

In Bezug auf den dritten Zweck hat sich die Academie mit den vorzüglichsten auswärtigen Academien, so wie mit den inländischen Kunst-Anstalten, desgleichen mit den berühmtesten Künstlern, Kunst-Freunden, Kennern und Vorstehern grosser Kunst-Sammlungen

in Correspondenz zu setzen, auch solche auf die nachher zu bestimmende Weise sich weiter zu verbinden..

XXV. *Personal der Academie.*

Zur Erreichung der sämmtlichen, aus der doppelten Ansicht einer Kunst-Academie sich ergebenden Zwecke wird folgendes Personal hinreichend gefunden:

Ein Director der Academie,
Ein beständiger General-Secretär,
Fünf Professoren der Mahlerei, mit Einschluss der Landschaft Mahlerei,
Ein Professor der Bildhauerkunst,
Ein Professor der Architectur,
Ein Professor der Kupferstecherkunst.

XXVI. *Pflichten des Directors.*

Dem Director steht die gesammte Leitung der Academie als Kunst-Anstalt zu; er führt die oberste Aufsicht über den in derselben zu ertheilenden Unterricht; er wacht über die Beobachtung der Ordnung und gesammten inneren Einrichtung. Ihm kommt es zu, sämmtliche Mitglieder in ihren Pflicht-und Geschäftskreis einzuweisen, von den Professoren den Handschlag an Eides-Statt zu empfangen, und einen jeden zur Erfüllung seiner Pflichten anzuhalten. Er unterzeichnet alle an Uns zu erstattende Berichte, desgleichen alle im Namen der Academie zu machenden Ausfertigungen. Eben so kömmt ihm die Vollziehung aller von Uns erlassenen Weisungen, Befehle und Verordnungen zu. Jährlich hat er gemeinschaftlich mit dem General-Sekretär einen Bericht über den Zustand der Academie, ihre inneren Verhältnisse, so wie über die vorhandenen Bedürfnisse zu erstatten. Ihm bleibt die Wahl der Modelle so wie die besondere Aufsicht über die unmittelbaren Attribute der Academie überlassen.

Wir werden bei dieser Stelle jederzeit auf einen Mann von ausgezeichneter Geschicklichkeit und entschiedenem Künstler-Ruhme Rücksicht nehmen; versehen Uns aber dagegen zu dem jedesmaligen Director, dass er auch zu dem Unterrichte persönlich mitwirken, ihm wo es erforderlich ist, nachhelfen, ihn ergänzen, und besonders den schon weiter gediehenen Zöglingen mit Rath und That an die Hand gehen werde.

XXVII. *Pflichten des General-Secretärs.*

Der General-Secretär hat die literarischen Verhältnisse der Academie und alle diejenigen Geschäfte zu besorgen, die sich aus dem Begriffe derselben als einer Kunstgesellschaft ergeben. Er hat das Protocoll in den Sitzungen zu führen, gemeinschaftlich mit dem Director der Academie die Berichte zu entwerfen, und diese, so wie alle Ausfertigungen der Academie zu unterzeichnen. Ihm liegt es ob, die Correspondenz zu führen; er verfasst die Programme, in welchen die Preis-Aufgaben, so wie die, in welchen das motivirte Urtheil der Academie, und die Preis-Ertheilungen bekannt gemacht werden. Er hat ferner die bei den jährlichen öffentlichen Versammlungen vorzulesende Notiz von den Arbeiten der Academie nebst dem Auszuge aus ihrer Correspondenz zu verfertigen, und erscheint bei allen feierlichen Gelegenheiten als der Redner der Academie. Siegel und Acten sind in seiner Verwahrung.

Zum General-Secretär soll immer ein Gelehrter ernannt werden, der mit theoretischen Kenntnissen die nöthige literarische Bildung verbindet.

XXVIII. *Pflichten der Professoren.*

Die Professoren haben ausser der treuen und fleissigen Besorgung der ihnen vorgeschriebenen Lehrstunden als Mitglieder der Academie noch die besondere Verbindlichkeit, den Sitzungen derselben regelmässig beizuwohnen, ihre Ansichten nach Pflicht und Gewissen, freimüthig, unpartheiisch und ohne Nebenabsicht zu eröffnen, und über alle in den Sitzungen vorfallenden Aeusserungen das strengste collegialische Stillschweigen zu beobachten.

XXIX. *Ordnung bei den Sitzungen.*

Die ordentlichen, wie die ausserordentlichen und öffentlichen Sitzungen werden von dem Director der Academie zusammen berufen. Ausserordentliche Sitzungen finden besonders zur Bestimmung der Preis-Aufgaben, so wie zur Beurtheilung der Concurrenz-Stücke statt.

In den ordentlichen Sitzungen werden die Gegenstände, welche in Berathschlagung genommen werden sollen, nach der Ordnung, wie sie an die Academie gelangt sind, von dem General-Secretär in Vortrag gebracht. Nach jedem abgelegten Vortrag vernimmt der Director die Meinung der Mitglieder, und fasst nach vollendeter Umfrage nach der Mehrheit der Stimmen den Schluss, oder entscheidet bei vorhandener Gleichheit durch seine Stimme.

Der General-Seeretär hat den Beschluss, jedoch auch mit Bemerkung der abweichenden Stimmen, zu Protocol zu bringen. Nach geendigtem Vortrage hat jedes Mitglied das Recht, Vorschläge oder sonstige Mittheilungen zu machen, die es der Academie nützlich glaubt. Zuletzt werden die eingegangenen Nachrichten und die Correspondenz vorgelegt.

Bei den ausserordentlichen Versammlungen, welche zum Behuf der Preis-Zuerkennung gehalten werden, haben der Director und die Professoren der Schule, die das vorliegende Kunstwerk betrifft, zuerst ihre Meinung zu eröffnen; sich über alles, was ihnen an dem

Werke lobens-oder tadelnswerth scheint, zu erklären; die übrigen Mitglieder, in deren Fach es nicht einschlägt, können hierauf ebenfalls ihre Bemerkungen, jedoch bloss zur Berathung mittheilen, und endlich wird der motivirte Beschluss durch Abstimmung gefasst, und das Protocoll derselben an Uns eingesendet, um Unsere Sanction für die ertheilten Preise einzuholen.

XXX. *Ehren-Mitglieder, ordentliche Mitglieder, Professores honorarii, und Correspondenten der Academie.*

Wir verstatten der Academie der Künste, sich einheimische und auswärtige Ehren-Mitglieder beizugesellen. Als solche sollen eines Theils vorzügliche Beförderer und Liebhaber der Künste, andern Theils wirkliche Künstler vom ersten Range erwählt werden.

Ordentliche Mitglieder sollen nur ausübende Künstler seyn können; von einheimischen diejenigen, welche zu den Kunst-Ausstellungen der Academie alle Jahre eines, oder mehrere ihrer Werke einsenden, oder die ein förmliches Aufnahmstück geliefert haben, das, wenn es ein Gemählde ist, wenigstens 3 Schuhe in der Höhe und Breite haben muss; bei Portrait-Mahlern eine Figur mit Händen, bei Bildhauern eine ganze Figur in Metall oder Stein, in einer Höhe von wenigstens 2 Schuhen, oder ein Basrelief; bei Architecten der Grundaufriss und Durchschnitt eines Gebäudes; bei Kupferstechern eine Platte nach einem vorzüglichen Meister seyn soll.

Auswärtige Künstler sollen nur dann zu ordentlichen Mitgliedern erwählt werden, wenn sie entweder in eine regelmässige Verbindung mit der Academie treten, und diese durch jährliche Einsendung eines oder mehrerer ihrer Werke, oder wenigstens von Zeichnungen derselben, zu den Kunst-Ausstellungen fortwährend unterhalten, oder wenn sie ein förmliches Aufnahmstück nach den obigen Bestimmungen eingesendet haben.

Wir wollen ferner der Academie der Künste verstatten, einheimischen und auswärtigen ordentlichen Mitgliedern, besonders den Lehrern der Provinzial-Kunstschulen, nach zuvor von Uns eingeholter Genehmigung, den Titel von Professoren der hiesigen Academie zu ertheilen, und diese als Professores honorarios in ihrem Etat mitaufzuführen.

Die ordentlichen hier anwesenden Mitglieder werden zu den ordentlichen Versammlungen regelmässig mit eingeladen, bei welchen sie eine berathende Stimme führen können, wenn nicht die Academie selbst zuträglich findet, den ausgezeichnetsten derselben auch das Stimmrecht zuzuerkennen. Bei öffentlichen Versammlungen erscheinen sie eben so, wie die wirklichen Mitglieder der Academie.

Es können endlich auch von einheimischen und auswärtigen Gelehrten oder Künstlern solche Männer zu Correspondenten erwählt werden, von denen sich die Academie überhaupt Beförderung ihres Zweckes, interessante Mittheilungen and literarische Mitwirkung versprechen kann.

Die Wahl der ordentlichen Mitglieder, so wie der Ehren-Mitglieder und Correspondenten soll regelmässig vor Ende der Kunst-Ausstellung stattfinden. Die Aufnahmstücke, welche der Academie als Eigenthum verbleiben, bleiben jedesmal einige Wochen lang ausgestellt, und bei der Beurtheilung derselben wird eben so, wie bei der Beurtheilung der Preisstücke verfahren, überhaupt aber bei den Wahlen streng, und nach der genauesten Unpartheilichkeit zu Werke gegangen, damit die Academie ihre Ehrenbezeugungen nicht durch Verschwendung werthlos mache, und durch die Eigenschaften ihrer Mitglieder mehr, als durch die Menge derselben sich des öffentlichen Beifalls versichere.

XXXI. *Academische Künstler.*

Indem Wir wünschen, die Academie der Künste, soviel möglich, auch für das allgemeine Leben wirksam zu machen, und wenn es möglich wäre, die Zeiten wieder herbeizuführen, wo das Handwerk der Kunst näher stand, und aus der Mitte desselben tüchtige Künstler hervorgiengen, haben Wir der Academie das Recht ertheilt, auch solchen inländischen Handwerkern, deren Arbeiten sich durch geschmackvolle, und schöne Formen auszeichnen können, besondere Aufmunterungen zu ertheilen, und zu dem Ende besonders geschickten Metall-Stein-Schnitzarbeitern und ähnlichen, das Prädicat academischer Künstler zu geben, oder dieselben wenigstens bei den jährlichen Preis-Ertheilungen als vorzüglich geschickte Arbeiter nahmhaft zu machen, und öffentlich zu beloben.

XXXII. *Rang der wirklichen Mitglieder.*

In wiefern Wir die Academie der Künste als eine öffentliche Instanz in Sachen der Künste constituiren, die durch ihre Berathschlagungen und Vorschläge den Wachsthum der Künste fördern und die von Uns auf deren Bestes zu verwendenden Mittel in Wirksamkeit setzen soll, wollen Wir, dass die ordentlichen, wirklichen Mitglieder derselben den Rang von Collegial-Räthen geniessen; dem Director der Academie, als dem mit der obersten Leitung der ganzen Anstalt, so wie dem General-Secretär, als dem mit der Leitung der literarischen Geschäfte der Academie beauftragten Mitgliede, ertheilen Wir den Character und Rang von Collegial-Directoren.

Auch soll den Academischen Mitgliedern, um sie den übrigen Staatsdienern gleichzustellen, eine Uniform nach dem Uns zur Genehmigung einzusendenden Vorschlag des Directors bewilliget werden.

XXXIII. *Benennung des Personals der Academie.*

Die Benennung des ständigen Personals der Academie behalten Wir Uns selbst vor; werden aber bei künftig sich ereignenden Erledigungsfällen jedesmal den gutachtlichen Vorschlag der Academie einholen.

Was die jetzige Ernennung betrifft, so geschieht dieselbe hiemit, wie folgt.

1. Als Director der Academie bestätigen Wir den bereits von Uns dazu ernannten ehemaligen Director der Academie und Gallerie zu Düsseldorf, Peter Langer.

2. Zum beständigen General-Secretär ernennen Wir den Doctor und ehemaligen Professor zu Würzburg, Schelling, mit Beibehaltung seiner Stelle als frequentirendes Mitglied der Academie der Wissenschaften.

3. Zu Professoren der Academie:

A. Für die Historien-Mahlerei.

a. Unseren Hofmahler Kellerhofen, dem Wir die besondere Aufsicht über die Schüler der Academie übertragen.

b. In der dritten Classe den Professor Joseph Langer;

c. In der zweiten Classe den Professor Hauber.

d. In der ersten Classe den Professor Seidl.

B. Zum Professor der Landschaft-Mahlerei den Gallerie-Inspector Johann Georg Dillis, mit Beibehaltung seiner Stelle, und der Aufsicht über das Zeichnungs-Cabinet.

C. Zum Professor der Bildhauer-Kunst, den Director Peter Simon Lammine.

D. Zum Professor der Baukunst, den jetzt in Rom sich aufhaltenden Architect Fischer.

E. Zum Professor der Kupferstecherkunst, den Kupferstecher Karl Hess.

XXXIV. *Errichtung eines besondern Kunst-Comité in Bezug auf die Verwaltung der Kunstschätze*

Um den verschiedenen von einander unabhängigen Kunst-Anstalten einen Vereinigungspunkt zu geben, und in die Anordnungen und gesammte Verwaltung derselben Uebereinstimmung zu bringen, haben Wir schon früher die Errichtung eines besonderen, mit der Academie zwar in Verbindung stehenden, aber doch von ihr verschiedenen, Comité von Künstlern beschlossen. Zur Vollziehung dieses Beschlusses setzen Wir folgende nähere Bestimmungen fest:

Mitglieder desselben sollen seyn,

a. alle Directoren der einzelnen Kunst-Anstalten, als: der Director Unserer Central-Gallerie, Zeichnungs-und Kupferstich-Sammlung, Christian Mannlich; der Director der Antiken-Sammlungen, Lamine, mit dem Director der Academie, Langer.

b. Von jeder Schule der Academie ein Lehrer. Von der Schule der Historien-mahlerei wird der Professor der dritten Classe immer dazu genommen.

c. Einige geschickte Künstler, welche aber die Zahl von vier nie übersteigen dürfen. Für jetzt ernennen Wir dazu die beiden Mahler, Franz und Wilhelm Kobell.

Bei diesem so zusammen gesetzten Comité sollen,

1tens, alle Haupteinrichtungen der Kunst-Sammlungen, und

2tens, alle neue Anschaffungen, Tausche, und ähnliche Gegenstände, welche sich auf die Kunst beziehen, zur Begutachtung gebracht;

3tens die Herstellung genauer und vollständiger Inventarien der verschiedenen Kunst-Sammlungen geleitet und betrieben werden.

Von jedem dieser Inventarien muss ein doppeltes, von den Vorstehern der betreffenden Sammlungen unterzeichnetes Exemplar gefertigt, und das eine derselben an Unser Ministerium des Innern eingesendet, das andere in dem Versammlungs-Orte des Kunst-Comité niedergelegt werden.

4tens. Auch in andern Fällen, als bei Besetzung der vorzüglichsten Kunst-Lehrerstellen, bei Beurtheilung von Planen zu öffentlichen Gebäuden, oder von Vorschlägen, die auf das Ganze der Kunst Beziehung haben, und ähnlichen Veranlassungen behalten Wir Uns vor, dieses Comité, so oft Wir es nöthig finden, zur Deliberation zusammen rufen zu lassen.

Dieses Comité versammelt sich bei den oben angeführten Anlässen auf jedesmaligen Befehl des geheimen Ministerium des Innern. Die Versammlung wird von demjenigen Vorstande zusammen berufen und präsidirt, in dessen Fach der Deliberations-Gegenstand vorgüglich einschlägt, und an welchen daher auch die besondere Ministerial-Weisung zur Eröffnung der Versammlung ergangen ist. Das Protocoll wird von dem Secretär der Academie geführt.

XXXV. *Fond der Academie der Künste.*

Bis für die Academie der Künste ein hinlänglicher Fond bestimmt seyn wird, soll das zur Bestreitung ihrer Bedürfnisse Erforderliche auf Unsere Central-Staats-Casse übernommen werden. Ausser den Besoldungen der Mitglieder haben Wir eine bestimmte Summe für die laufenden Unkosten und die Regie ausgeworfen. Die Casse, aus welcher diese zu bestreiten sind, wird dem General-Sekretär übergeben, und die mit den Belegen versehene Rechnung halbjährig, von dem Director und ihm unterzeichnet, an das Ministerium des Innern eingesendet, von welchem sodann wegen ihrer Justification der Geschäfts-Ordnung gemäss das weitere eingeleitet wird. Der für das Fach der bildenden Künste bestimmte Fond soll zugleich von jedem anderen geschieden, und jedem Zweige der nicht unmittelbar zur Academie gehörigen Kunst-Anstalten, als der Central-Gallerie, dem Kupferstich-Cabinette u. s. w. seine besondere Dotations-Summe angewiesen werden.

XXXVI. *Local der Academie, und untergeordnetes Personal.*

Zum Local der Academie der Künste und der damit verbundenen Anstalten bestimmen Wir vor der Hand einen Theil des Wilhelminischen Gebäudes. Unser Ministerium des Innern wird nach dem durch den Hofbau-Intendanten vorzulegenden Plane der inneren

 Einrichtung,

Einrichtung, die nothwendigen, und den verschiedenen Zwecken der Anstalt angemessenen Veränderungen vornehmen lassen. Die Kosten sowohl der Herstellung als der Hauptunterhaltung des Kunst-Locals werden auf den für die Central-Staats-Gebäude ausgesetzten Fond übernommen.

Für die untergeordneten Dienste der Academie soll das bisherige Personal verwendet werden, und sollte eine Vermehrung desselben nöthig seyn, so sind Uns dazu Individuen aus der pensionirten Dienerschaft in Vorschlag zu bringen. Dem General-Secretär wird zur Fertigung der erforderlichen Abschriften ein Diurnist beigegeben.

XXXVII.

Wir wollen, dass nach diesem neuen Grund-Plane die Academie unverzüglich in Thätigkeit trete, um einstweilen die nöthigen Vorkehrungen zu treffen, damit nach geschehener Einrichtung des Locals der Unterricht sogleich anfangen könne, und um diejenigen Punkte, welche etwa durch die gegenwärtige Constitutions-Urkunde in Absicht des zur Ausführung nöthigen Details noch unbestimmt gelassen wären, zu Unserer endlichen Entscheidung zu bringen.

So gegeben in Unserer Haupt-und Residenz-Stadt München, am dreizehnten Tage des Monats Mai, im Eintausend acht hundert und achten Jahre, Unsers Reiches im dritten.

Max Joseph.

Freyherr von Montgelas.

Auf königlichen allerhöchsten Befehl.

von *Krempelhuber.*

Sub-Enclosure (D.) in No. 28.

Von Seiner Majestät dem Könige Ludwig, am 30ten Januar 1828, allergnädigst genehmigte Satzungen für die Schüler der Königlich Bayerischen Academie der bildenden Künste in München.

Satzungen für die Schüler der Königlichen Academie der bildenden Künste in München.

I. Jeder, der an der Academie der bildenden Künste in München studieren will, muss nach Vorschrift der Satzungen und durch einen Beschluss der Academie förmlich aufgenommen seyn. Keinem, der blos Privatschüler eines Lehrers ist, wird der Zutritt gestattet.

II. Die gewöhnliche Aufnahmszeit ist der Anfang des academischen Jahrs im November und die Zeit um Ostern. Nur aus besondern Rücksichten können Aufnahmen in der Zwischenzeit statt finden.

III. Jeder in die Academie Eintretende muss wenigstens das Alter von 14 Jahren erreicht haben, und wenn er sich dem Fache der Malerey, Bildhauerey oder Kupferstecherkunst widmen will, im Zeichnen so weit vorbereitet seyn, dass er einen Kopf nach dem Runden zu zeichnen vermag. Solche, die noch gar keinen Unterricht im Zeichnen erhalten haben, können nicht in die Academie aufgenommen werden.

Wer in die Bauschule einzutreten wünscht, muss mit den Anfangsgründen der Arithmetic, Geometrie und Stereometrie vertraut und bereits über die ersten Schwierigkeiten der architectonischen Zeichnung hinaus seyn, die Säulenordnungen des Vignola gezeichnet haben, auch die Schattenbestimmungen und die leichteren Holzconstructionen kennen.

IV. Jeder, der aufgenommen zu werden wünscht, hat um die Aufnahme schriftlich, entweder selbst oder durch seine Angehörigen, nachzusuchen. In dem an die Academie gerichteten Gesuch hat er sein Vaterland, sein Alter, und Namen und Stand seines Vaters anzugeben; auch hat er demselben die erforderlichen Zeugnisse über den bisher genossenen Unterricht, die erhaltene Erziehung und sein bisheriges sittliches Betragen beizulegen; er muss sich zugleich für ein bestimmtes Fach erklären und durch vorgelegte Zeichnungen seine Kenntnisse und Fertigkeiten in den oben §. III. angedeuteten Vorbereitungsfächern erweisen.

V. Keiner kann sogleich als Zögling aufgenommen werden, sondern es wird ihm nur der Besuch der Academie verstattet, wo dann der Professor der betreffenden Schule oder Classe seine Fähigkeiten untersucht, und ihm die erste Anleitung ertheilt. Zeigt er nach Verfluss des ersten Halbjahres hinlängliche Fähigkeiten, so wird er durch einen Beschluss der Academie definitiv aufgenommen, und erhält die Matrikel als Schüler derselben. Zeigt sich aber, dass es ihm an natürlichen Talenten fehle, so wird, nachdem hierüber von dem Director und dem Professor der betreffenden Schule oder Classe erkannt worden, der zur Aufsicht bestimmte Lehrer den Eltern oder Vormündern die Anzeige davon machen, und den Anfänger selbst erinnern, dass er ein anderes Fach ergreife.

VI. Lässt es der Schüler nach schon geschehener definitiver Aufnahme an dem gehörigen Fleisse fehlen, oder zeigt sich nach längerer Zeit die Unzulänglichkeit seines Talents erst bestimmter, so soll auf dieselbe Weise verfahren werden.

VII. Bei der ersten Aufnahme hat jeder Zögling dem Director durch Handschlag Gehorsam gegen die Satzungen, Fleiss, ordentliches Betragen und Achtung gegen jeden Professor der Academie anzugeloben. Wer diese Pflichten vernachlässiget, wird von der Academie ausgeschlossen.

VIII. Um Schüler der Academie zu werden, hat er sich nach Ablauf des ersten halben Jahres mit einigen seiner Arbeiten nebst einem Zeugnisse von dem Professor seiner Classe bey dem Director zu melden. Hierauf erhält er die Matrikel und zugleich die Vorrechte eines Schülers der Academie, nämlich:

1. Den Anspruch auf den Platz vor den Nicht-Immatriculirten bei dem Zeichnen nach dem Modell und den Abgüssen, so wie in allen Fällen, wo es an Platz gebrechen sollte:

2. Sobald er in die dritte Classe der Malerey oder auf die entsprechende Stufe in der Bildhauerschule gelangt, von der Academie bezahlte Modelle zu den Cartons, Gemälden und Statuen, welche er zu seinem Studium ausführt:

3. Den Schutz und die Verwendung der Academie in allen bürgerlichen Angelegenheiten.

IX. Die Schüler sind, so lange sie in der Academie bleiben, ganz an die Studienordnung derselben gebunden. Jeder Anfänger hat die vorgeschriebenen Stufen zu durchgehen.

Keiner kann zur Bildhauer- oder Kupferstecherkunst übergehen, ehe er in der ersten Classe die Zeichnung erlernt, und ehe der Director über die Hinlänglichkeit seiner Fortschritte erkannt hat.

Keiner darf sich einer für sein Kunstfach vorgeschriebenen Unterrichtstunde willkührlich entziehen.

X. Jeder Schüler der Academie ist verpflichtet, die Academie täglich und fleissig zu besuchen, auch in den vorgeschriebenen besonderen Unterrichtsstunden sich unausgesetzt einzufinden.

Die Historienmaler, Bildhauer und Kupferstecher müssen überdiess täglich 2 Stunden nach dem Modell studieren. Wer durch Krankheit oder andere Zufälle am Besuch der Academie verhindert wird, hat solches dem die Aufsicht führenden Professor sogleich zu melden.

Wer durch triftige Gründe auf längere Zeit abgehalten ist, die bestimmten Stunden auf der Academie zuzubringen, muss sich desshalb bey dem Professor seiner Classe ausweisen, die Erlaubniss zu Hause zu arbeiten, bei dem Director einholen und davon dem die Aufsicht führenden Professor Anzeige machen.

XI. Solche, die von Anfang an die bestimmten Lehrstunden nicht einhalten wollen, können, wenn sie im Uebrigen die im §. III. festgesetzten Bedingungen erfüllt haben, zwar einen Erlaubnissschein zum Besuche der Academie, aber weder die Matrikel als Zöglinge noch die Vorrechte derselben erhalten. Anfänger, welche noch nicht nach der Antike zeichnen können, werden auch als Dilettanten nicht aufgenommen.

XII. Der Unterricht in der Academie dauert unausgesetzt von Anfang Novembers bis Anfang Septembers des folgenden Jahrs. Die Academie wird im Sommer Vormittags um 6 Uhr, im Winter um 8 Uhr; Nachmittags immer um 1 Uhr geöffnet, dann Mittags um 12 Uhr, und im Sommer Abends um 6 Uhr, im Winter Abends um 7 Uhr geschlossen.

XIII. Jeder tritt in den Unterrichtssaal mit unbedecktem Haupte, legt Hut, Mantel, Stock u. s. w. an den dazu bestimmten Platz ab, beträgt sich ehrerbietig und folgsam gegen die Lehrer, ruhig, still und sittsam gegen seine Mitschüler und beschäftigt sich mit seiner Arbeit, ohne Jemand durch Schwatzen oder auf andere Art zu stören, und wendet sich blos an den anwesenden Lehrer oder den die Aufsicht führenden Professor, wenn ihm ein Mitschüler beschwerlich fallen sollte. Wer dagegen handelt, und auf erhaltene Ermahnungen sich nicht bessert, wird ohne weiters vom Unterrichte ausgeschlossen.

XIV. Jeder Schüler ist gehalten, die letzte Zeichnung, die er vor Ostern und vor den Herbstferien macht, mit seinem Namen bezeichnet an den die Aufsicht führenden Professor abzugeben, damit dieselbe zur Prüfung seiner Fortschritte während des halben Jahres dienen kann.

XV. Jeder Schüler ist verpflichtet, bei der Aufnahme seine Wohnung anzugeben, und sollte er sie verändern, seine neue Wohnung dem die Aufsicht führenden Professor anzuzeigen. Dieser wird auf das Betragen der Zöglinge auch ausser der Academie seine Aufmerksamkeit richten, und im Falle eines ungeziemenden oder unordentlichen Betragens davon in Zeiten bei der Academie Anzeige machen.

XVI. Nur in dem Fall der äussersten Dürftigkeit, verbunden mit einem ganz ausgezeichneten Talente, darf sich ein Schüler, der Inländer ist, auf ein Stipendium oder auf eine andere Unterstützung aus dem Fond der Academie Hoffnung machen. Die Stipendien können nur von Sr. Majestät dem Könige verliehen werden; sie werden immer auf ein Jahr bewilligt, nach dessen Verlauf ihre Verlängerung, im Falle fortdauernder Dürftigkeit und Würdigkeit bei der allerhöchsten Stelle nachgesucht werden kann. Den übrigen Zöglingen muss es Ermunterung genug seyn, den unentgeldlichen Unterricht zu geniessen und in einer Lage zu seyn, wo sie durch Fleiss und Talent frühzeitig sich auszeichnen können.

XVII. Diejenigen Schüler, welche Gemälde oder Bildhauereien auf Bestellung ausführen, haben Anspruch auf einen Platz in der Academie zu diesen Arbeiten, so ferne dieselben nicht den vorhandenen Raum überschreiten; sie müssen jedoch die Kosten der Modelle in den Anschlag der Bezahlung, welche sie für die Arbeit erhalten, aufnehmen und dürfen deren Bestreitung nicht von der Academie verlangen. Nur bei Arbeiten der Zöglinge für Se. Maj. den König oder auch nach erhaltener allerhöchster Bewilligung bei Arbeiten derselben für Staats- und andere öffentliche Zwecke dürfen jene Kosten von der Academie bestritten werden.

XVIII. Zeugnisse werden von der Academie in der Regel nur am Schlusse des Lehr-Jahres, im September, ausgestellt, und blos in ausserordentlichen Fällen öfter ertheilt. Jeder Schüler, der ein Zeugniss über seine Fortschritte und sein sittliches Betragen begehrt, hat dasselbe von dem Professor seiner Classe und dem die Aufsicht führenden Professor zu verlangen, und mit einigen seiner Arbeiten begleitet, dem Director vorzulegen, welcher dasselbe, genehmigt oder mit Zusätzen und mit seiner Unterschrift versehen, an das General-Secretariat zur Ausfertigung sendet.

XIX. Wer sich bey dem Director um Versetzung in eine höhere Classe, oder um die Erlaubniss in der Gallerie copiren zu dürfen, melden will, muss sich ein Zeugniss von dem Professor seiner Classe geben lassen, welches ihn dessen würdig erklärt. Seine Versetzung muss er dem die Aufsicht führenden Professor anzeigen.

XX. Kein Schüler darf ausser der Ferienzeit eine Reise antreten, ohne sich bei dem Director dazu die Erlaubniss zu holen, und es dem Professor seiner Classe und dem die Aufsicht führenden Professor anzuzeigen.

Geht

Geht die Reise in das Ausland, so hat er sich bei dem General-Secretariat mit einem von dem Director unterzeichneten Vorweis zu melden, welcher seinen Namen und das Ziel seiner Reise enthält, worauf ihm eine Reise-Erlaubniss ausgefertiget wird, die er bey der Polizey-Behörde abzugeben hat, um einen Pass zu erhalten.

XXI. Wünscht ein Schüler der Academie zugleich Vorlesungen an der Universität zu hören, so hat er nach Rücksprache mit dem Professor seiner Classe dem Director der Academie Anzeige davon zu machen, damit solches ohne Störung in seinen Studien an der Academie geschehen, und wegen allenfalls erforderlicher Immatriculation das Gehörige eingeleitet werden könne.

XXII. Zöglinge, die während der Ferien ihre Studien auf der Academie fortsetzen wollen, haben vor dem Anfang derselben die Anzeige davon bey dem die Aufsicht führenden Professor zu machen.

XXIII. Die Dauer der academischen Studien ist auf höchstens sechs Jahre bestimmt. Ausnahmen von dieser Regel finden nur mit allerhöchster königlicher Genehmigung statt. Uebrigens steht es jedem Zögling frey sich nach vollendetem academischen Unterrichte als Privatschüler eines oder des andern Lehrers der Academie zu betrachten.

XXIV. Jedem Schüler steht es frey, auch vor der im §. XXIII. festgesetzten Zeit die Academie zu verlassen; jedoch hat er seinen Austritt dem Director persönlich anzuzeigen.

XXV. Diese Vorschriften werden in den Unterrichts-Sälen der Academie angeschlagen; auch wird jedem Zögling bey der Aufnahme ein Exemplar derselben eingehändiget.

Einrichtung und Personalstand der Königlichen Academie der bildenden Künste in München als Lehranstalt.

I.—*Unterricht.*

1. Die Academie, als Lehranstalt, zerfällt in vier Hauptschulen nämlich:
die der Malerey,
Bildhauerkunst.
Baukunst.
Kupferstecherkunst.

2. Die Schule der Malerey theilt sich in drey Classen, über deren jede ein Professor die Aufsicht führt.

Die erste Classe nimmt solche Schüler auf, welche nach Köpfen und leichteren Figuren in Gyps zeichnen, und zugleich den Anfang des Studiums nach der Natur machen.

In die zweyte Classe treten die, welche nach den Gypsabgüssen des grossen Antikensaales so wie nach dem lebenden Modell zeichnen, und zugleich den Anfang im Oelmalen machen.

Aus dieser gehen die Schüler in die dritte Classe über, wo mit der weitern Uebung des Oelmalens zugleich Versuche in der Composition verbunden werden.

3. Die Zöglinge der Bildhauerschule theilen mit denen der Malerschule den Unterricht der ersten Classe in der Zeichnung, indem sie zugleich bey dem besonderen Lehrer ihrer Kunst das Modelliren lernen.

Auf der nächsten und folgenden Stufe stehen sie unter der Leitung des Professors der Bildhauerkunst, indem sie von ihm zum Studium nach vorzüglichen Mustern und nach der Natur, und zu eigenen Compositionen angehalten werden.

4. Im Winter werden die Abende von 5—7 Uhr zum Zeichnen und Modelliren nach der Natur angewandt, wobey sich die Zöglinge der Maler-, Bildhauer- und Kupferstecher-Schule einfinden; im Sommer wird einige Stunden des Tags nach der Natur und dem Gewande gezeichnet, gemalt und modellirt. Zum Behuf besonderer Studien kann auch im Winter bisweilen bey Tage nach dem Nackten gezeichnet, gemalt und modellirt werden.

5. Der Unterricht in der Anatomie für Maler und Bildhauer wird in der Art ertheilt, dass von einem dazu beauftragten Anatomen im Winter einige Leichname mit Hinsicht auf die Bedürfnisse des Künstlers zergliedert, im Sommer aber die Knochen- und Muskellehre am Skelett und anatomischen Modell vorgetragen werden.

6. Der Professor der Baukunst ertheilt Unterricht sowohl im theoretischen als im practischen Theile seiner Kunst. Die Lehren der bürgerlichen Baukunst werden ihrem ganzen Umfange nach vorgetragen, und dienen als Vorbereitung für die der höhern oder schönen Baukunst, welche ganz besonders dem academischen Studium angehören. Der Unterricht im Wasser-, Brücken- und Strassenbau ist ausgeschlossen.

7. Derselbe Professor trägt in besonderen Stunden die Lehre der Beleuchtung und Perspective für Maler und Baukünstler vor. Die ersteren dürfen diesem Unterrichte beywohnen, sobald sie es in der Zeichnung der Figuren zu einiger Fertigkeit gebracht, und die für denselben nothwendigen mathematischen Vorkenntnisse sich erworben haben.

8. Diejenigen, welche sich der Kupferstecherkunst widmen, können nicht eher in die Schule derselben eintreten, bis sie in der ersten Classe der Malerey die Zeichnung soweit als die Maler gelernt haben, die in die zweite Classe übergehen. Auch müssen sie während des Besuchs der Kupferstecherschule in den Abendstunden unausgesetzt nach dem lebenden Modelle zeichnen.

9. Dem Vortrage der ältern und neuern Kunstgeschichte und der damit verwandten Zweige des Wissens sind besondere Vorlesungen gewidmet, an welchen die Zöglinge sämmtlicher Schulen Theil zu nehmen haben.

10. Der Unterricht in der Academie für alle Schüler ist unentgeldlich.

II.—*Personalstand.*

Director, Herr Peter v. Cornelius.

General-Secretär, Herr Martin Wagner (in Rom).

Professor der Historienmalerey, zugleich mit der Aufsicht über die Schulen beauftragt, Herr Moritz Kellerhoven.

Professor der I. Classe der Malerey, Herr Heinrich Hess.
Professor der II. Classe, Herr Clemens Zimmermann.
Professor der III. Classe, Herr Julius Schnorr v. Carolsfeld.
Professor der Bildhauerkunst, Herr Conrad Eberhard.
Professor der Baukunst, Herr Friedrich Gärtner.
Professor der Kupferstecherkunst, Herr Carl Hess.
Professor der Kunstgeschichte, zugleich für den General-Secretär functionirend, Herr Dr. Ludwig Schorn.
Academischer Formator, Georg Kienzler.
Academie-Diener, Joseph Wengenmayer, Anton Braun.

Sub-Enclosure (E. 1.) in No. 28.

REGIERUNGS-BLATT für das Königreich Bayern. Nro. 9. München, Sonnabends den 23ten Februar 1833.

Königliche Allerhöchste Verordnung. Die Gewerb- und Polytechnischen Schulen betr.
Ludwig, von Gottes Gnaden König von Bayern.

Wir haben Unsere ernste Fürsorge für den landwirthschaftlichen und gewerblichen Unterricht bereits durch frühere Verordnungen bewährt, und es gereicht Uns zum beruhigenden Gefühle, schon gegenwärtig in einzelnen Städten des Reiches gedeihliche Erfolge Unserer Anordnungen zu erblicken.

In der Absicht nun, diesen wichtigen Gegenstand zur gleichmässigen Reife zu bringen, und insbesondere das amtliche Inslebentreten der von Uns angeordneten Gewerbeschulen mit genauer Beachtung der budgetmässigen Mittel und mit möglichster Erleichterung der betreffenden Stadtgemeinden und der Kreisfonde zu bewirken verfügen Wir, was folgt:

I. Die polytechnischen sowohl, als die Gewerbsschulen sind nicht bestimmt, Kunstschulen zu seyn, oder in das Gebiet der eigentlichen künstlerischen Ausbildung einzugreifen, ihre Aufgabe ist vielmehr, die Kunst in die Gewerbe zu übertragen, und den Gewerbsbetrieb selbst auf jene Stufe zu bringen, welche den Fortschritten der Technic und der nothwendigen Concurrenz mit der Industrie des Auslandes entspricht.

II. Der Grund einer tüchtigen technischen Ausbildung soll bereits in den Elementarschulen dadurch gelegt werden, dass

(a) Die Zeichnungslehre und die Ausbildung der Schullehramts-Candidaten für diesen Zweig auf die Anfangsgründe des Linear- und Ornamenten-Zeichnens zurückgeführt, und dass
(b) Der Unterricht in den sogenannten, nützlichen Gegenständen nach den einstigen Bedürfnissen gebildeter Landwirthe und Gewerbsleute bemessen und als Vorbereitung zu den künftigen Lehrvorträgen bey den landwirthschaftlichen und Gewerbsschulen behandelt werde.

III. Die erste Stufe und zugleich die Hauptgrundlage des technischen Unterrichtes bilden die Gewerbsschulen. Der Unterricht in diesen Schulen beginnt mit der gesteigerten Rechenkunst, mit der einfachen geometrischen Zeichnung und der Zirkellehre, mit einfachen Ornamenten-Umrissen, mit den Anfangsgründen der Naturgeschichte, und endet mit der architectonischen Zeichnung, mit dem fertigen freyen Handzeichnen, mit der Uebung in dem Geschäftsstyle und in der Buchhaltung, und nach Massgabe des von einem Schüler ergriffenen Berufes auch mit den nöthigen Kenntnissen in der Chemie.

Unser Staatsministerium des Innern wird diese Gegenstände sowohl, als die entsprechenden Uebungen in der Sprache, Geographie und Geschichte auf die drey Jahrescurse der Gewerbsschulen in der Art vertheilen, und die Fleiss- und Fortgangszeugnisse in der Art regeln, dass die Schüler, und namentlich die den Gewerbsunterricht geniessenden Lehrlinge von jeder einzelnen Gewerbsschule in alle übrigen des Kreises ohne irgend einen Nachtheil überzutreten vermögen.

IV. Die Mittel zur Begründung der Gewerbsschulen werden entnommen:

(a) Aus den Fonden der allenthalben in Gewerbsschulen oder mindestens in einzelne Curse der Letztern umzuwandelnden höheren Bürgerschulen;
(b) Aus den etwa dargebotenen und in jeder Weise zu ermunternden freywilligen Beyträgen von Privaten;
(c) Aus dem mässigen Schulgelde der zahlungsfähigen Schüler;
(d) Aus den etwa disponibeln Mitteln der Unterrichts-Stiftungen;
(e) Aus etwaigen Beyträgen der Gemeinden, und
(f) Aus den nach Anhörung der Landräthe etwa bewilligten Kreisfonds-Zuschüssen.

V. Es ist Unser Wille, die Gemeinden in Begründung von Gewerbsschulen auf jede mögliche Weise erleichtert zu sehen. Zu dem Ende gestatten Wir nicht nur unter analoger Anwendung des hinsichtlich der lateinischen Schulen aufgestellten Grundsatzes, dass minder bemittelte Städte sich auf Errichtung unvollständiger, d. i. nur den untersten oder die zwey ersten Curse umfassenden Gewerbsschulen beschränken, sondern Wir wollen auch überhaupt die Lehrkräfte der Volksschulen und der höhern Lehranstalten, soweit es nur immer unbeschadet des Hauptzweckes geschehen kann, für den gewerblichen Unterricht verwendet wissen, und lassen insbesondere auch den nicht als Lehrlinge eingeschriebenen, einer höhern technischen Ausbildung sich widmenden Jünglingen unbenommen, auf den Grund der vollständig absolvirten lateinischen Schule, und mit Unterwerfung unter die Rectoratsgesetze und Disciplin, den Gymnasialunterricht in den sogenannten Realgegenständen gemeinsam mit den Gymnasialschülern zu hören, wodurch jede Nothwendigkeit eines gesteigerten Realunterrichts an den hiezu nicht bemittelten Gewerbsschulen von selbst

 hinwegfällt

hinwegfällt, und für die Lehrlinge neben den Lehrvorträgen der Gewerbsschulen der Besuch der Feyertagsschule und insbesondere der möglichst zu begünstigenden Handwerks-Feyertagsschule genügt.

VI. In jedem Kreise soll jedenfalls und zwar unverzüglich Eine vollständige Gewerbsschule unter dem Namen " Kreis-Gewerbsschule" errichtet werden. Diese Schule erhält ihren Sitz für den Rezatkreis in Nürnberg, für die übrigen Kreise in der Kreishauptstadt.

Ihnen fliessen vorzugsweise die neben den in dem Art. IV. unter a, b, c, d und e erwähnten Fonden auch angemessene Beyträge aus der für Landwirthschaft und Industrie, dann insbesondere für Gewerbsschulen bestimmten und 5,000 fl. betragenden Position jedes einzelnen Kreisbudget zu.

Die Gewerbsschule zu München bildet sich insbesondere aus der von dem dortigen Magistrate längst begründeten Handwerksschule, und tritt demnach auch zu dem Magistrate der Haupt- und Residenzstadt München in das angemessene Verhältniss.

VII. Um neben dem gewerblichen auch den landwirthschaftlichen Unterricht angemessen zu fördern, und auch dem so wichtigen ackerbauenden Stande einen Beweis Unserer väterlichen Fürsorge zu geben, wollen Wir nicht nur jede unvollständige und vollständige Gewerbsschule Unseres Reiches auch jungen Landwirthen hinsichtlich der ihrem Berufe verwandten Unterrichtsgegenstände geöffnet, sondern auch an dem Sitze jeder Kreisgewerbsschule einen eigenen Landwirthschaftslehrer aus dem für Landescultur bestimmten Kreisfonde aufgestellt, und durch ihn alle jene Theile der Bewirthschaftungslehre theoretisch und practisch vorgetragen wissen, welche nicht, wie Chemie, Naturlehre, Productenlehre, Sprachlehre, Zeichnen, Geschichte u. s. w. den gewerbetreibenden und ackerbauenden Ständen gemeinsam, und somit in dem Plane der Kreisgewerbsschule bereits einbegriffen sind.

VIII. Wir legen einen besondern Werth darauf, die technischen Schulen ihrem wahren Standpunkte erhalten, und nicht blosse Theoretiker, sondern auch practische, ihrem künftigen Berufe wahrhaft gewachsene Landwirthe und Gewerbsleute aus selben hervorgehen zu sehen.

Darum soll nicht nur der einzelne Schüler der, seinem speciellen Berufe, fremden Lehrgegenstände auf Verlangen enthoben, sondern es sollen auch die Gewerbsstätten einzelner ausgezeichneter Meister und der Wirthschaftsbetrieb einiger in der Nähe des Schulortes begüterter gebildeter Landwirthe den Schulen zugänglich gemacht werden, damit diese dort unter Anleitung ihrer Lehrer die angewandte Seite der Lehrvorträge erkennen, und mit der Nutzanwendung des Gehörten sich vollkommen vertraut machen können.

Insbesondere ist auch die Benützung der an dem Sitze der Schule etwa befindlichen Modellen-Sammlungen und Musterwirthschaften des landwirthschaftlichen oder polytechnischen Vereins zu erwirken.

IX. Den eine vollständige oder unvollständige Gewerbsschule aus ihren Mitteln begründenden Gemeinden wird das durch ihre Magistrate auszuübende Präsentationsrecht zu erledigten Lehr-Stellen gegen genaue Beobachtung der von Uns festgesetzten oder etwa noch festzusetzenden Qualificationsbestimmungen eingeräumt.

Gleiches Recht gestehen Wir den mit einer Kreis-Gewerbsschule versehenen Gemeinden für den Fall zu, wo die Gesammtdotation mit alleiniger Ausnahme des bewilligten Kreisfonds-Zuschusses aus Stiftungs- und sonstigen Mitteln dieser Gemeinden geschöpft ist.

Den Scholarchaten der mit vollständigen oder unvollständigen Gewerbsschulen versehenen Städte werden für Gegenstände dieser Schulen zwey Gewerbskundige von dem Magistrate gewählte Gemeinde-Mitglieder beygegeben.

Besteht in einem Kreise ein Bezirks-Ausschuss des polytechnischen Vereins, so sendet selber eins, und falls der Verein durch Beyträge oder besondere Mitwirkung sich auszeichnet, zwey seiner Mitglieder in das Ortsscholarchat.

Gleiche Auszeichnung unter gleichen Voraussetzungen werde den landwirthschaftlichen Kreiscomiteen bezüglich auf den landwirthschaftlichen Unterricht zu Theil.

Uebrigens gestatten Wir dem Ministerium, einzelne durch nahmhafte Stiftungen, durch dargebotene Benützung wichtiger Sammlungen oder in sonst einer Weise um die landwirthschaftlichen und gewerblichen Schulen ganz vorzüglich verdiente Privaten, Uns zur Aufnahme im Scholarchat für Gewerbe und landwrithschaftliche Gegenstände in Antrag zu bringen.

X. Der höhere Gewerbs-Unterricht (Unterricht der Bayer. polytechnischen Schulen) beginnt mit der höhern Zeichnungskunde (architectonische, geometrische und perspectivische Zeichnung), mit der Mathematic, der descriptiven Geometrie, der Experimentalphysic und den Anfangsgründen der Civilbaukunde.

Er schliesst mit dem eigentlichen Maschinen- und Architecturzeichnen, mit der Mathematic und Maschinenlehre, mit der technischen Chemie und nach Massgabe des Berufes der Schüler mit Bossieren und Modelliren, dann mit den wichtigsten Kenntnissen aus der Strassen-, Wasser- und Brückenbaukunde.

Unser Staatsministerium des Innern wird auch bey diesen Schulen die Eintheilung der Lehrgegenstände in die dreyjährigen Curse nach den unter Ziffer III. festgesetzten Standpunkten bewirken.

XI. Aus dem durch das Finanzgesetz hiefür bestimmten Fonde werden auch fortan unterstützt: die polytechnischen Schulen zu München, Nürnberg und Augsburg.

Diese theilen sich in den budgetmässigen Aerarialbeytrag von 27,000 fl. nach dem von Uns unterm Heutigen bestätigten Massstabe.

Unser Wille ist es, dass neben den gleichheitlich zu betreibenden allgemeinen Gegenständen jede dieser Schulen jene Industriezweige vorzugsweise behandle, welche der betreffenden Stadt und deren Umgegend zunächst eigenthümlich sind, wonach denn München, vermöge der vielen in der Haupt- und Residenzstadt vorhandenen Hilfsmittel, den

den Baugewerken und den in das Artistische einschlagenden Gegenständen, Nürnberg den Guss- und Metallgewerken, nebst vielen dort einheimischen Industrie-Arten,—Augsburg endlich der Woll- und Baumwollen-Fabrication der Kunstweberey und der Färberey nicht nur in der Gewerbs- sondern auch, so ferne es die höhern Sphären berührt, in der polytechnischen Schule eine vorzugsweise Aufmerksamkeit zuzuwenden hat.

XII. Für die Bildung technischer Beamten und sogenannter technischer Ingenieurs besteht auch fortan in Unserem Staate keine besondere geschlossene Anstalt. Dagegen haben Wir bereits durch Verfügung vom 17 Jänner d. J. an Unserer Hochschule zu München eine eigene Lehrstelle für allgemeine Länder- und Völkerkunde errichtet.

Ferner haben Wir unterm Heutigen Unserm Staatsministerium des Innern aufgetragen, die Lehrvorträge an der Cameralistischen Facultät Unserer Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität dadurch zu vervollständigen, dass unbeschadet Unserer einstigen Beschlüsse über die allenfallsige Wiedereinführung oder Nichtwiedereinführung von Forstschulen, von den Professoren der aufgelössten Forstschule zu Aschaffenburg mit Beybehaltung des aus den Fonden jener Schule fliessenden Gehaltes für das specielle Lehrfach der Forstwissenschaft nach München versetzt, und einem der höhern Baubeamten neben seinen Berufsgeschäften, und gegen angemessene Gratification aus dem Fonde der polytechnischen Central-Schule das Lehrfach der höhern Mechanic übertragen werde, und indem Wir den mit einem günstigen Absolutorium einer Kreisschule versehenen nach Art. V. über den vollendeten Unterricht der lateinischen Schule und über die Erlernung der sogenannten Realgegenstände an einem Gymnasio sich ausweisenden Gewerbs- und Landwirthschaftsschülern, dann den Bau-Eleven Unserer Academie der bildenden Künste den Besuch der ihrem künftigen Berufe entsprechenden Universitätsvorlesungen einräumen, indem Wir ferner Unserem Staatsminister des Innern beauftragen, die Lehrkräfte sowohl der oben erwähnten Cameralistischen Facultät als der übrigen hiezu geeigneten Lehrstühle, namentlich der Chemie, der Mathematic, der Physic u. s. w. zu einem kräftigen Ganzen zu verbinden, und mit den Modellensammlungen und sonstigen Attributen des landwirthschaftlichen und polytechnischen Vereines, dann der landwirthschaftlichen Schule zu Schleissheim in angemessene Verbindung zu bringen, bieten Wir nicht nur den Landwirthen und Gewerbschulen Unseres Reiches eine Pflanzschule tüchtiger, theoretisch sowohl, als practisch gebildeter Lehrer, den zu ausgedehnterem Guts- und Fabriks-Betriebe sich vorbereitenden Jünglingen Gelegenheit zu vollständiger Ausbildung in ihrem künftigen Berufe, sondern auch den einstigen technischen Beamten und den bisher in Bayern nicht vorhanden gewesenen Privat-Ingenieuren die Möglichkeit dar, all dasjenige ohne Belästigung der öffentlichen Fonde in Unserer Haupt-und Residenzstadt zu erlernen, was in verschiedenen auswärtigen Staaten mit sehr nahmhaften Kosten durch geschlossene Institute bezweckt wird.

XII. Wir beauftragen Unseren Staatsminister des Innern, gegenwärtige Verfügung zum baldigen Vollzuge zu bringen, und vertrauen zu dem Eifer und den Einsichten sowohl Unserer General-Commissäre und Regierungs-Präsidenten, als auch der verschiedenen Gemeinden Unseres Königreichs, dieselben werden namentlich durch eifrige Vollstreckung der erhaltenen Aufträge, so wie durch kluge Benützung aller vorhandenen Lehrkräfte das baldige Zustandekommen jener Institute bewirken, deren Nothwendigkeit Staatsregierung und Stände zu wiederholtenmalen dringend ausgesprochen haben, und durch deren Wirksamkeit das Aufblühen der vaterländischen Landwirthschaft und Industrie wesentlich bedingt wird.

München, den 16ten Februar 1833.

Ludwig, Fürst von Oettingen-Wallerstein.

Auf Königlich. Allerhöchsten Befehl, Der General-Secretär,

Fr. v. Kobell.

Sub-Enclosure (E. 2) in No. 28.

Staatsministerium des Innern.

Als Seine Majestät der König durch allerhöchste Verordnung vom 16ten Februar 1833 (Reggs. Blatt Jahrgang 1833, No. 9. pag. 177. u. ff.) den gesammten technischen Unterricht nach einem umfassenden Systeme zu reorganisiren und auf der breiten Grundlage wohlbemessenen Ineinandergreifens aller verwandten, mit den übrigen Bildungs-Anstalten der Monarchie in entsprechende Wechselwirkung zu setzen geruhten, konnte es den so wohlmeinenden Königlichen Befehlen an freudigem Entgegenkommen nicht fehlen. Und in der That, kaum war der grossartige Gedanke des erhabenen Monarchen durch die Vollzugs-Vorschrift vom 28ten März 1833, durch die Erläuterungen vom 24ten July desselben Jahres, dann durch die generalisirten Weisungen vom 4ten, 5ten and 30ten Dezember 1833. 4ten August und 5ten November 1834. 9ten März, 14ten Juni und 15ten September 1835. Verwaltenden und Verwalteten in seinem vollen Umfange klar geworden, so reiften auch allenthalben seine Folgen zur Seegenvollen Frucht. Die kurze Frist zweier Jahre reichte hin, ohne Erhöhung der öffentlichen Auflagen, ohne Inanspruchnahme des Reichs-Reservefondes, auf dem einfachen Wege möglichst zweckmässiger Verwendung der verfügbaren Mittel eine Schöpfung hervorzurufen, deren sich in gleicher Vollständigkeit kaum ein anderer teutscher Staat erfreuen möchte.

Stolz und Dankgefühl erfüllen jede Bayerbrust bei dem Anblicke solcher Ergebnisse.

Sollte aber dem zu Standegebrachten eine nachhaltige Dauer zugewendet werden, so konnte der primitive Vollzug nicht genügen. Es galt vielmehr die im Ganzen bewährten

Anordnungen

Anordnungen der Gründungs-Epoche auch rücksichtlich ihrer einzelnen Wirkungen einer genauen Prüfung zu unterstellen, und dem Bereiche der örtlichen und provincialen Erfahrungen jene ergänzende Momente zu entnehmen, welche etwa erforderlich seyn konnten, dem Systeme auch in allen seinen Specialitäten eine ächt practische Entwicklung zu gewähren.

Dieser Zweck schien wichtig genug, im Angesichte der II^ten^ Industrie-Ausstellung einen Zusammentritt sämmtlicher Regierungs-Referenten über Gegenstände des Bauwesens, der Landwirthschaft, des Handels, der Industrie, der Gewerbe und der Statistic, dann der Vorstände und Zeichnungs Lehrer sämmtlicher Schullehrer-Seminare und sämmtlicher bis zu jenem Tage entstandenen technischen Schulen in München zu veranlassen; und drey wesentliche Berathungen dieser würdigen in der Beilage I. namentlich aufgeführten Männer setzen das unterfertigte Staatsministerium nunmehr wirklich in die angenehme Lage, die bisher zerstreuten Vollzugs-Directoren durch nachstehende die örtlichen Wahrnehmungen und namentlich aus den Wünschen der Gemeinden billig berücksichtigende, von nun an allein gültige

Vollzugs-Instruction zu ersetzen.

Titel I.—*Von dem Systeme des technischen Unterrichtes in Bayern überhaupt.*

(Zu Ziffer I. II. III. V. VI. VII. VIII. X. XI. und XII. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16^ten^ Feber 1833.)

§ 1.—*Natur des technischen Unterrichtes.*

Der technische Unterricht in Bayern umfängt alle jene Unterrichtszweige, deren Grundlage und Zweck zunächst dem Gebiete der exacten Wissenschaften angehört.

§ 2.—*Hauptzweige des technischen Unterrichtes.*

Dieser Unterricht zerfällt in 4 wesentliche verschiedene Richtungen, nämlich:

I. In das Befähigen zu dem reinen Kunst Berufe.

II. In das Befähigen zu den technischen Zweigen des öffentlichen Dienstes, als

a. Zu den öffentlichen Baudienste, combinirten Land-Wasser-Brücken- und Strassen-Bauwesen;
b. Zu dem Bergwesen;
c. Zu dem Salinenwesen;
d. Zu dem Forstwesen.

III. In das Befähigen zu den technischen Hülfszweigen für das bürgerliche Leben; als: zu dem Stande der Civil-Ingenieure (der Maschine Bauer) u. s. w.

IV. In das Befähigen zu dem rein bürgerlichen Berufe, als:

a. Zu dem rationellen Betriebe von Fabriken und Manufacturen;
b. Zu dem rationellen Betriebe productiver Gewerbe, insbesondere der Baugewerke;
c. Zu dem gesteigerten Betriebe des Grundes und Bodens.

§ 3.—*Gliederung des technischen Unterrichts und Stellung desselben in dem Gesammt-Unterrichts-Systeme des Bayerischen Staates.*

Der technische Unterricht bildet zufolge der, der ureigensten Idee Seiner Majestät entsprossenen allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16^ten^ Feber 1833, seit drei Jahren einen selbstständigen Ast des bayerischen Gesammt Unterrichtes. Unabhängig von der rein wissenschaftlichen, wie von der rein populären Erziehung, in Mitte zwischen beide hineingestellt, bewegt er sich auf seiner eigenen, klar vorgezeichneten und streng individualisirten Bahn. Seine erste Grundlage sucht er während der Periode der lateinischen Schule und der damit verwandten Werktags-Schulpflichtigkeit, nicht in eigenthümlichen Anstalten, sondern in dem möglichst verbreiteten einleitenden Linear- und Ornamenten-Zeichnungs-Unterrichte, dann in der, den sogenannten gemeinnützigen Gegenständen an den Elementarschulen des wissenschaftlichen sowohl, als des populären Unterrichtes (lateinischen Schulen, teutschen Werktagsschulen) gewordenen mehr practischen Unterlage. Seine gesonderten Anstalten beginnen mit der Periode des Gymnasial-Studiums und der parallel laufenden Sonn- und Feyerstags-Schulpflicht mittelst der, den wissenschaftlichen Gymnasien gegenüber gestellten technischen Gymnasien (Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen) sie setzen sich so fort in den, den wissenschaftlichen Lyceen correspondirenden technischen Lyceen (polytechnischen Schulen) und culuminiren in der den wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen entsprechenden technischen Hochschule zu München.

Mittelst dieser Combination ist der technische Unterricht bestimmt, den aus der lateinischen Schule tretenden Studirenden die Wahl zwischen der streng wissenschaftlichen und einer gleichfalls höhern aber mehr practischen Lebens-Bildung darzubieten, ebenso den, die Werktags-Schule verlassenden Jünglingen den Doppelweg der gewöhnlichen Sonn- und Feyertags-Schule und eines gesteigerten Berufs Unterrichtes anzubahnen; sonach die früheren (wesentlich planlosen) höhern Bürgerschulen durch wohl bemessene, nach bestimmten Richtpunkten abzielende Reallehr-Anstalten und die oberflächliche Bildung der Mittelstände durch eine der bayerischen Nation und ihres Königs würdige Veredlung, namentlich der gutsbesitzenden und gewerbtreibenden Classen zu ersetzen, die propädeutischen Institute des wissenschaftlichen Unterrichtes hinwieder ungestört ihre spezielle Bestimmung vorbereitender

tender Geistes-Gymnastic zu erhalten, in dieser Weise den langjährigen Kampf zwischen Humanismus und Realismus nicht durch ausschliessende Begünstigung des einen Princips, sondern durch die gleichzeitige Enthaltung beider auf ihren gesonderten Bahnen einer befriedigendern Lösung entgegen zu führen. Dieser seiner Natur und Bestimmung zufolge ist der technische Unterricht:

I. Im Wesentlichen facultativ und nur dort geboten, wo er als unerlässliche Vorbedingung specieller Anstellungen oder Ermächtigungen sich darstellt;

II. In sich selbst abgeschlossen für alles seine Specialitäten Berührende;

III. Bezüglich dieser Specialitäten aber wesentlich conzentrisch in sich, d. h. die Pflege der verschiedenen technischen Unterrichtszweige nicht in der kostspieligen und isolirenden Vervielfältigung der Anstalt; sondern in der Manigfaltigkeit des Unterrichtes an derselben Anstalt suchend;

IV. Bezüglich der allgemeinen Kenntnisse Hand in Hand mit den übrigen Unterrichts-Anstalten gehend, somit die Lehrkräfte der wissenschaftlichen in Volksschulen benützend, wo ein Ueberfluss an Fonden nicht besteht (allerhöchste Verordnung vom 16ten Feber 1833. Ziff XII.) und parallele Lehrmittel nur dort aufstellend, wo die Subsidien zu einer solchen Aufstellung unbeschadet der wesentlichen Zwecke bereits vorliegen, oder von Stiftungen und Gemeinden freiwillig dargeboten werden, wie diess alles die Anlage 2. näher zu entnehmen giebt.

Anl. 2.

Als oberster Leitstern gilt übrigens dem technischen wie allen Unterrichtszweigen in Bayern der feyerlich ausgesprochene und underwiderruflich feststehende Wille Seiner Majestät des Königs, mit dem Bilden auch das Erziehen verbunden, der geistigen die sittliche Veredlung angereiht, den Studien-Ernst durch alle Lehrzweige durchgeführt, und nirgends dem Viellernen das gründliche Lernen geopfert zu wissen.

Der ganze Lehrplan ist demnach dahin gerichtet, mit den Kenntnissen auch sittliches Gefühl und ächte Religiösität in den Schülern zu entwickeln, ihre Herzen fest an Thron, Dynastie, Vaterland und Gesetze zu knüpfen, den industriellen und gutsbesitzenden Classen bei Entwicklung ihrer geistigen Kräften auch das Kleinod teutschen Fleisses und teutscher Sitte zu bewahren, und in den Tugenden, dann in der Intelligenz der Nation die Aufgabe wahrer Tugendbildung und die Bürgschaft einer dauernd glücklichen Zukunft aufzusuchen.

Titel II.—*Von dem einleitenden technischen Unterrichte in der Periode des allgemeinen Elementar-Unterrichtes der teutschen Werktags- und der correspondirenden lateinischen Schule.*

Abschnitt I.—*Von dem einleitenden (Elementar) Zeichnungs-Unterrichte an den teutschen und lateinischen Schulen.*

§ 4.—*Zweck und Richtung des technischen Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes überhaupt.*

Als die wichtigste Grundlage und zugleich als eines der wesentlichsten Elemente der gesammten technischen Bildung erscheint zunächst der Zeichnungs-Unterricht.

Wie das gewöhnliche Schreib-Lehren die Sprachschrift, so soll er die technische Schrift auf alle, namentlich aber auf die der Technic bedürfenden Theile der Nation übertragen, er soll ihnen das richtige Darstellen der technischen Gedanken, und durch dieses Darstellen hinwieder das richtige technische Denken lehren, er soll frühzeitig dem künftigen Künstler die kunstgerechten Formen zu Offenbarung seiner Ideen, dem künftigen technischen Beamten, dem Civil-Ingenieur, dem Architecten das tiefere Verständniss der Constructionen, dann der damit in Verbindung stehenden mathematischen und technischen Aufgaben dem künftigen Fabrikherrn und Manufacturisten das Begreifen der grösseren Maschinerien, dem künftigen Gewerbsmanne das Benützen verbesserter Werkzeuge, dem künftigen Landwirthe die competente Beurtheilung landwirthschaftlicher Gebäude und Geräthschaften; allen endlich das Aufgreifen der Dimensionen und das Eindringen in das Leben der Technic möglich machen; er soll endlich den Uebergang der Kunst in die Gewerbe bewirken, nicht minder durch die glückliche Wahl seiner Vorlagen zur Ausbildung und Vorbereitung richtigen Geschmackes, als durch die Genauigkeit dieser Vorlagen zum treuen Wiedergeben der technischen Anschauungen leitend. Eben darum ist aber auch absolut nöthig, dass dieser wichtige Ast des technischen Gesammt-Unterrichtes:

I. Sich so rasch als möglich über alle Oertlichkeiten verbreite, selbst in der kleinsten Gemeinde dem Talente die Gelegenheit zur Selbsterkenntniss und dem Berufsmanne die erforderlichen Fertigkeiten zu rationellerem Betriebe seines Berufes darbietend;

II. Allenthalben correct behandelt;

III. Mit Beseitigung jeder Spielerey streng innerhalb der Grenzlinien des eigentlichen technischen Hilfs-Gebietes, also innerhalb der Grenzlinien des Linear- und Ornamenten-Zeichnens festgehalten werde.

Zu Erreichung dieses Zweckes wird Folgendes festgesezt:

§ 5.—*Begründung des Elementar Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes.*

Um dem Elementar-Unterrichte in dem Linear- und Ornamenten-Zeichnen die von Seiner Majestät dem Könige angedeutete grossartige Ausdehnung zu sichern, soll dieser Unterricht nicht nur als integrirender Lehrgegenstand der Elementar-Schulen die wissenschaftliche Erziehung (lateinische Schulen) beibehalten, sondern auch auf jede, mit einem solchen Unterrichte zur Zeit nicht versehene Schule (Schul-Sprengel) ausgedehnt werden.

§ 6.—*Organisation des Elementar-Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes an den teutschen Schulen.*

Der Elementar-Zeichnungs-Unterricht an den teutschen Schulen liegt in den mit eigens dotirten Zeichnungsschulen nicht bereits versehenen, und mit solchen nicht freiwillig sich versehenden Gemeinden den Schullehrern *kraft ihres Dienstes* ob, ohne für diese einen Anspruch auf Gehaltsmehrung oder auf sonstige Einnahme zu begründen.

Um die Befähigung der von nun an angestellt werdenden Lehrer zu Erfüllung dieser Verpflichtung zu führen, hat bereits die aus der Anlage 3. ersichtliche Fürsorge statt gefunden. Anl. 3.

Gegenwärtig sind des Zeichnens kundige Adstanten vorzugsweise solchen, eines Adstanten bedürfenden Schulsprengels zuzutheilen, deren bereits angestellte Lehrer der nöthigen Befähigung zum Elementar-Unterrichte in dem Linear- und Ornamentenzeichnen ermangeln, und in deren Mitte kein des Zeichnens kundiger Maurermeister, Zimmermeister oder sonstiger patriotischer Einwohner sich zu interimistischer Fürsorge verpflichtet. Jedenfalls ist, und zwar nöthigenfalles sogar, durch angemessene, keinerley Härte in sich schliessende Versetzungen zu sorgen, dass die Städte und Märkte, dann die durch Gewerbsthätigkeit sich auszeichnenden Gemeinden vor Beginn des Schuljahres 1836–37 in den Genuss eines vollständig organisirten Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes treten. Ebenso ist jährlich bei Vertheilung der aus dem Schullehrer-Seminar neu austretenden Schuldienst-Expectanten auf die, eines organisirten Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes noch entbehrenden Schulorte vorzugsweise Rücksicht zu nehmen.

Alle diesfallsigen Anordnungen werden in mündlichen Benehmen des Kreisschul-Referenten, des Kreisbaurathes und des Regierungs-Referenten für Gegenstände der Landwirthschaft, des Handels, der Industrie, der Gewerbe und der Statistic zur Beschlussfassung des K. General-Commissärs und Regierungs-Präsidenten bereift.

Der Zeichnungs-Unterricht an den teutschen Werktagsschulen ist unentgeldlich; die Vorlagen werden von Seite der Schule angeschaft und der Bedarf dürftiger Schüler an Papier und Material deckt sich nach der in gleichem Betreffe für die übrigen Zweige des teutschen Schulunterrichtes bestehenden Vorschriften.

Die Benützung dieses Unterrichtes selbst bleibt dem freien Willen der Schüler anheimgestellt, den Districts-Local-Polizey- und Schulbehörden, dann den Schullehrern liegt aber ob, die Schüler und deren Eltern bei jeder entsprechenden Gelegenheit und insbesondere bei den jahrlichen Prüfungen über die Wichtigkeit des ihnen Dargebotenen zu belehren, und insbesondere talentvolle Knaben, dann einstige Uebernehmer grösserer Gewerbe oder Güter in jeder Weise zu deren Benützung aufzumuntern; auch liegt ihnen sepeciell ob, die voraussichtlich einem Baugewerbe sich widmenden Jünglinge auf das Bedürfniss dieses Unterrichtes für ihre künftige Berufs-Richtung und darauf aufmerksam zu machen, dass das Unterlassen dieses Unterrichtes in der Periode der Werktagsschulpflicht ein gebotenes Nachholen desselben während der Lehrlings-Jahre, sohin möglicherweise sogar eine Verlängerung der Lehrzeit nach sich ziehen würde.

§ 7.—*Organisation des Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes an den lateinischen Schulen.*

Der Zeichnungs-Unterricht an den Elementar-Schulen des wissenschaftlichen Unterrichtes (lateinische Schulen) wird wie bisher durch eigene Lehrer gegeben, und bleibt schulordnungsgemäss Bestandtheil des dortigen Gesammt-Unterrichtes.

§ 8.—*Umfang des Elementar-Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes.*

Der dem Studio der teutschen Werktags und der damit correspondirenden lateinischen Schule zugewiesene Elementar-Zeichnungs-Unterricht beschränkt sich übrigens auf die ersten Anfangs-Gründe der Linear- und Ornamenten-Zeichnung, sonach:

a. Auf das Darstellen einfacher geometrischer Figuren mit Zirkel und Lineal,
b. Auf einfache Grundrisse,
c. Auf die Contouren einfacher Aufrisse und Ornamente, und
d. Auf das Nachbilden körperlicher Vorlagen (geometrischer Körper, leicht nachahmbarer Reliefs, u. s. w.)

Und zwar bis zu Erscheinen der bereits angeordneten lithographischen und körperlichen Vorlagen nach der unter Ziffer 4. anruhenden näheren Anleitung. Anl. 4

§ 9.—*Prüfung und Befähigungs-Ausweis der Zeichnungs-Lehrer.*

Der Nachweis über die Prüfung und über den Befähigungs-Ausweis der den Zeichnungs-Unterricht gebenden Schullehrer und Schul-Adstanten richtet sich nach der obigen Beilage Ziffer 3. Jener der einen Schuldienst nicht begleitenden Elementar Zeichnungs-Lehrer, bemisst sich sowohl

a. Was die teutschen Schulsprengel betrifft, nach der Anlage 5. Anl. 5.
b. Was die Lehrer an lateinischen Schulen anbelangt, nach der Anlage 6. Anl. 6.

ABSCHNITT II.—*Von dem einleitenden Realien-Unterrichte an den teutschen und lateinischen Schulen.*

§ 10.—*Einleitender Realien-Unterricht an den teutschen Schulen.*

Der früher unbestimmte und jeden practischen Entzweckes entbehrende Unterricht in den sogenannten, gemeinnützigen Gegenständen an den teutschen Schulen der Monarchie ist

ist dem Ziff. II. lit. b, der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Feber 1833. kund gegebenen allerhöchsten Befehle gemäss, auf Antrag der für die Abfassung neuer Schulbücher angeordneten Commission in dem zum Theil bereits unter der Presse befindlichen neuen Lesebuch durch einfache positive Notizen in der Art ersetzt worden wie solches die Anlage 7. ausweist.

§ 11.—*Einleitender Realien-Unterricht an den lateinischen Schulen.*

Ebenso ist diese allerhöchst gebotene einleitende Natur desselben Unterrichtes an den lateinischen Schulen nach Massgabe der Anlage 8. geführt worden.

Anl. 8.

TITEL III.—*Von dem technischen Gymnasium (der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule).*

ABSCHNITT I.—*Allgemeine Bestimmungen über Zweck, Eintheilung und Dotation des technischen Gymnasiums.*

§ 12.—*Von den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen (technische Gymnasien).*

Der eigentliche technische Unterricht beginnt in den technischen Gymnasien, d. h. in den vereinten Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.

§ 13.—*Specielle Aufgabe der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

Die Aufgabe der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen ist:

1. Den zu dem technischen Lyceo (polytechnischen Schulen) und zu der technischen Hochschule nicht aspirirenden Schülern die erforderlichen theoretischen Kenntnisse zu einem den Fortschritten der Technic entsprechenden rationellen Betriebe des Ackerbaues und der Gewerbe mit steter Belehrung über die Anwendung dieser Kenntnisse zu geben, und auf solche Weise theoretisch und practisch gleich gebildete ihrem künftigen Berufe wahrhaft gewachsene Landwirthe und Gewerbsleute zu erziehen.
2. Die zu dem technischen Lyceo und zu der technischen Hochschule aspirirenden Jünglinge für ihren höheren Beruf in gleicher Doppel-Richtung vorzubereiten.

§ 14.—*Eintheilung der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

Jeder Kreis besitzt jedenfalls eine vollständige, d. h. mit sämmtlichen drei Cursen versehene Landwirthschafts und Gewerbsschule. Dieselbe führt den Namen "Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule," deren Sitz für den Isar-Unterdonau-Regen-Oberdonau- und Obermainkreis die Kreishauptstadt, für den Rezatkreis Nürnberg, und für den Rheinkreis Kaiserslautern festgesezt bleibt.

Neben der Kreislandwirthschaft- und Gewerbsschule sollen wo möglich in jeder grössern Stadt Gemeinde Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen bestehen, welche nach Massgabe der verfügbaren Mittel den Character entweder einer vollständigen, d. h. mit drei Cursen versehenen, oder unvollständigen bloss auf die untern Curse, oder auf den untersten Curs beschränkter Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen annehmen. Die vollständigen mit drei Cursen begabten stehen in jeder Beziehung den Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen parallel und führen den Namen "Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen Iter Classe;" die bloss mit dem untern und mittlern Curse begabten, werden "Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen IIter Classe" genannt, und stehen dem Unter- und Mittel-Curse der Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule gleich; die bloss auf den untersten Curs beschränkten, führen den Namen "Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen IIIter Classe;" und äquipariren dem untersten Curse der Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule. Ein zweiter Curs kann übrigens nur entstehen, wo die vorschriftsmässige Lehr-Aufgabe des untersten Curses gänzlich gedeckt erscheint. Ebenso kann nur zu Errichtung des ersten Curses geschritten werden, wo der erste und zweite Curs in ihrem vollen Umfange begründet sind, und es ist an dieser Bestimmung um so strenger zu halten, als gerade die technischen Schüler einem Wechsel des Aufenthalts-Ortes vorzugsweise unterworfen sind, hier also ein allenthalben gleichförmiger, den Uebertritt von der Anstalt des einen zu der Anstalt des andern möglich machender Stuffengang des Unterrichts durch die heiligsten Interessen der Ackerbauenden und Gewerbtreibenden Classen geboten wird.

§ 15.—*Landwirthschaftliche und Gewerbliche Curse an den lateinischen Schulen der mit keiner Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule versehenen Orte.*

Uebrigens bleibt allerdings gestattet, dass dort, wo aus ganz besonders streng nachzuweisenden Gründen neben der lateinischen Schule weder eine vollständige noch eine unvollständige Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule zu entstehen vermag, an der lateinischen Schule für die der wissenschaftlichen Erziehung nicht bestimmten und deshalb von der griechischen Sprache dispensirten lateinischen Schüler ein umfassenderer Realien-Unterricht begründet werde. Dieser Unterricht muss jedoch:

1. Die Benennung "Landwirthschaftlicher und Gewerblicher Realcurs" führen.
2. Zwar nicht alle Gegenstände des untern Curses einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule, wohl aber neben der jedenfalls unerlässlichen Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft und der Gewerbe nur solche Gegenstände geben, welche in der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule selbst dem untern Curse der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule angehören, und
3. Von dem Subrector der lateinischen Schule geleitet werden, ferner darf,

4. Mit

4. Mit Ausnahme der auch Dritten gegeben werden könnende beider Encyclopädien, der Unterricht nur von den zu dessen Uebernahme gegen eine kleine Remuneration bereiten Lehrern der lateinischen Schulen ausgehen.

Auch behauptet dieser vor erfolgtem Austritte aus der lateinischen Schule genossene erweiterte Realien-Unterricht für den betreffenden Jüngling lediglich die Natur des freiwilligen Privat-Unterrichtes, und resp. eines präparatorischen Hospitirens ohne bei etwaiger Fortsetzung des technischen Studiums irgend einen Anspruch auf Dispens von dem untersten Curse der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule zu begründen.

§ 16.—*Dotation der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen, deren Cathegorien.*

Die Dotation der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen fliesst:

I. Aus den Fonden der bereits allenthalben in Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen umgewandelten ehemaligen höheren Bürgerschulen;
II. Aus Kreisfonds-Zuschüssen;
III. Aus den verfügbaren Ueberschüssen der Unterrichtsstiftungen;
IV. Aus den freiwilligen Beiträgen der betreffenden Gemeinde;
V. Aus den etwa dargebotenen, in jeder Weise zu ermunternden freiwilligen Beyträgen von Vereinen und Privaten, endlich subsidiar;
VI. Aus einem jedenfalls sehr mässig festzusetzenden Schulgeld der bemittelten Schüler.

§ 17.—*Etat der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

I. *Fonde der höhern Bürgerschulen.*

Die Fonde der höheren Bürger-Schulen sind bereits allenthalben dem technischnen Unterrichte zugewendet, und gewähren laut der Anl. 9, eine jährliche Rente von 23,017, f. 4 kr. Anl. 9.

§ 18.—*Dotation der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

II. *Zuchüsse aus Kreisfonden.*

Die Zuschüsse der Kreisfonde sind bei der Unzureichenheit der Kreisschuldotation für den Zweck der rein wissenschaftlichen und der populären Erziehung auf Antrag der Landräthe ausschliessend den facultativen Kreisfonden entnommen worden. Ihre bisherige Grösse erhellet nach der Anlage 10. Ihre bleibende Gestaltung bleibt dem Budget für die IVte Finanzperiode vorbehalten Anl. 10.

§. 19.—*Dotation der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

III. *Verfügbare Ueberschüsse der Unterrichts-Stiftungen.*

Die verfügbaren Ueberschüsse der Unterrichts Stiftungen werden nach Massgabe der bestehenden Gesetze von den K. Kreisregierungen K. d. Innern ermittelt und repartirt.

§ 20.—*Dotation der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

IV. *Freiwillige Beiträge der Gemeinden.*

Freiwillige Beiträge der, eine unvollständige oder vollständige Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule besitzenden oder erhaltenden Gemeinden, lassen sich um so mehr mit vollstem Rechte erwarten und ansprechen, als diesen gerade aus den technischen Unterrichts-Anstalten neben dem nächsten Vortheile grösserer Frequenz, auch eine Gelegenheit zu höherer Ausbildung ihrer Bürgersöhne, und somit zu agrikolen und industriellen Aufschwunge erwächst. Die Beiträge selbst richten sich, was ihre Feststellung betrifft, nach § 25, und 123. des revidirten Gemeinde-Edictes.

§ 21.—*Dotation der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

V. *Freiwillige Beiträge von Vereinen und Privaten.*

Die freiwilligen Beiträge von Seite der landwirthschaftlichen und polytechnischen Kreisvereine, der Gewerbs-Vereine und der Privaten sind angemessen zu vereinbaren, und falls sie statt finden, dem K. Staatsministerium des Innern zur Kundgabe mittelst des Regierungs-Blattes anzuzeigen. Uebrigens ist namentlich bezüglich dieser Hilfsquelle jeder directe oder indirecte Zwang zu vermeiden, und insbesondere Sorge zu tragen, dass nicht der von dem Staate aus so grossartiger Absicht begründete technische Unterricht durch scheinbar freiwillige, der That nach aber abgedrungene Opfer der einzelnen Gewerbsleute, in der öffentlichen Meinung verdunkelt und auf solche Weise vom kräftigen Wurzeln abgehalten werde.

§ 22.—*Dotation der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.*

VI. *Schulgeld.*

Der Lehrunterricht soll unentgeldlich seyn. Die Einführung eines Schulgeldes darf daher bloss:

1. In Ermangelung aller sonstigen Mittel, also wo dessen Einführung die unerlässliche Bedingung der Möglichkeit eines technischen Unterrichtes bildet;

2. Bloss temporär bis zu Auffindung anderer Mittel;
3. In höchst mässigen Sätzen; und
4. Bloss für die Söhne wohlbemittelter Eltern Platz greifen;
Auch fordert dessen Einführung stets eine specielle ministerielle Genehmigung.

§ 23.—*Jährlicher Etat.*

Die Fonds der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen müssen von den betreffenden Behörden jährlich, und zwar im Laufe des Sommers für das nächste Schuljahr neu etatisirt, mit den Anforderungen des Unterrichts bilancirt und der betreffenden Kreisregierung spätestens mit Ende Julius vorgelegt seyn. Diese fasst ihre Beschlüsse, unterstellt selbe mittelst einer in der form: Anlage 11. verfassten, spätestens am 10ten August zu dem Einlaufe des Staatsministeriums des Innern gebrachten Uebersicht der höhern Würdigung und hat ihre Anträge als stillschweigend genehmigt zu vollziehen, wenn am 10ten September keine modificirende Weisung eingetroffen ist.

Anl. 11.

§ 24.—*Gesichtspunkte bey Feststellung der Fonde.*

Uebrigens ist bei Feststellung der Dotation fest an den in Abschnitt II. und IV. des gegenwärtigen, dann in Absch. II. und IV. des Vten Titels gegenwärtiger Instruction näher entwickelten Gesichtspunkten der Vermeidung jedes unnöthigen Aufwandes, des ausschliessenden Strebens nach dem wahrhaft Nützlichen, und dann an dem grossen Gedanken festzuhalten, dass Bayern unter der Leitung seines edlen kunstsinnigen Königs der Ruhm vorbehalten ist, zu beweisen, wie ohne wesentliche Belästigung der Gemeinden und mit verhältnissmässig unglaublich geringen Mitteln die grosse herrliche Aufgabe der fortschreitenden Bildung des teutschen Bürger- und Bauernstandes durchgeführt werden kann.

Abschnitt II.— *Von dem Unterrichte und den Unterrichts-Mitteln des technischen Gymnasiums.*

I. Capitel.—*Allgemeiner Gesichtspunkt.*

§ 25.—Der technische Unterricht, als solcher, beschränkt sich allenthalben auf die speciellen Fächer bestimmter technischer Berufsrichtungen. Mit ihm Hand in Hand geht aber zugleich, der Unterricht in den allgemeinen Kenntnissen (Realien).

II. Capitel.—*Von dem rein technischen Unterrichte.*

§ 26.—Der technische Unterricht an einem vollständigen technischen Gymnasio (Kreis-Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule, Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule I Classe) umfasst:

(A.) *Für die Gewerbsschüler:*

I. Die Encyclopädie der Gewerbe, d. h. die systematisirte Uebersicht sämmtlicher Gewerbe,
   a. Nach ihrer Haupt-Abtheilung in productive und nicht productive,
   b. Nach ihrem gegenseitigen Ineinandergreifen, und
   c. Nach dem von jedem Gewerbe verarbeiteten Rohstoffes mit genereller Angabe der speciellen Veredlungsweise dieses Rohstoffes und der Verwendung des veredelten Productes sammt Andeutungen über das grosse Medium und die Wechselfälle des Handels und mit belehrendem Besuche der in dem Orte befindlichen Werkstätten;

II. Die Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft, d. h. die Uebersicht der verschiedenen animalischen und vegetabilischen landwirthschaftlichen Producte, ihrer Verwendbarkeit (mit Bezug auf die nähern Entwicklungen der Encyclopädie der Gewerbe) der verschiedenen Productions- und Bewirthschaftungsweisen, und der bei der Wahl der Producte und der Methode zu beobachtenden commerciellen und industriellen Combinationen;

III. Die erforderlichen mathematischen Kenntnisse einschlüssig der Elementar-Geometrie, der discriptiven Geometrie und der Algebra bis zu den Gleichungen des IIten Grades;

IV. Den Zeichnungs-Unterricht;

V. Das Bossiren und Modelliren;

VI. Die Anfangsgründe der Bewegungs-Lehre (Mechanic);

VII. Die Naturgeschichte;

VIII. Die Naturlehre;

IX. Die Vorbegriffe der Chemie mit den entsprechenden Andeutungen;

X. Die Buchhaltung in Verbindung mit Styl-Uebung; endlich

XI. Die Gewerbslehre im weitern Sinne, das heisst, die umfassenden Entwicklungen der in der Encyclopädie der Gewerbe bereits generell berühmten Gegenstände.

(B.)—*Für die Landwirthschafts-Schüler.*

I. Die Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft (siehe oben Gewerbsschüler Ziff II.);

II. Die Encyclopädie der Gewerbe (siehe oben Gewerbsschüler Ziff I.);

III. Die Mathematic;

IV. Den Zeichnungs-Unterricht;

V. Das Modelliren (ohne Bossiren);

VI. Die Anfangsgründe der Bewegungs-Lehre (Mechanic);

VII. Die Naturgeschichte;

VIII. Die Naturlehre;

IX. Die

IX. Die Vorbegriffe der Chemie mit den entsprechenden technischen Andeutungen;
X. Die Buchhaltung mit Styl-Uebungen;
XI. Die Grundzüge der thierischen Anatomie und der Thierheilkunde;
XII. Landwirthschaftslehre im weiteren Sinne (d. h. die umfassendere Entwicklung der in der Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft bereits generell berührten Gegenstände.)

§ 27. Da dem technischen wie dem wissenschaftlichen und populären Unterrichte als oberster Gesichtspunkt gelten muss, die geistigen und physischen Kräfte des Jünglings zu entwickeln und zu erstärken, nicht zu erschöpfen, und da dem zufolge die Zahl der Unterrichtsstunden in dem technischen Gymnasio mit Einschluss des Realien-Unterrichtes in der Woche nicht über 36 betragen darf, so sind für die einzelnen technischen Unterrichtsfächer folgende Maxima festgesezt:

(A.)—*Für die Gewerbsschüler.*

I. *Curs.*

Um die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler schon bei ihrem Eintritte in das speciellere Berufs-Studium mit dem Standpunkte dieses Studiums zu befreunden, ihren Gedanken sogleich an der Schwelle dieser neuen Bildungs-Periode, die in diesem Unterrichts-Zweige so nöthige positive und practische Richtung zu gewähren, und sie namentlich über den Zusammenhang mehr abstract scheinender Gegenstände mit ihrer künftigen Lebens-Aufgabe zu belehren, soll der erste Curs mit einleitenden Vorträgen über das technische Studium überhaupt, und das Bekanntmachen dieser Jünglinge mit dem grossen Gebäude des landwirthschaftlichen, industriellen und commerciellen Lebens, als dem Rahmen beginnen, in welchem alle Speciallehrplane des dreijährigen Cursus ihre Stelle und ihre Bedeutung finden. Diese einleitenden Vorträge welche auch dem Publico oder bei Beschränktheit des Raumes, mindestens den Eltern, den Landwirthen und Gewerbsmeistern, dann den Lehrlingen des Ortes zugängig sein sollen, füllen ausschliessend die I^te und II^te Woche des Unterrichtes wie folgt: die I^te Woche exclusive als Einleitung in das Fachstudium,

1. Encyclopädie des technischen Studiums überhaupt, vorgetragen von dem Rector der Anstalt - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 Tag
2. Encyclopädie der Gewerbe in ihren Grundzügen - - - - - 5 Tage.

II^te. Woche, Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft in ihren Grundzügen - 4 bis 5 Tage.

Von der III^ten Woche anfangend,

Arithmetic	-	8 Stunden.
Im Linear, und Ornamenten Zeichnen	-	8 —
Modelliren und Bossiren	-	4 —
Naturgeschichte	-	4 —
Specialisirte Encyclopädie der Gewerbe	-	2 —
— — der Landwirthschaft	-	2 —
In Summa	-	28 Stunden.

II. *Curs.*

Geometrie	-	6 Stunden.
Zeichnungs-Unterricht	-	6 —
Modellirung und Bossiren, dann Mechanic	-	3 —
Naturgeschichte	-	3 —
Naturlehre	-	3 —
Vorbegriffe der Chemie mit den entsprechenden technischen Andeutungen	-	2 —
Specialisirte Encyclopädie der Gewerbe	-	2 —
Specialisirte Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft	-	2 —
In Summa	-	27 Stunden.

III. *Curs.*

Algebra	-	4 Stunden.
Descriptive Geometrie	-	4 —
Zeichnungs-Unterricht	-	6 —
Bossiren, Modelliren, Mechanic	-	4 —
Fortsetzung der Vorbegriffe von Chemie mit den entsprechenden technischen Andeutungen	-	3 —
Buchhaltung mit Styl-Uebung	-	2 —
Gewerbskunde (zugleich Technologie)	-	4 —
In Summa	-	27 Stunden.

(B.)—*Für die Landwirthschaftlichen Schüler.*

I. *Curs.*

I. und II. Woche Einleitung in das Fachstudium wie oben.
Von der III Woche anfangend:

Arithmetic	6 Stunden.
Unterricht im Linear-Zeichnen	8 —
Modelliren (ohne Bossiren)	2 —
Naturgeschichte	4 —
Specialisirte Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft	2 —
Specialisirte Encyclopädie der Gewerbe	2 —
Specielle Anwendung des täglich gehörten naturgeschichtlichen Unterrichtes auf die Landwirthschaft	2 —
In Summa	26 Stunden.

Die so dringend nöthig und ausdrücklich gebotenen Excursionen unter Leitung des Landwirthschafts-Lehrers zum Besuche grosser Oeconomien, zu specieller Besichtigung der Felder, Wiesen, Weinberge, &c., Wälder, Heerden, u. s. w. sind in dem 1ten Curse als den Abenden und den frühen Morgen-Stunden des Sommers, dann den freien Vacanz-Nachmittagen der übrigen Zeit vorbehalten, in die Stundenzahl des 1ten Curses nicht eingerechnet.

II. *Curs.*

Geometrie	6 Stunden.
Modelliren, Mechanic	3 —
Naturgeschichte	3 —
Naturlehre	3 —
Vorbegriffe der Chemie mit den entsprechenden technischen Andeutungen	2 —
Specialisirte Encyclopädie der Gewerbe	2 —
— — der Landwirthschaft	2 —
Anwendung des täglich gehörten Unterrichtes über Naturgeschichte, Naturlehre, und Chemie auf die Landwirthschaft	6 —
In Summa	27 Stunden.

Die so dringend nöthig und ausdrücklich gebotenen Excursionen unter Aufsicht des Landwirthschafts Lehrers zum Besuche grosser Oeconomien, zu specieller Besichtigung der Felder, Wiesen, Weinberge, &c., Wälder, Heerden, u. s. w. sind auch in dem II. Curse an den Abenden und den frühen Morgen-Stunden des Sommers, dann den freien Vacanz-Nachmittagen der übrigen Zeit vorbehalten, in der Stundenzahl des II. Curses nicht eingerechnet.

III. *Curs.*

An zwei Tagen:

a. Mechanic, insbesondere Landwirthschafts-, Bau- und Maschinen-Kunde	2 Stunden.
b. Fortsetzung der Vorbegriffe der Chemie mit den entsprechenden technischen Andeutungen	3 —
c. Thierische Anatomie und Heilkunde	3 —
d. Specielle Landwirthschaftliche Botanic	2 —
e. Buchhaltung und Styl-Uebungen	2 —
In Summa	12 Stunden.

An vier Tagen Landswirthschaftslehre mit Besuch wohlbewirthschafteter Güter und landwirthschaftliche botanische Excursionen unter Leitung des Landwirthschafts-Lehrers mit stetem Hinblicke auf die Verwendbarkeit der landwirthschaftlichen Producte zu gewerblichen Zwecken und wegen der Excursionen ohne Zeitmass.

§ 28. Der Unterricht der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler ist, soferne die örtlichen Wünsche eine Scheidung ausdrücklich erbitten und dotiren unbeschadet der übrigen Zwecke, gemeinsam für alle von beiden gleichförmig zu hörende Gegenstände sonach:

In dem Iten Curs.

In der Iten Woche für die Encyclopädie der Gewerbe, und in der IIten für die Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft in dem ferneren Verlaufe des Curses:

Arithmetic	8 Stunden.
Zeichnungs-Unterricht	8 —
Modelliren	2 —
Naturgeschichte	4 —
Umfassendere Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft	2 —
Umfassendere Encyclopädie der Gewerbe	2 —
	26 Stunden.

In dem II. Curse.

Geometrie	6 Stunden.
Modelliren und Mechanic	3 —
Naturgeschichte	3 —
Naturlehre	3 —
Vorbegriffe der Chemie mit den entsprechenden Andeutungen	2 —
Umfassendere Encyclopädie der Gewerbe	2 —
— — der Landwirthschaft	2 —
	21 Stunden.

In dem III. Curse.

Fortsetzung der Vorbegriffe der Chemie mit den entsprechenden technischen Andeutungen	2 Stunden.
Buchhaltung und Styl-Uebungen	2 —
	4 Stunden.

Getrennt ist der Unterricht.

In dem I^ten Curse.

Für die Landwirthschafts Schüler.		*Für die Gewerbsschüler.*	
Specielle Anwendung des täglich gehörten naturgeschichtlichen Unterrichts auf die Landwirthschaft	2 Stunden.	Bossiren	2 Stunden.

In dem II. Curse.

Für die Landwirthschaft Schüler.		*Für die Gewerbsschüler.*	
Anwendung des täglich gehörten Unterrichts über Naturgeschichte, Naturlehre und Chemie auf die Landwirthschaft	6 Stunden.	Zeichnungs Unterricht	6 Stunden.

In dem III. Curse.

Für die Landwirthschaft Schüler.		*Für die Gewerbsschüler.*	
Mechanic, insbesondere Landwirthschafts-, Bau- und Maschinen-Kunde	2 Stun.	Algebra	4 Stun.
Specielle landwirthschaftliche Botanic mit Excursionen	2 —	Descriptive Geometrie	4 —
Landwirthschafts-Lehre	4 Tage.	Zeichnungs-Unterricht	6 —
		Bossiren, Modelliren und Mechanic	4 —
		Gewerbskunde	4 —
			22 Stun.

§ 29. Der technische Unterricht soll nicht bloss theoretisch, sondern auch zugleich, und zwar wesentlich practisch sein. Insbesondere sollen die den Uebergang von der polytechnischen Schule an die technische Hochschule nicht beabsichtigenden Jünglinge in der Art ausgebildet werden, dass sie nach vollendeter Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule als ehrenhafte ihrem Berufe tüchtig gewachsene Staatsbürger und als wahre Lichtpunkte technischen Fortschreitens in das bürgerliche Leben einzutreten vermögen. Kein Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler ist berechtigt, sich einem oder verschiedenen Unterrichts-Gegenständen willkührlich zu entziehen. Wohl aber muss der technische Unterricht von höherer Hand den zahllosen Specialitäten der technischen Berufsarten und den bürgerlichen Verhältnissen der Familien möglichst angepasst, und von jenem Pedantismus frei gehalten werden, der Talente abschreckt, und oft über dem Zufälligen das Wesentliche zu Grunde gehen lässt. Insbesondere ist Sorge zu tragen dass der so wichtige Stand der Classe und der übrigen bereits in practischen Verpflichtungen begriffenen Jünglinge nicht factisch von den Wohlthaten ausgeschlossen werde, welche der Buchstabe der K. Verordnungen ihnen so grossinnig darbietet. Dispensen sind daher nicht zu verweigern, wo

1. Ein dem künftigen Berufe und über seine volle Zeit verfügender Jüngling ferner den Gegenstand durch verstärkten Zeitaufwand auf einen anderen, z. B. ein künftiger Handelsmann den Unterricht in rein mechanischen Fertigkeiten mit der sorgfältigen Pflege lebender Sprachen, ein kräftiger Zimmermeister der Unterricht in der Chemie, Naturlehre durch verdoppelten Zeichnungs-Unterricht u. s. w. aufwiegen will, oder

2. Ein nur für gewisse Stunden von seinem Meister freigegebener Lehrling nur die seinem Berufe direct verwandten Gegenstände zu hören vermag.

Indispensabel bleibt jedenfalls für die künftigen Landwirthe die einleitende sowohl, als die erweiterte Encyclopädie der Gewerbe, und für die künftigen Gewerbsmänner die einleitende sowohl, als die erweiterte Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft, da

1. Der Ackerbau auf dem Lande in der Regel ein ergänzendes Element der Familien-Existenz bildet, die Kenntniss der Landwirthschaft sonach häufig das Fortkommenkönnen des industriellen Mannes bedingt, und da

2. Der Landwirth ohne Kenntniss der Verwendung und Veredlung seiner Erzeugnisse, so wie der Gewerbsmann ohne Kenntniss der Entstehungsweise seiner Rohstoffe nie zu einer höheren wahrhaft intelligenten Berufsthätigkeit zu gelangen vermag.

§ 30.—Dem Unterricht in jedem einzelnen technischen Gegenstande ist ein nach Anhörung des betreffenden Lehrers, des Rectorats in gemeinsamen Zusammenwirken des Regierungs-Referenten für Gegenstände der Landwirthschaft der Industrie des Handels und der Gewerbe, dann des Kreis-Schulreferenten von der K. Kreisregierung zu beantragendes und von dem K. Staatsministerium des Innern zu genehmigendes Lehrbuch zu Grunde zu legen.

Der Unterricht in der Encyclopädie hat sich bis zum Erscheinen des angedeuteten Leitfadens nach der von jedem einzelnen Lehrer zu entwerfenden und schleunigst zur Genehmigung vorzulegenden Skizze zu richten.

III. Capitel.—*Von dem Realien-Unterrichte.*

§ 31.—Der den technischen Schülern allenthalben zu sichernde Realien-Unterricht umfasst:

1. Die Religion.
2. Die Geschichte.
3. Die Geographie.
4. Die teutsche Sprache.

Dieser Unterricht wird ausschliesslich des Religions-Unterrichts den technischen Schülern.

1. Den aus den lateinischen Schulen mit einem zum Uebertritte an ein Gymnasium habilitirenden Absolutorio an die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen übergetretenen Schülern, an dem Gymnasio gemeinsam mit den Gymnasial-Schülern;

2. Den übrigen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschülern an der betreffenden Sonn- und Feyertags-Schule dargeboten.

§ 32.—Von den auf solche Weise den Realien-Unterricht der Gymnasien theilenden Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschülern hören

1. Jene des I Curses der Landwirthschaft- und Gewerbsschulen mit der ersten Gymnasial-Classe, Geschichte, Geographie und teutsche Sprache in den vier schulordnungsmässig dafür festgestellten Wochenstunden;

2. Jene des II. Curses der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen mit der 2ten Gymnasial-Classe, Geschichte und Geographie in den Sechs; dann Theorie der redenden Künste mit Uebungen in teutscher Sprache in den vier schulordnungsmässig festgesetzten Wochenstunden; endlich.

3. Jene des III. Curses der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen mit der 3ten Gymnasial-Classe, Geschichte und Geographie in den Sechs; dann Theorie der redenden Künste sammt den Styl-Uebungen in den schulordnungsmässig bestimmten Wochenstunden.

Und da der Unterricht in der Theorie der redenden Künste schulordnungsmässig erst in der IV. Gymnasial-Classe sich endet, für welchen die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule keinen parallelen Jahrcursus darbietet, so ist Vorsorge zu treffen, dass die Professoren der IV. Gymnasial-Classe diesen gesteigerten Unterricht den genannten Schülern in ausserordentlichen gegen eine, ihnen zu bewilligende besondere Remuneration ertheilen.

§ 33.—Da der Realien Unterricht an den Gymnasien schulordnungsmässig jedenfalles von dem Unterrichte in den classischen Sprachen strenge und unbedingt getrennt bleiben muss. Da ferner für diesen Unterricht jedenfalles eigene zusammenhängende Stunden zu bestimmen sind, so bleibt es Obliegenheit des Rectorates der Landwirthschafts und Gewerbsschulen, die technischen Unterrichts-Gegenstände in der Art einzutheilen, dass die den Realien-Unterricht an dem Gymnasium besuchenden Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schüler zu dem nur einmal des Tages an dem Gymnasium stattfindenden zusammenhängenden Realien-Unterrichte rechtzeitig erscheinen können.

Da übrigens wesentlich daran gelegen ist, dass die technischen Lehrstunden an den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen auch den gebildeten Lehrlingen, und Gesellen zugänglich seyen, und da die Stunden, in welchen letztere von ihren Meistern entbehrt werden können, vielfach nach örtlichen Rücksichten wechseln, so haben die Rectorate beider Anstalten die Stunden für den Realien-Unterricht des Gymnasiums in einer Weise zu bemessen welche dem Geber der technischen Lehrgegenstände in der dem Lehrling örtlich verfügbaren Stunde so wenig als möglich hindernd in den Weg trete.

Im Falle nicht eintretender Vereinigung entscheidet die Kreisregierung.

§ 34.—Uebrigens wäre die Absicht der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Feber 1833 durchaus verfehlt, wollte der Gymnasial Unterricht in den Realien ob den denselben besuchenden technischen Schüler von seiner edlern Höhe herabgezogen werden. Vielmehr soll gerade die Theilnahme an den minder exclusiven Unterrichts-Gegenständen einer höhern Lehranstalt einerseits diesen mit den Vorbedingungen zu dem Gymnasial-Unterrichte versehenen und deshalb zur Theilnahme an dem Gymnasial-Unterrichte befähigten Jünglingen die Weihe höherer wissenschaftlichen Bildung erhalten, und andererseits bewirken, dass nicht ferner wie bisher auch zu häufig geschah, auch der Realien-Unterricht des Gymnasiums in die Gymnastic der alten Sprache hineingezogen, und der absolvirende Gymnasist sogar ohne gründliche Kenntniss seiner Muttersprache und seines Vaterlandes auf die Universität gesendet wurde. Es ist daher der Realien-Unterricht ohne Rücksicht auf die Theilnahme oder Nichttheilnahme einzelner, die lateinische Schule absolvirt habende Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbschüler an allen Gymnasien mit streng wissenschaftlichem Ernste, aber noch in der schulordnungsmässigen Reinheit zu geben; die teutsche Sprache und die damit

verbundene

verbundene Theorie der redenden Künste in dem durch die Schulordnung gewählten Umfange von dem Unterrichte in der Geographie getrennt zu halten; und der Geographie sowohl, als der Geschichte ist die gebotene Zeit von wöchentlich drei Stunden zu widmen, und der geographische Unterricht in den beiden untern Classen als politische, in den beiden obern als mathematisch-physicalische Geographie von dem Gymnasial Professor der Mathematic gehörig zu concentriren.

§ 35.—Sollte durch den Hinzutritt der aus der lateinischen Schule hervorgegangenen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler, die Schülerzahl für die Realien sich wesentlich mehren, so ist der Fall der Errichtung von Parallel-Classen gegeben.

§ 36.—Der Real-Unterricht an der technischen Schule umfasst alle planmässig dem Unterrichte der technischen Sonn- und Feyertagsschule constatirten Gegenstände.

§ 37.—Das Hören der Realien an Sonn- und Feyertagsschulen ist auch denjenigen nicht untersagt, welche nach Absolvirung der lateinischen Schule die Befähigung zu deren Erlernung an dem Gymnasio erworben haben. Da aber der grosse Zweck dahin gerichtet ist, die lateinische Schule sich mehr und mehr als die Werktagsschule der Gebildeteren überhaupt constituiren zu sehen, und namentlich den Notabilitäten des Gutsbesitzes und der Industrie unter der streng positiven Berufsrichtung mittelst einer classischen Unterlage und eines mehr wissenschaftlichen Realien-Unterrichtes auch die entsprechende sociale Entwicklung zu sichern; da ferner dieses Absolvirthaben der lateinischen Schulen und dieser höhere Realien-Unterricht nach Ziff. V. und XII. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833, die unerlässliche Bedingung des Uebertrittes an die technische Hochschule bildet, so bleiben die Vorstände der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule sowohl, als die Local-Districts-Schulinspectoren und unmittelbaren Schulcommissäre, dann die Rectorate und Subrectorate der Gymnasien und lateinischen Schulen verpflichtet; namentlich die Söhne bemittelter Eltern über die oben berührten Gesichtspunkte auf das Eindringlichste zu belehren, und mit aller Kraft dahin zu wirken, dass sie ihren Söhnen durch die Wahl der Werktagsschule den wissenschaftlichen Realien-Betrieb mindestens die Möglichkeit der Benützung jener höhern Bildungsquelle offen halten, welche der bayerische Staat mit unübertroffener, vielleicht unerreichbarer Grossartigkeit seinem Mittelstande darbietet.

§ 38.—Der Religions-Unterricht wird jedenfalls an der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs schule selbst, und zwar in wöchentlichen zwey Stunden für alle den lateinischen und den teutschen Schulen entnommenen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schüler durch die besonders remunerirten Ortsgeistlichen, oder durch besonders approbirte Religionslehrer der betreffenden Confessionen gewährt.

§ 39.—Uebrigens wird gerne gestattet, ja inhaltlich des Ziff. V. der allerhöchsten Verordnungen vom 16 Febr. 1833, sogar gerne gesehen, dass an den mit entsprechenden Mitteln versehenen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen der Realien-Unterricht des Gymnasiums und der teutschen Schule durch einen eigens organisirten Realien-Unterricht ersetzt werde, soferne

1. Der daher anzustellende, oder gegen Remuneration mit seiner Einwilligung zu verwendende schon angestellte Lehrer die volle Befähigung zum Gymnasial-Lehramte (wenn auch mit Ausnahme der griechischen Sprache) besizt;
2. Der Unterricht streng innerhalb des für das Gymnasium vorgeschriebenen Umfangs und Stundenmasses gegeben wird, und sonach;
3. In jeder Beziehung die Voraussetzungen der Ziff. XII. Abs. 2, der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ter Febr. 1833 erschöpft, in welchem Falle dann dieser auch den Lehrlingen und den aus den teutschen Schulen gekommenen Landwirthchafts- und Gewerbsschülern zugängige Realien-Unterricht, die, die lateinische Sprache absolvirt habenden Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler aber, so zu dem Uebertritte an die technische Hochschule berechtiget, als hätten sie die gesammten Realgegenstände in einem Gymnasio selbst gehört.

Den zum Besuche der Realien an den Gymnasien befähigten Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschülern ist auch die Theilnahme an dem Gymnasial-Unterrichte in lebenden fremden Sprachen in so ferne gestattet, als an der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule eine eigene unentgeldliche Gelegenheit zu Erlernung dieser Sprachen nicht begründet werden kann.

IVtes CAPITEL.—*Von dem Lehr-Apparate.*

§ 40.—Der unerlässliche aus der Dotation zu bestreitende Lehrapparat einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule Iter sowohl als IIter und IIIter Classe besteht:

1. In einer möglichst vollständigen Sammlung entsprechender und der Academie der bildenden Künste vorläufig oder bleibend approbirter Vorlagen für das Linear- und Ornamenten-Zeichnen, insbesondere auch körperliche Vorlagen landwirthschaftlicher Guts- Carton- und Bauplane;
2. In einer Sammlung der erforderlichen Bücher aus besonderen technischen Journalen und Encyclopädien;
3. In einem kleinen Naturalien-Cabinette;
4. In einer Sammlung nach Analogie der Ziff. 1, approbirten, von Modellen für Bossiren;
5. In dem unentbehrlichen physicalischen und chemischen Apparate;
6. In einer Sammlung von Vorlagen für den Unterricht der darstellenden Geometrie und Mechanic.

Die Zeichnungs-Vorlagen sind bis zu Erscheinen des zeug Anlage 12, bereits in der Ausarbeitung behandelten Vorlagewerkes einstweilen aus der grossen Zahl der für das technische Anl. 12.

nische Zeichnen bestimmten Unterrichtswerke zu entnehmen. Auch sind hier die Bauwerke des k. Geheimen-Raths v. Klenze und des k. Professors Gärtner ganz vorzugsweise zu empfehlen. Die unter Ziff. 5. und 6. genannten Sammlungen sind durch Bestellung bei einer der drei polytechnischen Schulen des Reiches zu beziehen. Allmählig, wo es zulässig, soll mittelst Pachtes oder Kaufes eine kleine Muster-Wirthschaft für die Landwirthschaftsschule Behufs des täglichen Unterrichtes, und eben so ein *Herbarium visum* für die Forst- und landwirthschaftliche Botanic angeschaft werden. Auch ist im Wege des Wunsches und freundlichen Uebereinkommens Sorge zu tragen, dass die in dem Orte oder dessen Nähe befindlichen Sammlungen der landwirthschaftlichen und polytechnischen Kreis-Vereine der Modellen-Sammlungen von Corporationen und Privaten, die landwirthschaftlichen Gärten und Muster-Anstalten und die Werkstätten ausgezeichneter Meister, den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen und ihren Zöglingen zugängig gemacht werde.

Abschnitt III.—Von der Eintheilung des Schuljahres, der Aufnahme, dem Aufsteigen, der Prüfung und den Reisen der Zöglinge.

§ 41.—Das Schuljahr der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen beginnt und endet mit jenem der Gymnasien.

Der Eintritt in das technische Gymnasium (Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule) findet in der Regel nicht vor zurückgelegtem 12ten Lebensjahre statt. Ausnahmen von dieser Regel können nur in Berücksichtigung ganz besonderer Umstände, und auch hier nur von der betreffenden Königl. Kreisregierung K. d. Innern bewilliget werden.

Uebrigens setzt die Zulassung zu den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen das Vollendethaben der rein wissenschaftlichen Erziehung (lateinischen Schule) nur bezüglich derjenigen Jünglinge voraus, welche sich das einstige Aufsteigen an die technische Hochschule offen zu halten gedenken.

Jedem diese Absicht nicht hegenden Schüler einer lateinischen-sowohl als teutschen Schule steht von dem Augenblicke des überschrittenen 12ten Lebensjahres, die Meldung zu Admission an die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule und jeder Admissions-Termin frei, und die erfolgte, dem Subrectorate der betreffenden lateinischen, oder dem Local-Inspector der betreffenden Schule amtlich zu notifizirende Admission zieht (in dem Falle noch nicht erloschener Werktags-Schulpflicht) von selbst deren Suspension bis nach erfolgter erster Communion oder Confirmation und sofort den Uebertritt des betreffenden Jünglings in die Reihe der Sonn und Feyertagsschüler nach sich.

§ 43.—Das Rectorat der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule ist befugt, die Admission der weder mit dem Absolutorium einer lateinischen noch mit einem Ueberweisungsschein aus der technischen Werk- und der technischen Sonn- und Feyertagsschule versehenen Jünglinge durch das Bestehen einer Admissions-Prüfung zu bedingen, welche sich über die Religionslehre, die Fertigkeit im Lesen, Schreiben und in den 4 Rechnungsarten, dann über die Fertigkeit zur Anfertigung eines einfachen sprachrichtigen Aufsatzes und zur Anwendung der 4 Rechnungs-Regeln auf die gewöhnlichsten Fälle des bürgenlichen Lebens zu erstrecken hat. Ferner ist der Uebertritt aus der nicht absolvirten lateinischen an die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule durch eine von dem Rectorate den Landswirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen zu ertheilende Potocollar-Belehrung des Jünglings, seiner Eltern oder Pflegeeltern über die Bestimmungen der Ziffer V. und XII. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833. und über den §§ 37 und 42 gegenwärtiger Instruction und dadurch bedingt, dass sie auf ihrem Entschlusse beharren, nachdem ihnen deutlich erklärt worden ist, dass das Aufsteigen an die technische Hochschule nur auf dem Grunde der absolvirten lateinischen Schule möglich ist.

§ 44.—Der die Admission Nachsuchende ist gehalten ein Zeugniss seiner bisherigen Schulbehörde über den genossenen Unterricht, über den bisher entwickelten Fleiss, Fortgang und über das bisherige sittliche Betragen beizubringen.

§ 45.—Die, kraft ihrer Urkunde (Absolution der lateinischen Schule oder Ueberweisungs-Zeugnisse aus der Werktags-in die Feyertags-Schule) eintretenden sowohl, als die sonst Amittirten erhalten Inscriptions-Zeugnisse nach Anlage 13.

Anl. 13.

Zugleich werden die zum einstigen Aufsteigen an der technischen Hochschule Aspirirenden dem betreffenden Gymnasial-Rectorate mit Angabe der Thatsache, ob selbe den Realien-Unterricht an dem Gymnasium oder an der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule bei einem für das Gymnasial-Lehramt habilitirten Lehrer hören werden, bekannt gemacht und gleiche Eröffnung mit gleichmässiger Aufklärung über das Hören der Realien an der Anstalt oder an der Feyerstagsschule ergeht bezüglich der übrigen Schulen an den betreffenden Districts-Schul-Inspector oder Local-Schul-Inspector.

§ 46.—Uebrigens bleibt Behufs des genauen und zugleich wohlvollenden Vollzugs der Ziffer V. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833. das bereits angeordnete Transitorium aufrecht erhalten, wonach jedenfalls ein für das Gymnasial-Lehramt habilitirter Lehrer oder Lehramts-Candidat bis zu dem Jahre 1840. jene Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler, deren Werktags Pflichtigkeit ganz oder zum Theile in die Periode vor Erscheinen der oben erwähnten allerhöchsten Verordnung fiel, in einem gesonderten Locale, unter steter Aufsicht des Gymnasial-Rectors speciell mit den an dem Gymnasio zu hörenden Realien dann soweit möglich, auch mit den Anfangsgründen der lateinischen Sprache vertraut macht, um so mindestens den ausgezeichnetsten unter ihnen auf dem Dispenswege das einstige Aufsteigen an die technische Hochschule möglich zu machen.

§ 47.—Jede Landwirthschafts-und Gewerbsschule legt mit Schluss jedes Jahres, und zwar, wenn die Schule an dem Sitze eines Gymnasiums sich befindet, in Gegenwart des zu dem Gymnasial-Examen abgeordneten in den übrigen aber in Gegenwart eines besonders

ernannten

ernannten Regierungs-Commissärs, dann im Beyseyn des Districts-Polizey-Beamten, des Gymnasial-Rectors und sämmtlicher Ortsscholarchen unter freyem Zutritte des Publicums in förmlicher öffentlicher Prüfung Rechenschaft über ihre Leistungen ab. Die Ergebnisse dieser Prüfung, welche über sämmtliche Curse zu erstrecken und mit der Vorlage sämmtlicher Zeichnungen und schriftlichen Arbeiten zu verbinden ist, entscheiden in ihrem Zusammenhalte mit dem Jahresfortgange über das Aufsteigen in den höheren Lehrcurs.

Dieselbe muss den Character des Ernstes und rücksichtsloser Strenge an sich tragen, und es ist kräftigst darüber zu wachen, dass kein Curs verlassen werde, ohne dass dessen Lehrstoff genügend ergründet und begriffen ist.

§ 48.—Der Prüfung folgt die Vertheilung von Preisen an die durch sittliches Betragen und vorzüglichen Jahresfortgang ausgezeichneten Schüler des Jahres. Die Zahl dieser Preise soll zur Anzahl der Schüler in dem Verhältnisse von 1 zu 10 stehen. Diese Preise können in Gelde (Geschichtsthalern), Büchern oder Instrumenten bestehen. Bei ihrer Auswahl sind die näheren Directiven der Anl. 14. zu beachten. Anl. 14.

§ 49.—Der Austritt aus der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule findet auf geäusserten Wunsch der Eltern oder der, Eltern Stelle vertretenden Personen zu jeder Zeit, ausserdem

1. Wegen gänzlich unzureichenden Fähigkeiten (§§ 42 u. 43.) oder
2. Aus Strafe §§ 67 u 70., oder
3. Nach absolvirtem Unterricht, d. h. nach vollendetem Besuche der drei Curse, nach genügend bestandener Schlussprüfung des dritten Curses statt.

§ 50.—Die den Unterricht absolvirt habenden Schüler erhalten ein förmliches Absolutorium, welches nach Anlage 15. zu verfassen ist, und sich insbesondere darüber zu verbreiten hat, ob der betreffende Schüler der landwirthschaftlichen oder der gewerblichen Richtung angehört, aus welcher Unterrichts-Anstalt er zu dem technischen Unterrichte übergetreten ist, welches Zeugniss er von jener Anstalt erlangt, wo er während des technischen Curses die Realien gehört, und ob er nach § 31. u. 37 die Vorbedingungen zum Aufsteigen in die technische Hochschule erfüllt oder sich in dem Falle der Subsumtion unter das Transitorium mindestens nach § 46. die Möglichkeit der Dispensation gesichert hat, wobey sich von selbst versteht, dass die Note über den Realien-Unterricht bezüglich der dieselben an dem Gymnasium gehört habenden Jünglinge unbedingt nach Zeugnissen des betreffenden Gymnasial-Rectorates in das Absolutorium bemessen werden muss. Anl. 15.

Abschnitt IV.—*Von den Lehrern des technischen Gymnasiums.*

§ 51.—Jede Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule soll so viel möglich mit vollständigen und tüchtigen Lehrkräften versehen werden.

§ 52.—Als Minimum der selbständig anzustellenden Lehrer sind in der Regel für eine vollständige Schule von 3 Cursen:

1. Zwei Individuen für den Zeichnungs-Unterricht, dann für die Lehr-Vorträge über Mathematic, Physic, Chemie, Naturgeschichte, Encyclopädie der Gewerbe und Gewerbskunde, und

2. Ein Landwirthschafts-Lehrer zu betrachten. Dieses Minimum schliesst jedoch die Aufstellung einer noch geringeren Zahl *eigends angestellter und besoldeter Lehrer* für den Fall nicht aus, wenn in sonstigen Verhältnissen stehende tüchtig befähigte Männer mit der Musse auch die Geneigtheit verbinden sollten, sich unentgeldlich, oder gegen geringere Bezüge die verschiedenen Lehrgegenstände *in dem vollen Masse des vorschriftsmässigen Lehr- und Zeit-Umfanges* zu geben, in welchem Falle wie überhaupt alle Verhältnisse der Schulen so auch insbesondere Zahl und Bezüge der Lehrer, nach den stets vorzugsweise zu beachtenden Local-Verhältnissen und Local-Wünschen zu bemessen sind.

§ 53.—Die Uebernahme eines Lehramtes an Landswirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen setzt nebst den genügenden Bestehen der Prüfung vom Jahre 1840 anfangend

a. Für Lehrer der gewerblichen Richtung mindestens das Absolvirthaben,
  aa. des gewerblichen Unterrichts an einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule, dann,
  bb. einer polytechnischen Schule, und
  cc. ein Jahr Besuches der technischen Hochschule (oder bei Zeichnungslehrern zwei Jahre Elevenstandes an der K. Academie der bildenden Künste)
b. für Lehrer der Landwirthschaft mindestens
  aa. das Absolvirthaben des Landwirthschafts-Unterrichtes an einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule,
  bb. ein Jahr Besuches der technischen Hochschule, und
  cc. drei Jahres Betriebes einer Landwirthschafts-Complex oder förmlichen Praxis an rationell verwalteten grösseren Gütern voraus. Bis zu dem Jahre 1840. genügt das entsprechende Bestehen der Prüfung und überdiess bei Landwirthschafts-Lehrern der Nachweis einer Landwirthschafts-Praxis.

§ 54.—Diese Prüfung, welche von den Lehrern der gewerblichen Richtung an eine der drei polytechnischen Schulen für jene der Landwirthschaft an der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät der K. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität als Professoren *Gremio* der technischen Hochschule zu bestehen, und jährlich in dem Laufe des Monats September öffentlich auszuschreiben ist, kann sich bei Candidaten für Lehrstellen der gewerblichen Richtung je nach dem Wunsche des Examinaten über eine oder mehrere oder auch über alle Disciplinen des vorgeschriebenen Unterrichtes erstrecken.

Bei den Lehrern der Landwirthschaft *muss* sie die gesammte Landwirthschaft umfassen. Sie bezweckt die Ermittlung

a. des theoretisch und practisch gründlichen Innehabens des betreffenden Gegenstandes, und
b. der Lehrgabe, diesshalb denn auch insbesondere
zu a. auf die technische Fertigkeit in *Anwendung der theoretischen Nationen*, und
zu b. auf die erhöhten Ansprüche zu sehen ist, welche jede Vereinigung verschiedenartig *vorgebildeter Schüler* an die Mittheilungsfähigkeit des Lehrers richten muss.

§ 55.—Das Ergebniss der Prüfung wird stets ohne Aufschub in den Concurs-Noten, "der vorzüglichen" "sehr guten" "guten" Befähigung nach Stimmenmehrheit der die Prüfung vornehmenden Lehrer sogleich ausgesprochen, dem Candidaten durch ein in der Form Anlage 16. abgefasstes Zeugniss bekannt gemacht, und dem Staatsministerium des Innern berichtlich angezeigt. Anl. 16.

§ 56.—Zu Aufstellung als Realien-Lehrer an einer Landwirthschafts- oder Gewerbsschule werden mit Ausnahme der griechischen Sprache dieselben Nachweise erfordert, welche die Uebernahme derselben Fächer an dem Gymnasio bedingen. Will daher ein zu dem Gymnasial-Lehramte nicht bereits habilitirter Lehrer einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule nach Erscheinen gegenwärtiger Instruction auch den Unterricht in der teutschen Sprache, oder in der Geschichte oder Geographie übernehmen, so bleibt er verpflichtet, sich bei der laut § 102 u. f. der Schulordnung von 2 zu 2 Jahren regelmässig abgehaltenen werdenden Gymnasial-Lehr-Amts-Prüfung zu stellen, und daselbst die specielle Prüfung über *den von ihm vorzutragenden Realien-Gegenstand* zu bestehen.

§ 57.—Dispensirt von der vorgeschriebenen Prüfung sind kraft ihrer höheren Bildung

a. überhaupt diejenigen, welche den betreffenden Gegenstand an einer Universität als förmlich immatriculirte Hochschüler mit ausgezeichnetem Erfolg-Zeugnisse absolvirt haben, und
b. was insbesondere den Zeichnungs-Unterricht betrifft, die mit günstigen Zeugnissen entlassenen Schüler der K. Academie der bildenden Künste. Ferner wird von dem K. Staatsministerium des Innern auf Aufsuchen dispensirt, wer durch literäre Celibrität oder ausgezeichnete practische Leistungen unzweifelhafte Beweise eminenter Befähigung abgelegt hat.

§ 58.—Die Gehalte und Remunerationen sind dort, wo die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen von der Gemeinde dotirt werden möglichst nach deren Wunsche zu reguliren.

In der Regel soll ein eigens aufgestellter, wöchentlich mindestens 24. Unterrichtsstunden gebender Lehrer an Geld und sonstigen Emolumenten in Minimo 500 fl. beziehen.

§ 59.—Uebrigens kömmt nur den gegen blosse Remuneration für einzelne Fächer verwendeten Lehrern ein Anspruch auf ein bestimmtes Maximum von Lehrstunden zu. Der förmlich angestellte Lehrer dagegen ist gehalten, der Anstalt seine volle Thatkraft zuzuwenden, auf Verlangen des Rectors und des Special-Scholarchates mit einzelnen Schülern oder ganzen Classen ausserordentliche Repetitionen abzuhalten und überhaupt alles beizutragen, um die noch zarte Schöpfung schnell und kräftig auf die ihr im Interesse der National-Wohlfahrt Allerhöchst vorgezeichnete Stuffe zu erheben.

§ 60.—Die Anstellung der Lehrer erfolgt je nach den jeweiligen allerhöchsten Bestimmungen durch allerhöchste oder durch Ministerial-Entschliessung und zwar:

1. dort wo nach Artikel IX. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833 ein gemeindliches Präsentationsrecht nicht Platz greift, nach gehörtem Vorschlage,
2. im entgegengesetzten Falle nach gehörten Gutachten der betreffenden Kreisregierung K. d. Innern, d. h. des mit dem gemeinsamen Antrage des Kreisscholarchates des Bau-Referenten und des das Referat für Gegenstände der Landwirthschaft, des Handels, der Industrie, der Gewerbe und der Statistic versehenen K. General-Commissär und Regierungs-Präsidenten.

Unter gleich befähigten Lehrern behaupten die aus der Technologie mit Erfolge geprüften stets den Vorzug.

§ 61.—Die über die Qualificationslisten des Studienlehramts Personals und deren Evidenthalten festgesezten Bestimmungen finden auch auf das Lehrpersonal der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen analoge Anwendung. Die nach der Form Anlage 17. geschöpften Qualifications-Noten sind daher, wo es nicht bereits geschehen sollte, alsbald von dem Rectorate primitiv zu schöpfen und vorzulegen, eben so sind dem mit Schlusse jedes Schuljahres zu erstattenden Jahresberichte die etwaigen Aenderungen der Kreisregierung anzuzeigen, und von dieser in gemeinsamem Zusammentritte ihres Kreisscholarchates und ihres Referenten für Bauwesen, dann für Gegenstände der Landwirthschaft, des Handels, der Industrie, der Gewerbe und der Statistic festzustellen. Anl. 17.

ABSCHNITT V.—*Von den Schulbehörden, dem Scholarchate und der Zucht des technischen Gymnasiums.*

§ 62.—Die Aufsicht und Leitung jeder Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schule ist an dem Sitze der polytechnischen Schulen mit dem Rectorate der letzteren verbunden. An den übrigen Orten wird selbe auf Vorschlag der Kreisregierung von dem Staatsministerio des Innern entweder einem der an derselben angestellten Lehrer oder einem sonstigen achtbaren und sachkundigen Manne übertragen, der, in dieser Eigenschaft, wenn die Schule alle

3 Curse hat, den Titel " Subrector," führt und gleich den Gymnasial-Rectoren der K. Kreisregierung unmittelbar untergeordnet ist. Bei den dissfalligen Vorschlägen ist neben der erforderlichen Bildung auf möglichst unabhängige Stellung des Rectors von dem Lehrpersonal, auf Einklang mit dem Gymnasial-Rectorate, auf regen Eifer für die grosse Sache des technischen Unterrichtes und auf allgemeines Vertrauen zu sehen.

§ 63.—Den Rectoraten und Subrectoraten kommt als Amtssiegel das K. Wappen in der für die Gymnasien vorgeschriebenen Form und Grösse " mit der Ueberschrift zu:" Rectorat der K. Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule zu N.

§ 64.—Dem Rector der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule liegt die Aufsicht über die ganze Anstalt ob. Er ist ganz vorzugsweise mit der Sorge für Zweckmässigkeit des Unterrichtes, für kräftige Handhabung der Schulzucht beauftragt. Er wacht darüber, dass jede Stunde dem vorgeschriebenen Unterrichte vollständig gewidmet, die Ruhe in dem Schulgebäude und in den Cursen erhalten, die Schulversäumnisse gerügt, die neu eintretenden Schüler strenge geprüft, jede vorgeschriebene Aufgabe sorgfältig corrigirt, das auf jeden einzelnen Schüler sich erstreckende Fortgangs-Buch fleissig und gewissenhaft geführt werde.

Er ist es, der zunächst dafür haftet, dass der Unterricht neben der theoretischen auch die erforderliche practische Richtung behaupte, dass derselbe in den Stunden nicht bloss gewährt, sondern auch begriffen, und dass in diesem so zahllosen Special-Berufe vorarbeitenden Unterrichtszweige auch in der That jeder Jüngling nicht nur zu einem religiös und sittlich edlen Menschen und zu einem gebildeten in dem Ehrenamte des Landes mit Ruhm wirken könnender Staatsbürger, sondern auch zu einer eminenten Specialität des Landwirthschafts und sonst technischen Wesens herangebildet werde.

§ 65.—Der Rector versammelt jährlich mindest viermal das gesammte Lehr-Personal der landwirthschaftlichen und gewerblichen Richtung einschliessend der Religions-Zeichnungs- und Sprachlehrer zu gemeinsamer Berathung, um die Wünsche, Bemerkungen und Anträge im Interesse der Anstalt zu vernehmen und darüber gemeinsame Erörterungen zu pflegen.

Das über diese Berathungen zu führende, die gemeinsam geschöpften Ansichten sowohl, als die erfolgten Rectorats-Beschlüsse nachweisende Protocoll wird von allen Theilnehmern unterschrieben und den Acten einverleibt.

§ 66.—Die disciplinären Vorschriften werden von dem Rector in gemeinsamer Berathung mit dem versammelten Lehrpersonal und dem Special-Scholarchate, und zwar gleich bindend für die Schule der landwirthschaftlichen und für die gewerbliche Richtung festgestellt, der K. Kreisregierung K. d. Innern zur Genehmigung vorgelegt und nach erfolgter Genehmigung in Druck gelegt, und nicht nur den Schülern jährlich mit Anfange des Schuljahres neu bekannt gemacht, sondern auch durch die K. Kreisregierung

a. den übrigen Kreisregierungen für sich und für sämmtliche Kries-Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen, dann für sämmtliche Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen I Classe, und

b. in sechs Exemplaren dem K. Staatsministerium des Innern mitgetheilt. Gleiche Vertheilung hat bezüglich des von dem Rectorate oder dem Subrectorate jeder Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule, dann jeder Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schule I., II. Classe über die Leistungen der Anstalten und über die merkwürdigeren Vorfälle an derselben kund zu gebenden jährlichen nach der Anlage 18. sich richtenden und mit einem Programme zu begleitenden Jahresberichte statt zu finden. Anl. 18.

§ 67.—Die den Realien-Unterricht der Gymnasien besuchenden Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler sind in Absicht auf diesen Schulbesuch ebenso der Aufsicht und Disciplin des Gymnasial-Rectors, wie in Beziehung auf den technischen Unterricht der Aufsicht und Disciplin des Rectors der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule untergeben. Erachtet der eine oder der andere dieser Rectoren die Dimission eines Schülers für nothwendig, so veranlasst derselbe einen gemeinsamen Zusammentritt der Professoren und Rectoren beider Anstalten, bei welchem der Gymnasial Rector den Vorsitz führt und den Professoren beider Anstalten eine berathende Stimme zukommt. In dem Nichtvereinigungsfalle beider Rectoren entscheidet, auf gemeinsames Gutachten beider Ortsscholarchate, die K. Kreisregierung K. d. Innern resp. ihr General-Commisär und Regierungs-Präsident auf gemeinsamen Antrag des Kreisscholarchates des Baureferenten und des Referenten für Gegenstände der Landwirthschaft, des Handels, der Industrie, der Gewerbe, und der Statistic. Gegen den Auspruch dieser Stelle findet keine weitere Berufung statt.

§ 68.—Dem Rector der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule stehen für die Zwecke der Anstalt eigene Ortsscholarchate mit berathender Stellung und mit eben jenem Wirkungskreise zur Seite, welcher den für die Gymnasien angeordneten Scholarchaten bezüglich der letzteren zukommen. Diese Ortsscholarchate führen den Titel " Special-Scholarchat für Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule zu N.;" sie werden von der vorgesetzten Kreisregierung gebildet, und bestehen unter dem Vorsitze des Rectors der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule aus einem Orts-Geistlichen, einem Abgeordneten des Magistrats, einem Gemeinde Bevollmächtigten, einem angesehenen gebildeten von dem Magistrate gewählten Gewerbsmeister des Ortes. Ferner steht die Theilnahme an den Verhandlungen dieses Scholarchates dort wo die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler an dem Realien-Unterricht des Gymnasiums Theil nehmen, dem Rector des Gymnasiums zu.

Auch sind die Landwirthschafts- und polytechnischen Vereine und um die Schule hochverdienten Privaten befugt, under dem im Art. IX. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833. erstere durch Abgeordnete aus ihrer Mitte, letztere in Person an sämmtlichen Scholarchats-Verhandlungen förmlichen und fortgesetzten Antheil zu nehmen.

§ 69.—Jeder Lehrer ist für Zucht und Ordnung der ihm anvertrauten Schüler während des Unterrichtes verantwortlich. Ebenso ist jeder Lehrer verpflichtet über Fleiss und

Sittlichkeit seiner Schüler alles Ernstes zu wachen. Eben deshalb steht ihm auch über sie, während der Unterrichtstunden, die unumschränkte Aufsicht, und die Macht zu, ausgezeichnetem Benehmen angemessene Belohnungen zu ertheilen.

Geringere Ordnungswidrigkeiten innerhalb der Schule durch Verweise, Strafaufgaben und Detention des Schülers in der Schule unter angemessener Beschäftigung zu beahnden. Gröbere während des Unterrichts eintretende Verfehlungen hat derselbe dem Rectorate der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule sogleich anzuzeigen, damit dieses den Umständen gemäss einzuschreiten vermöge.

§ 70.—Gleiche Meldung an das Rectorat der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbschule hat statt zu finden, Falls der Lehrer in irgend einem Falle sein Ansehen, gegenüber den Schülern oder ihren Angehörigen verlezt findet, und das Rectorat ist in solchem Falle gehalten, alsbald das Erforderliche zu Aufrechthaltung der Authorität des Lehrers zu verfügen oder zu veranlassen.

TITEL IV.—*Von den Landwirthschafts und den Handwerks-Sonn und Feyertagsschulen.*

§ 71.—Um möglichst auch für die tüchtigere Bildung der der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule nicht angehörigen Lehrlinge und Gesellen zu wirken, dürfen neben diesen Schulen auch eigene Landwirthschafts- und Handwerks-Feyertagschulen bestehen.

Der Zutritt zu denselben ist jedem jungen Landwirthe einschlüssig der mit ausgezeichneten Zeugnissen versehenen und nach einstigem Selbstbetriebe eines Gutes strebenden, die Erkenntniss ihrer Fähigkeit nachweisenden landwirthschaftlichen Dienstboten, jedem Lehrlinge und Gesellen gestattet, welchen der Mangel an der den Eintritt in die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule bedingenden Vorkenntnissen, dann der zum Besuche des Werktags-Unterrichts nöthigen Zeit von der Theilnahme an dem Unterrichte der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule abhält.

§ 72.—Der Unterricht findet in der von der Sonn- und Feyertags-Schule nicht in Anspruch genommenen Zeit statt. Er wird an dem Sitze der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule unentgeldlich durch die Lehrer dieser Schulen gegeben und erstreckt sich auf die Anfangsgründe der Geometrie, dann auf populäre Vorträge über Physic und Chemie, über einfache Maschinen, über die Landwirthschaft und über die landwirthschaftlichen Gebäude.

§ 73.—Auch dieser Unterricht ist dadurch möglichst zu specialisiren und der künftigen Berufsrichtung der Betheiligten anzueignen, dass nicht jedem Schüler die gleichmässige Theilnahme in allen Unterrichtszweigen zur Pflicht gemacht, vielmehr jedem der vorzugsweise Betrieb des ihm speciell Wichtigen empfohlen und nicht nur die Auswahl der Zeichnungs-Vorlagen für jeden hienach bemessen (z. B. bei jungen Landwirthen auf das Zeichnen landwirthschaftlicher Geräthschaften, bei Gewerbsleuten auf gewerbliche Maschinen und Objecte gerichtet), sondern auch im Plane dann die Zeit, welche der künftige Bau-Gewerbsmann mit modelliren und Bossiren, &c. ausfüllt, dem Landwirth ein anderes nützliches Studium vorgezeichnet werde.

§ 74.—Uebrigens bleibt der Zeichnungs-Unterricht an den Landwirthschafts- und Handwerks-Feyertags-Schulen namentlich auch aller aus der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule mit einem Absolutorio ausgetretenen Lehrlingen und sonstigen Jünglingen bis zu dem erreichten 25ten Lebensjahr zugänglich, und die Lehrer haben ganz besondere Sorge zu tragen, dass diesen Categorien von Theilnehmern eine möglichst eigenthümliche nach ihrer Zukunft bemessene Wahl von Vorlagen zu Theil werde. Zugleich sind derley junge Leute mit freundlichem Rathe bezüglich ihrer Fortbildung und bezüglich der zu diesem Zwecke zu benützenden Bücher und technischen Zeitschriften zu versehen.

Auch wird es sehr gerne gesehen werden, wenn jede Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule ihre Bibliothek mit der nöthigen Zahl solcher Bücher und Zeitschriften versieht, um ausgetretenen Schülern deren unentgeldliche Benützung in dem Schulgebäude oder ausserhalb desselben gegen Legschein darbieten zu können.

TITEL V.—*Von den polytechnischen Schulen (technischen Lyceen.)*

ABSCHNITT I.—*Von dem Zwecke der Begründung und Dotation der polytechnischen Schulen im Allgemeinen.*

§ 75.—Der polytechnische Unterricht umfasst die höhere Unterrichts-Sphäre des technischen Unterrichts. Sie ist mit Ausschlusse der landwirthschaftlichen Sphäre allen Zweigen der technischen Erziehung gewidmet, und somit als Fortsetzung der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule für alle Categorien der Gewerbsschule (im weitesten Sinne zu betrachten.

§ 76.—Dieselbe zerfällt wie die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule selbst in drey Jahres-Curse.

§ 77.—Auf Kosten des Staats bestehen drey Anstalten der Art, zu München, Nürnberg, und Augsburg, deren die erstere dem Baugewerke, die zweite dem Guss- und Metall-Gewerke, die dritte der Woll- und Baumwoll-Fabrication, der Kunst und der Färberey eine vorzugsweise Pflege zuzuwenden hat und deren Dotation über Abzug der freiwilligen Beiträge der betreffenden Gemeinden, dann der Hospitanten-Gelder der zum Hospitiren sich meldenden Ausländern, aus der betreffenden Budget-Position bestritten würden.

Ueberdiess steht jeder Stadt frei, neben obigen von dem Staate gegründeten Anstalten eine eigene unvollständige polytechnische Schule zu errichten. Jedoch darf 1 ein polytechnischer Curs überhaupt nur errichtet werden, wo bereits eine Kreis-, Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule oder eine solche Schule I Classe, mit den erforderlichen drey Cursen, und der entsprechenden Personal-Bestellung besteht.

2. Darf

2. Darf zu Gründung eines höheren polytechnischen Curses nicht übergegangen werden, he die nächstvorangehende vollständig organisirt und gesichert erscheint.

ABSCHNITT II.—*Von dem Unterrichte und den Unterrichts-Attributen der polytechnischen Schulen.*

§ 78.—Die Unterrichts Gegenstände der polytechnischen Schule sind:

1. Das Zeichnen.
2. Reine Mathematic.
3. Angewandte Mathematic.
4. Descriptive Geometrie.
5. Experimental-Physic.
6. Technische Chemie.
7. Baukunde (Civilbaukunde.)
8. Wasser, Brücken und Strassenbau.
9. Bossiren und Modelliren.
10. Geschichte der Gewerbe in Teutschland mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Bayern.
11. National Oeconomie in ihren Grundlinien.

§ 79.—Die Gesammt-Masse dieses Unterrichts-Stoffes wird mit näherer Bezeichnung ihres Umfanges, auf die drei Jahres-Curse vertheilt wie folgt:

Iter Curs:

1. Zeichnungs-Unterricht, als:
   a. Freie Handzeichnung, Zeichnen menschlicher Figuren mit Rücksicht auf Anatomie nach Vorlege-Blättern, in Umrissen und leicht schattirt.
   b. Archetectonische Zeichnung, Antiken, Ornamententheile zur Kenntniss der alten Baustyle.
   c. Geometrische und perspectivische Zeichnung, fortschreitend mit der descriptiven Geometrie (gesammter Zeichnungs-Unterricht in wöchentlich 10 Stunden).

2. Reine Mathematic, Forsetzung der Algebra, die Gleichungen des zweiten Grades-Combinationslehre, binomischer und polynomischer Lehrsatz, Reihen, Logarithmen, Kreisfunctionen, Trigonometrie, Polygonometrie analytische Darstellung der geraden Linien, die Ebenen, Linien und Flächen der zweiten Ordnung (wöchentlich in 5 Stunden).
3. Descriptive Geometrie im weiteren Umfange, (wöchentlich in 10 Stunden).
4. Experimental-Physic in wöchentlich 5 Stunden im ganzen Cursus einschliesslich der Lehre von den Ponderabilien.

Im IIten Curse:

1. Zeichnungs-Unterricht.
   a. Freie Handzeichnung, Köpfe, Hände und Füsse mit vollständiger Schattirung, zuerst nach Vorlagen, dann nach dem Runden.
   b. Architectonische Zeichnung-Architectonische Theile und Ornamente zur Uebersicht mittelalterlicher Baustyle.
   c. Geometrische Zeichnung, Maschinen-Zeichnung nachvorlagen. (Gesammt-Zeichnungs-Unterricht wöchentlich in 10 Stunden.)
   d. Mechanic, Static der festen und flüssigen Anwendungen aus der Static beider (wöchentlich 5 Stunden).

3. Technische Chemie-Affinität und chemischer Prôcess, chemische Operationen, Darstellungen, Eigenschaften und Anwendung der einfachen Stoffe auf die wichtigsten technischen Zwecke, Haupt-Grundsätze der Stöchiometrie und stöchiometrische Zusammensetzungen, organische Verbindungen mit den wichtigsten technischen Verbindungen (wöchentlich 5 Stunden).
4. Bossiren und Modelliren. Modelliren von Ornamenten analog dem Zeichnen der Ornamente.
5. Geschichte der Gewerbe in Teutschland mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Bayern (wöchentlich 3 Stunden).
6. Waarenkunde (wöchentlich in 5 Stunden).

III.—Cursus:

1. Zeichnungs-Unterricht.
2. Maschinen-Zeichnung. Zeichnung nach Modellen, Maschinen, Aufnahme von Maschinen, (ganzer Unterricht in zweckmässiger Eintheilung wöchentlich 10 Stunden.)
3. Mechanic und Maschinenlehre, Dynamik fester und flüssiger Körper, Anwendung derselben auf Maschinen, allgemeine Maschinenlehre. Gesetze der lebendigen Kraft. Eintheilung der Maschinen Ausdrüke der Arbeit und Kraft für verschiedene Maschinen. Durchgehung der wichtigsten Arbeits-Maschinen (in wöchentlich 5 Stunden).
4. Descriptive Geometrie in ihrer Anwendung auf Steinschnitt, Constructionen und andere Gewerbs-Gegenstände (wöchentlich in 5 Stunden).
5. Geschichte der Gewerbe in Teutschland mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Bayern (wöchentlich in 3 Stunden).
6. Waarenkunde (wöchentlich in 5 Stunden).
7. Bossiren und Modelliren von Köpfen und einzelnen Theilen des menschlichen Körpers.
8. National-Oeconomie in ihren Grundlinien.

Der Unterricht in freier Handzeichnung, dann im Bossiren und Modelliren im III. Curse wird an der Academie der bildenden Künste, und zwar lezterer in der Bildhauerschule derselben,

derselben, dann der Unterricht in architectonischen Zeichnen im III. Curse in der Bauschule derselben gegeben.

§ 80.—Jeder Lehrer hat ein Programm über sein Lehrfach auszuarbeiten, welches nach vorgängiger Aeusserung des versammelten Lehrer-Rathes von dem Vorstande festgestellt, sofort dem Unterrichte zum Grunde gelegt wird. Diese Programme sollen nach Massgabe der fortchreitenden Erfahrungen und des Fortschreitens der Wissenschaft selbst von Zeit zu Zeit einer Revision unterworfen und in obiger Weise neuerlich festgestellt, übrigens auch ihre Feststellung stets alsbald auf Kosten des Staats gedruckt und mit Beginne jedes Curses an die Zöglinge vertheilt werden.

§ 81.—Jede der drei auf Staatskosten gegründeten Schulen durch die allerhöchste Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833. vorgezeichnete specielle Richtung wird dadurch verwirklicht, dass:

I. An der polytechnischen Schule zu München den Cadidaten des Baufaches

Im 1ten Jahrescurse, der Unterricht im Ornamenten Zeichnen, reinen Mathematic bis einschlüssig der Differenzial-Rechnung, und discriptive Geometrie,

Im 2ten Jahrescurse, der Unterricht im Situationszeichnen und der Vermessungs-Kunde, in der Static und Mechanic, Chemie, Physic und bürgerlichen Baukunst,

Im 3ten Jahrescurse, nach strenger Uebertrittsprüfung und Ausscheidung der Aspiranten des Baustaatsdienstes, Unterricht in der Baumaterialienlehre, in der Anwendung der Static und Mechanic auf Construction und Maschinen und dem Maschinenzeichnen; in der einen Hälfte des 4ten Jahrescurse der Unterricht im Wasser, Brücken und Strassenbau in der polytechnischen Schule dargeboten;

In der anderen Hälfte derselben aber zur Vollendung seiner Stunden, theils an die Academie der bildenden Künste (für den Unterricht in der höheren Baukunst) theils an die technische Hochschule verwiesen wird. Ferner dass:

II. Die polytechnische Schule zu Nürnberg auf die mit ihr zu verbindende Giesserey und auf die Feuergewerke, dann jene zu Augsburg auf den vorzugsweisen Betrieb der Chemie ein überwiegendes Augenmerk richte und hiernach den Schülern, deren specieller Beruf einer dieser Hauptrichtungen sich zuwendet, einen gesteigerten und nach den Jahrescursen stuffenweise geregelten Unterricht gewähre.

§ 82.—Uebrigens finden die Vorschriften, welche bezüglich der gleichmässig theoretisch und practischen Richtung des Unterrichtes in §§ 29 und 40. gegenwärtiger Instructio bezüglich der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule ertheilt wurde, auch auf die polytechnische Schule ihre volle Anwendung, und die Vorstände dieser letzteren Anstalten sind speciell dafür verantwortlich, dass die applicative (practische) Seite mittelst öfteren Besuches der betreffenden Werkstätten und Fabriken und mittelst belehrender Beobachtung und Darlegung der Manipulationen ihre volle Pflege erhalte.

§ 83.—Jede polytechnische Schule hat zum Unterrichte anzulegen:

1. Ein physicalisches Cabinet,
2. Ein chemisches Laboratorium,
3. Eine technische Bibliothek,

Eine vollständige Sammlung von Reliefs, und körperlichen oder sonstigen Vorlagen für den Zeichnungs-Unterricht,

5. Eine ähnliche Sammlung von Vorlagen für das Modelliren und Bossiren,
6. Eine Sammlung der nothwendigen Rohstoffe und Producte,
7. Eine mechanische Werkstätte,
8. Eine Modellen-Sammlung, insbesondere für discriptive Geometrie.

Abschnitt III.—*Von dem Schuljahre, der Aufnahme, den Preisen.*

§ 84.—Das Schuljahr an der polytechnischen Schule beginnt, wie an den Lyceen des Königreiches mit dem 2ten November und endigt mit dem 31ten August.

§ 85.—Der Eintritt in die polytechnische Schule wird,

a. Durch das erreichte oder überschrittene 15ten Lebensjahr und
b. Durch das Absolutorium einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule oder eines Gymnasiums bedingt.

Die Inscription findet am 2ten November jeden Jahres für Inländer und Angehörige der Zollvereinsstaaten unentegeldlich, für sonstige bemittelte Ausländer gegen ein für jeden einzelnen Jahres Curs zu zahlendes Inscriptions-Geld von 12 fl. statt. Vor der Inscription unterliegt der Aufzunehmende noch einer, zwischen den 24ten und 30ten October über alle Gegenstände des Gewerb-Schulunterrichtes vorzunehmenden strengen Prüfung an der Anstalt.

Hospitanten können nur bei nachgewiesener vollständiger Aufnahmsfähigkeit, oder bei besonders guter Befähigung für die practische Ausübung eines Gewerbes oder einer Kunst zu einzelnen Vorlesungen zugelassen werden, sie zahlen, sofern sie bemittelt sind und ein besondere Ausnahme von dem Rectorate nicht beschlossen wird, für jede ihnen zugänglich erklärte Vorlesung jährlich 6 fl.

§ 86.—Jeder polytechnische Schüler ist verpflichtet auf Verlangen des Rectorates an dem Unterrichte über alle vorgeschriebenen Lehrfächer Antheil zu nehmen.

Hinsichtlich der Dispensationen ihrer Gesichtspunkte und ihrer Förderung soweit die sorgfältig zu beachtende Special-Richtung sie errathlich erscheinen lässt, findet auf die polytechnischen Schüler analoge Anwendung, was in Ziffer VIII. Absatz 2. der allerhöchsten Verordnung und den § 39 gegenwärtiger Instruction hinsichtlich der Dispensationen des gewerblichen Unterrichts fest gesetzt ist, statt.

§ 87.—Der

§ 87.—Der Besuch der polytechnischen Vorträge zu Augsburg und Nürnberg ist auch jenen Landwirthen zu gestatten, welche nach absolvirter Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule die technische Hochschule nicht besuchen, und doch namentlich in der Dynamic Chemie, Mechanic, Maschinenlehre und Waarenkunde, tiefere Kenntnisse zu erwerben gedenken, sie stehen unter der Rectorats-Disciplin, und es ist zu trachten, dass selben auch der Fortbesuch benachbarter grösserer Oeconomien gestattet und Gelegenheit zur möglichsten Ausbildung in ihrem speciellen Fache dargeboten werde.

§ 88.—In jedem Curse der polytechnischen Schule findet vor dem Schlusse des Jahres eine strenge Prüfung statt, nach deren Ergebniss das Rectorat über die Befähigung zum Uebertritte in den höheren Cursus der Schule entscheidet.

Am Ende jedes Curses werden Preise oder Preisdiplome vertheilt. Jeder mit der ersten Fortgangs-Note bezeichnete Schüler erhält einen Preis oder ein Preisdiplom. Das Prüfungszeugniss des III. Curses bildet das Absolutorium der Anstalt.

§ 89.—Diese dasselbe bedingende Prüfung wird an den polytechnischen Schulen, an den Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen, dann an den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen 1ter Classe unter Leitung eines von der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät der Universität zu München als technische Hochschule abzusendenden, und mit den Befugnissen und Vollmachten der in gleicher Absicht zu den Schlussprüfungen der Lyceen und Gymnasien abgeordneten Universitäts-Professoren versehenen Lehrers der technischen Hochschule vorgenommen.

§ 90.—Die Prüfungen an den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen IIter und IIIter Classe finden unter Leitung des Rectors der polytechnischen Schule, oder eines von ihm committirten Professors statt.

Die technischen Anstalten der einzelnen Kreise werden unter die Prüfungs Commissäre der technische Hochschule, dann der polytechnischen Schulen, München, Nürnberg und Augsburg dergestalt vertheilt, dass:

a. Der Isor- Unterdonau- und Regenkreis,
b. Der Oberdonau-, Rezat- und Obermainkreis, dann
c. Der Untermain- und Rheinkreis

als ein selbständiger Prüfungs-Bezirk betrachtet, und einem Commissär der Hochschule, oder der ihnen zunächst gelegenen polytechnischen Schule zugewiesen wird.

Die Prüfungs-Commissäre erhalten als Tag- und Gefährt-Gelder, nach der Entfernung von ihrem Wohnorte zu bemessende Aversa, welche aus den Dotationen der einschlägigen Schulen zu bezahlen sind.

ABSCHNITT IV.—*Von dem Rectorate und den Lehrern der polytechnischen Schulen.*

§ 91.—Jede polytechnische Schule wird in Absicht auf Unterricht und Disciplin durch eine Vorstandschaft (Rectorat) geleitet, welche nach Umständen sowohl einem einzelnen aus den ausserhalb des Lehrer-Gremiums gewählten Männern, oder mehreren durch bewährte Einsichten und lebhafte Theilnahme an den Interessen des technischen Unterrichts aus gezeigneten Individuen übertragen werden kann. Die Vorstandschaft führt in dem ersten Falle den Namen "Rectorat" in dem Letztern die Benennung "Direction" der polytechnischen Schule zu N.

Die Amtsbefugnisse und Verpflichtungen der Vorstandschaft folgen genau der Analogie jener Bestimmungen, welche im § 62, 64 und 65, gegenwärtiger Instruction in Ansehung der Rectorate der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen entwickelt worden sind.

§ 92.—Das Minimum des Lehrerpersonals einer polytechnischen Schule besteht aus:

Einem Lehrer für freie Handzeichnung,
Einem Lehrer für geometrisches Zeichnen,
Zwei Lehrern für Mathematic, Mechanic und discriptive Geometrie,
Einem Lehrer für Chemie sammt einem Assistenten,
Einem Lehrer für Bossiren und Modelliren.

Civilbaukunde, die Glundlinien der National Oeconomie, Geschichte der Gewerb- un Waarenkunde werden von einem der vorhandenen Lehrer gegeben, oder einem dafür geeigneten Litteraten des Orts gegen angemessene Remuneration übertragen.

Die Combination der Lehrfächer ist nach subjectiven und objectiven Verhältnissen zu bemessen. Finden sich einzelne patriotisch gesinnte Männer bewogen, Lehrfächer an der polytechnischen Schule ihrer Stadt unentgeldlich, oder gegen geringe Remuneration zu übernehmen, so ist bei vollständiger Befähigung und genügend verfügbarer Zeit ein solcher Entschluss möglichst zu fördern.

Auch sind die sonst an einem Orte vorhandenen Lehrkräfte für den Zweck des polytechnischen Unterrichts in so ferne in Anspruch zu nehmen, als diess unbeschadet ihres Hauptberufes und mit vollem Frommen des so hochwichtigen polytechnischen Unterrichts geschehen kann.

Unter allen Voraussetzungen aber ist streng darauf zu sehen, dass Lehrvorträge an der polytechnischen Schule nur Männern zu Theile werden, welche mit tüchtiger gründlicher Bildung, warmen Eifer für die Sache verbinden, und nicht nur fähig, sondern auch würdig sind, dem Staate einen höheren Gewerbstand und eminente technische Beamten in vollem Sinne des Wortes heran zu bilden.

Eben deshalb soll

§ 93.—In Zukunft und vom Jahre 1842. anfangend Niemand zu einem etatsmässig besoldeten wissenschaftlichen Lehramte der polytechnischen Schule beantragt werden, der nicht

neben einer der drei polytechnischen Schulen auch die technische Hochschule mit Auszeichnung bestanden und in der an der technischen Hochschule zu bestehenden Lehramtsprüfung die Note der sehr guten Befähigung zum Lehramte erlangt hat.

Ebenso soll für Zeichnungs Lehrer-Stellen Niemand vorgeschlagen werden, der nicht den Unterricht an der K. Academie der bildenden Künste erschöpft und in der Schlussprüfung die Note der sehr guten Befähigung errungen hat.

Die Namen der befähigt Erklärten werden nach Analogie des § 60 sämmtlich betheiligten Stellen und Gemeinden kund gegeben.

Ausnahmen greifen nur unter den oben bezüglich der Lehrstellen an der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule aufgezählten Voraussetzungen Platz.

§ 94.—Die Lehrer an der polytechnischen Schule werden, so ferne sie aus Staatsfonden besoldet werden, von Seiner Majestät dem Könige im Gegenhalt von der betreffenden Gemeinde unter Bestätigung des K. Staatsministeriums des Innern ernannt.

§ 95.—Der Gehalt eines Lehrers an der polytechnischen Schule bleibt in Minimo auf die Summe von jährlichen 600 fl. festgesezt.

Abschnitt V.—*Von der Disciplin und der Stellung der polytechnischen Schulen zu den Staatsbehörden.*

§ 96.—Die Disciplin wird von den Vorständen und Lehrern der polytechnischen Schule in derselben Art und mit denselben Befugnissen wie bei der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule ausgeübt.

Auch hat jede polytechnische Schule ihre Disciplinar-Vorschriften nach Analogie des § 66. gegenwärtiger Instruction zu verfassen, und selbe nach erfolgter Genehmigung des K. Staatsministeriums des Innern kund zu geben.

§ 97.—Die polytechnischen Schulen sind, wie die Lyceen der unmittelbaren obern Aufsicht und Leitung der einschlägigen Kreisregierung untergeben.

Titel VI.—*Von der Academie der bildenden Künste.*

§ 98.—Die Academie der bildenden Künste greift in das technische Unterrichts-System auf doppelte gleichmächtige Weise ein, indem sie

A. Als reine Kunstschule, den von ihr als befähigt erkannten Schülern des IIten und IIIten Curses der polytechnische Schule den Unterricht in freier Handzeichnung darbietet, und

B. Als Baukunstschule jenen Schülern der polytechnischen Schule, welche den Unterricht des I. Curses im architectonischen Zeichnen bereits erhalten haben, für den Unterricht des architectonischen Zeichnens des IIten und IIIten Curses ihre Bauschule öffnet.

Ausserdem leistet dieselbe dem technischen Unterrichts-System entschiedene Vortheile durch ihre Theilnahme an den Prüfungen für das Lehramt des Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes an den Schullehrer-Seminarien, Landwirthschafts-Gewerbschulen und an den polytechnischen Schulen durch die fortgesezte Controlle des Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes in allen seinen Abstuffungen und die gemeinsam mit den Vorständen der drei polytechnischen Schulen zu bewirkenden und periodisch zu ergänzenden Anordnung der systematischen Zeichnungs-Vorlagen.

Titel VII.—*Von der technischen Hochschule.*

Abschnitt I.—*Von der Bestimmung und innern Einrichtung der technischen Hochschule, dann von ihren Lehrern und der Stellung derselben zu den Universitäts-Behörden und übrigen Facultäten.*

§ 99.—Die technische Hochschule bildet den Schlussstein des technischen Gesammt-Unterrichtes in seiner höchsten Steigerung, und sie ist bestimmt, nicht nur den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen eine Pflanzschule tüchtiger theoretisch-sowohl, als practischgebildeter Lehrer zu sichern, sondern auch den zu ausgedehntern Guts- und Fabrik-Betriebe sich vorbereitenden Jünglingen Gelegenheit zur vollständigen Ausbildung für die höheren staatsbürgerlichen sowohl, als für die speciellen Berufs-Aufgaben den einstigen technischen Beamten, und den bisher in Bayern nicht vorhanden gewesenen Privat-Ingenieuren die Möglichkeit zu geben, alles dasjenige ohne Belästigung der öffentlichen Fonde in der Haupt- und Residenzstadt erlernen zu können, was in auswärtigen Staaten noch immer mit sehr namhaften Kosten durch geschlossene Institute berzweckt wird.

§ 100.—Die technische Hochschule concentrirt sich in der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät der K. Ludwig Maximilians-Universität zu München, welche in Bezug auf den technischen Unterricht in allen seinen Beziehungen eine geschlossene Anstalt bildet, und für die in ihr vereinigten Zweige des Unterrichts nachstehende eigenthümliche Lehrstühle besizt.

1. Für Forstwissenschaft, 2 Lehrstühle.
2. Für höhere Mechanic, 1 Lehrstuhl.
3. Für mechanische und chemische Technologie, 2 Lehrstühle.
4. Für Landwirthschaft, 1 Lehrstuhl.
5. Für Pharmacie, 1 Lehrstuhl.

6. Für Staatswirthschaft, 1 Lehrstuhl.
7. Für Bergbau, 1 Lehrstuhl.
8. Für Polizey Wissenschaft und Polizeirecht, 1 Lehrstuhl.

§ 101.—Ausser diesen rein technischen Vorträgen erfreut sich die technische Hochschule auch noch der mitwirkenden Thätigkeit der philosophischen und juridischen Facultät, in deren ersterer die Vorlesungen über Physic, Mathematic, allgemeine Land- und Völkerkunde, allgemeine Naturgeschichte, Mineralogie, Geschichte Logic, Metaphysic und politische Rechenkunst, in letzterer aber das, aller Erörterungen über juridische und staatswirthschaftliche Theorie sich enthaltende Collegium über die auch dem technischen Beamten und jedem gebildeten Staatsbürger unentbehrlichen Grund-Momente der Polizey und Gesetzgebung des bayerischen Staates bereitwillig den Zöglingen der technischen Hochschule geöffnet hat.

§ 102.—Die ordentlichen Professoren der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät sind fortan wie bisher Mitglieder der Hochschule im vollsten Sinne des Wortes, bleiben aus den Fonds der Hochschule besoldet, und behaupten ohnehin von Rechtswegen Sitz und Stimme in der Facultät.

§ 103.—Jenen Lehrern der übrigen Facultäten, deren Vorlesungen nach § 101. gegenwärtiger Instruction auch technischen Hochschülern zugänglich erklärt sind, gebührt die Theilnahme an den Verhandlungen der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät in allen jenen Angelegenheiten, welche das Gesammte des Unterrichts an der technischen Hochschule, oder das specielle Verhältniss ihrer technischen Zuhörer betreffen.

§ 104.—Die staatswirthschaftliche Facultät als Mittelpunkt der technischen Hochschule und die admittirten technischen Hochschüler stehen zu dem Rector und Senat unbedingt und ohne alle Schmälerung in dem der Facultät und der Hochschule überhaupt zur Pflicht gemachten Verhältnisse. Ebenso bleibt es hinsichtlich des jährlichen Wechsels und der Verwaltung des Decanates hinsichtlich des Geschäftsganges der amtlichen Stellung der Facultät zu den übrigen Facultäten und zu der ausserordentlichen Ministerial-Commission bei den bereits stehenden Vorschriften. Gleiches findet endlich auch statt in Ansehung der Verleihung des staatswirthschaftlichen Doctorates, so ferne solches in der Facultät überhaupt herkömmlich ist, und in Ansehuug der zur Ertheilung desselben habilitirten oder sich habilitirenden Professoren.

§ 105.—Die K. Ludwigs Maximilians-Universität bleibt verpflichtet, dafür zu sorgen, dass der Aufgabe der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät als technischen Hochschule volles Genüge geschehe, dass die nach § 100. gegenwärtiger Instruction den technischen Hochschülern speciell zu widmenden Vorträge in dem Vorlese-Catalog rechtzeitig angekündiget und gewissenhaft gehalten, und dass die sonstigen nach § 101. den technischen Hochschülern zugänglichen Collegien unter sich in jenen Einklang gebracht werden, welcher den erwähnten Hochschülern die Einhaltung einer geregelten Studien-Ordnung auch in der That möglich mache.

ABSCHNITT II.—*Von der Aufnahme der technischen Hochschüler und ihrem Verhältnisse zu den Universitäts-Behörden.*

§ 106.—Die Aufnahme an die technische Hochschule gebührt ausser den mit vollständigen Gymnasial- und Lyceal-Absolutorien versehenen, so mit zum vollen academischen Bürgerrechte befähigten Jünglingen auch

A. Den von der K. Academie der bildenden Künste wirklich aufgenommenen Kunst- und Bau-Eleven;
B. Den bei der K. Academie der bildenden Künste nicht inscribirten und die dortigen Collegien nicht, oder nur hospitando besuchenden Schülern der Bauwissenschaft;
C. Den Candidaten der Forstwissenschaft;
D. Den Candidaten des Bergwesens;
E. Den Candidaten des Salinenwesens;
F. Den Pharmaceuten;
G. Jenen Jünglingen, welche eine Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schule, oder eine Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule I. Classe vollständig absolvirt haben, und sich mittelst des Absolutoriums dieser Schule sowohl hierüber als darüber ausweisen, dass sie auf den Grund der absolvirten lateinischen Schule, während ihres landwirthschaftlichen oder gewerblichen Unterrichts die Realien an einem Gymnasio, oder bei einem zum Gymnasial Lehramte befähigten öffentlichen Lehrer gehört haben;
H. Den im 4ten Jahrescurse ihres Studiums stehenden Candidaten des Baufaches.

§ 107.—Die Eleven der K. Academie der bildenden Künste werden als einer anderweiten Anstalt nun angehörend nicht förmlich aufgenommen. Sie erhalten bloss auf schriftliche Einladung des Directors jener Academie ein Zeugniss darüber, das ihnen gestattet sey, die in jener Einladung bezeichneten Collegien in so lange zu hören, als sie sich den Gesetzen der Hochschule gemäss betragen. Ihr Recht zur Aufnahme ist durch die Thatsache des Aufgenommenseyns bei der K. Academie der bildenden Künste ohne Zulässigkeit weiterer Vorermittlungen über ihre Vorbildung gegeben.

§ 108.—Das Recht der unter G. aufgeführten Jünglinge zur Aufnahme, geht aus dem Nachweise der dort aufgezählten Prämissen und zwar in der Art hervor, dass für sie der nicht direct, sondern durch die polytechnische Schule betretene Weg der Vorbildung als Empfehlung, nicht aber als Bedingung gilt.

§ 109.—Diesen Jünglingen in jeder Beziehung ganz gleich gestellt sind die unter B. erwähnten Schüler der Bau-Wissenschaft.

§ 110. Die Aufnahms-Fähigkeit der unter D. E. und F. aufgezählten Individuen richtet sich nach den jeweils für ihre Special-Bildung festgesetzten Normen.

§ 111. Die Aufnahme sämmtlicher unter B. C. D. und E. bezeichneten Categorien von Hochschülern findet in eben jener Weise statt, welche satzungsmässig für die Imatriculation der academischen Bürger vorgeschrieben ist. Sie gewährt aber das unvollständige academische Bürgerrecht und zieht eben deshalb nicht die gewöhnliche, sondern die sogenannte kleine, gemäss Formular Anlage 19. ausgestellte Matrikel nach sich.

Anl. 19.

§ 112. Durch diese kleine Matrikel erwirbt der Aufgenommene

a. Das Recht des Aufenthaltes in der Haupt- und Residenzstadt und an der Universität, ferner gewährt sie sämmtlichen Jünglingen dieser Cathegorie

b. Das Recht der Theilnahme an dem Universitäts-Unterrichte über die in § 100. gegenwärtiger Instruction aufgezählten eigenthümlichen Vorlesungen der technischen Hochschule, dann den in § 101. erwähnten special Collegien der philosophischen und juridischen Facultät.

Endlich gewährt sie insbesondere

c. Den Pharmaceuten das Recht der Theilnahme an den Universitäts-Vorlesungen über medicinische Botanic und über die verschiedenen pharmaceutischen Gegenstände;

d. Den Forstcandidaten insbesondere das Recht der Theilnahme an den Universitäts Vorlesungen über das ganze Gebiet der theoretischen und practischen Forstwissenschaft, über Landwirthschaft, Staatswirthschaft, Polizey-Wissenschaft und Polizey-Recht, über höhere Mechanic und Technologie;

e. Den obenerwähnter Weise vorbereitet " Befliessenen der Landwirthschaft" das Recht der Theilnahme an den Universitäts Vorlesungen über das ganze Gebiet der Landwirthschaft über Staatswirthschaft, über theoretische und practische Forstwissenschaft, Civil-Baukunde, Strassen-Brücken- und Wasserbaukunde, höhere Mechanic und Technologie;

f. Den in obenerwähnter Weise vorbereitet " Befliessenen der Industrie," das Recht der Theilnahme an den Universitäts Vorlesungen über das ganze Gebiet der Land- und Staatswirthschaft über Civilbaukunde, Strassen-Brücken und Wasserbaukunde, höhere Mechanic und Technologie;

g. Den Candidaten der Bauwissenschaft das Recht der Theilnahme an den Unterricht der Academie der bildenden Künste für die höhere Baukunst. Ferner das Recht der Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über Archäologie, Kunstgeschichte, Naturgeschichte, allgemeine Weltgeschichte und National-Oeconomie.

§ 113. Dagegen unterwirft aber auch diese kleine Matrikel die technischen Hochschüler unbedingt der Disciplin und Aufsicht des Senates, des Directoriums, der Universitäts Polizey und des ausserordentlichen Ministerial-Commisärs, und überhaupt dem Gesammtumfange der bestehenden Disciplinar-Vorschriften und Strafbestimmungen, und ihre Stellung zu den genannten Behörden ist den mit den grösseren Matrikel versehenen Individuen in jeder Beziehung absolut gleich gestellt.

§ 114. Bezüglich des Facultäten Verhältnisses, sind die Pharmaceuten der medicinischen, die Forsteleven und die der Landwirthschaft, Industrie und Bauwissenschaft Befliessenen, der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät zur besonderen Respicirung zugewiesen.

ABSCHNITT III.—*Studien-Ordnung für die Zöglinge der technischen Hochschule.*

§ 115. Ueber die Studien der Zöglinge der technischen Hochschule wird mit Berücksichtigung der besonderen Berufsarten und Bestrebungen Nachstehendes verordnet:

A.—*Civil-Ingenieurs.*

Der künftige Civil-Ingenieur vollendet seine Studienzeit an der Hochschule in 2 Jahren, und hört

Im Iten Studienjahre:

1tes Semester, Logic, Metaphysic, Naturgeschichte, Mathematic.

2tes Semester, Moral, allgemeine Land- und Völkerkunde, populäres Collegium über bayerische Civil-Staats-Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsrecht, practische Geometrie und Forstbotanic;

Im IIten Studienjahr:

1tes Semester, höhere Mechanic, Strassen-Brücken und Wasserkunde;

2tes Semester, beide Lehrfächer fortgesetzt, und Staatswirthschaft.

B.—*Candidaten der Forstwissenschaft.*

Für die Candidaten der Forstwissenschaft bleibt es bei der dreijährigen Studienzeit und die innerhalb derselben zuhörenden Lehrfächer werden auf die einzelnen Studienjahre und Semester in folgender Art vertheilt:

Ites Studien-Jahr:

1tes Semester, Logic, Metaphysic, Naturgeschichte, Mathematic, Chemie;

2tes Semester, Moral, Botanic, Mineralogie, Physic, Mathematic.

IItes Studienjahr:

1tes Semester, Forstwissenschaft, Mathematic auf Forstwissenschaft angewendet, populäres Collegium über bayerisches-Civil-Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsrecht, Zoologie, Situations-Zeichnungen;

2tes Semester, Mathematic, desgleichen Land- und Völkerkunde, Landwirthschaft, Fortsetzung der Forstwissenschaft und des Planzeichnens.

IIItes Studienjahr:

1tes Semester, Geschichte, dann Fortsetzung der Forstwissenschaft, der Mathematic, dann des allgemeinen und besonderen Planzeichnens;

2tes Semester, Polizey-Wissenschaft, Polizeyrecht, Jagd-Wissenschaft, Fortsetzung der Mathematic in Verbindung mit Civilbaukunde und des Planzeichnens.

C.—*Candidaten des Bergwerk und Salinen Wesens.*

Hinsichtlich der Studien- und Studien-Ordnung dieser Candidaten wird besondere Entschliessung noch erfolgen.

D.—*Candidaten der Industrie.*

Der Studiencurs der Candidaten der Industrie umfasst einen Zeitraum von zwei Jahren wie folgt:

Ites Studienjahr:

1tes Semester, Logic, Metaphysic, Naturgeschichte, Mathematic und Chemie, Analysis und Differenzial- und Integral-Rechnung, im

2ten Semester, desselben Studienjahres, Moral, Botanic, Fortsetzung der Analysis mit Differenzial- und Integral-Rechnung; im

IIten Studienjahre:

1ten Semester, höhere Mechanic, Technologie der Gewerbe, Staats-Wissenschaft, allgemeine und besondere Geschichte, populäres Collegium über Privat-Staats-Verfassungs und Verwaltungsrecht; im

2ten Semester, Fortsetzung der höheren Mechanic, Landwirthschaft, Strassen, Wasser- und Brückenbau-Civilbaukunde, Land- und Völkerkunde gehört werden.

E.—*Candidaten der Landwirthschaft.*

Die von den Candidaten der Landwirthschaft zu besuchenden Lehrvorträge gehen durch 2. Jahre wie folgt:

Ites Studienjahr:

1tes Semester, Logic, Metaphysic, Naturgeschichte, Physic, Chemie;

2tes Semester, Moral, Botanic, Mineralogie, allgemeine und besondere Geschichte.

IItes Studienjahr:

1tes Semester, Landwirthschaft, Staatswirthschaft, Civil-Baukunde, populäres Collegium über bayerische Civil-Staats-Verfassungs und Verwaltungs-Recht, Oeconomie des Landbaues.

2tes Semester, Landwirthschaft, Fortgesezte Vermessungen, Encyclopädie der Forstwissenschaft, allgemeine Land- und Völkerkunde.

F.—*Die Candidaten der Bauwissenschaft,* welche in einer der Hälften des 4ten Jahres-Curses ihr Studium an der technischen Hochschule vollenden, hören in derselben an letzterer, Naturgeschichte, Weltgeschichte National-Oeconomie, Archäologie, und an der Academie der bildenden Künste höhere Baukunst.

§ 116. Die vorgezeichneten Lehrweisen sind sowohl in Ansehung der allgemeinen Studien als auch in Ansehung des besonderen Fachstudiums strenge einzuhalten, und insbesondere sind die allgemeinen Lehrfächer in der vorgeschriebenen Ordnung jederzeit in dem 1ten Studienjahre vollendet, der Uebergang in das Fachstudium wird durch eine aus dieser von der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät zu erstehende und von den Professoren jener Lehrfächer in dieser vorzunehmenden Prüfung bedingt. Jede willkührliche Nichtbefolgung dieser Vorschriften zieht die Verweigerung des Schlusszeugnisses nach sich.

§ 117. Nach dem Schlusse des zweiten (bei den Forstcandidaten des dritten) Studienjahres tritt die Schluss-Prüfung ein, welche über alle in diesem Zeitraume vorgeschriebenen Gegenstände sich verbreitet, und genau nach Analogie des § 47. gegenwärtiger Instruction vorgenommen wird. Das in Folge der Schlussprüfung durch Facultäts-Beschluss zuerkannte Schlusszeugniss wird von dem Rector der Universität und dem Decan der staatswirthschaftlichen Facultät unterzeichnet, und mit dem Siegel der letzteren versehen.

§ 118. Die technischen Hochschüler sind gehalten, die vorgeschriebenen Lehrgegenstände bei den Professoren dieser Hochschule zu hören. Werden dieselben gleichzeitig von mehreren Lehrern dieser Facultät gegeben, so ist die Wahl des Schülers frei. Der Besuch der Vorträge über einzelne, dem künftigen Beruf des technischen Hochschülers mehr oder minder verwandte oben in den §§ 101. 112. nicht erwähnte Lehrfächer, findet ausnahmsweise auf vorgängiges Gutachten des Senats mit Genehmigung des Staatsministeriums des Innern statt.

§ 119.—Die technischen Hochschüler sind nicht gehalten, Gegenstände, welche sie bereits an der polytechnischen Schule mit Erfolg gehört haben, an der technischen Hochschule zu wiederhohlen. Ebenso sind dieselben von dem Besuche der Vorlesungen über allgemeine Naturgeschichte befreit, wenn sie mittelst Specialprüfung nachweisen, dieselbe bereits in der Gewerbsschule sich vollständig angeeignet zu haben.

§ 120.—Civil-Ingenieure, welche Physic, allgemeine und technische Chemie, Analysis, Differenzial- und Integral-Rechnung, und Civilbaukunde an der polytechnischen Schule nicht vollständig gehört haben, sind gehalten, den fehlenden Unterricht auf der Hochschule zu ergänzen.

Desgleichen sind auch die Befliessenen der Industrie, welche Brücken-Strassen- und Wasserbaukunde hören wollen, gleich den Civil-Ingenieurs verpflichtet, den Unterricht in diesen Disciplinen zwei Semester hindurch zu hören.

§ 121.—Nicht minder werden

a. Die Vorträge über National-Oeconomie und Finanzen,
für die Forst- und Landwirthschafts-Schüler;
b. Ueber Encyclopädie der Forstwissenschaft,
für die Bau- und Industrie-Eleven;
c. Ueber allgemeine und technische Chemie, oder vielmehr chemische Technologie für Landwirthschafts-Schüler und Civil-Ingenieure;
d. Ueber mechanische Technologie
für die Bauschüler und Civil Ingenieure; als verbindlich erklärt.

Abschnitt IV.—*Von den applicativen Vorträgen, und der Benutzung der Attribute.*

§ 122.—Auch von den technischen Hochschülern ist der Standpunkt gleichmässig theoretischer und practischer Ausbildung in allen Phasen des Unterrichtes festzuhalten, und eben deshalb der theoretische Unterricht (die eingentlichen Vorlesungen) jederzeit mit applicativen Vorträgen zu verbinden, die einschlägigen Attribute der Hochschule sind auch zu diesem Theil des Gesammt-Unterrichtes verfügbar. Insbesondere sind die Lehr-Vorträge über Chemie und Physic durch Versuche zu unterstützen, die Vorlesungen über Forstwirthschaft und Landwirthschaft durch den Besuch des in München anzulegenden—auch für Versuche der Schule selbst bestimmten Forst- und öconomischen-botanischen Gartens, und bis dieser zu Stande gebracht seyn wird, des grossen botanischen Gartens, der benachbarten Feldfluren und Forste, des landwirthschaftlichen Vereins-Gartens, der k. Obstbaum-Schule, des Muster-Gutes Schleissheim, grösserer, den technischen Schülern zugänglich erklärter Oeconomien, und der Modellen-Sammlung des landwirthschaftlichen Vereins jener über Industrie aber, durch Besuch der Werkstätten und Fabriken der Stadt und Umgegend, dann der Modellen-Sammlung des polytechnischen Vereins recht eigentlich anschaulich und fruchtbar zu machen. Durch gegenwärtige Instruction treten die Vollzugs-Vorschriften zur allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833. vom 28ten März und 24ten Julius: die Entschliessung vom 28ten März und vom 14ten Juni 1833, die Prüfung der technischen Lehramts-Candidaten betr: die Entschliessung vom 14ten Julius 1833, die Aufnahme der technischen Zöglinge an die Hochschule betr: die Entschliessung vom 24ten July 1833, die Errichtung der Gewerbsschulen in den Kreisen betr: die Entschliessung vom 1ten December 1833, die von den Gewerbsschülern zu absolvirende landwirthschaftliche Schule betr: die Entschliessung vom 4ten December 1833, den Realien-Unterricht der Gewerbsschüler: die Entschliessung vom 5ten December 1833, die Begründung von Landwirthschafts-Feyertags-Schulen betr: dann die Entschliessung vom 4ten August 1834. die technische Hochschule betr: so wie alle jenen besonderen Anordnungen über Gegenstände, über welche die gegenwärtige Instruction dispositive Bestimmungen enthält, ausser Wirksamkeit.

Der durch die allerhöchste Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833, und durch g egenwärtige Vollzugsweisung vollständig geregelte technische Unterricht zählt würdig unter die vielen unschätzbaren Wohlthaten, welche der erhabene Geist des edeln Monarchen der bayerischen Nation zugewendet hat. Der ureigendsten Idee Seiner Majestät des Königs entsprossen und durch Ihn bis in die Einzelnheiten des Vollzuges entwickelt, öffnet dem Talente bisher kaum geahnte Bahnen, und gewährt dem bayerischen Volke als Ausfluss freyen Herrscher-Entschlusses in dem grossartigsten Masse, was in so vielen Ländern noch immer Gegenstand unerreichbar geglaubter Wünsche ist. Um somehr werden die Gesammtheit des Lehrpersonales, dann die zum Vollzuge berufenen Stellen und Behörden sich berufen fühlen, lebendig zu vollziehen, was lebendig und mit der Wärme eines väterlichen Wohlwollens von dem Throne ausgieng, und den grossen Königlichen Gedanken zu voller Blüthe der Entfaltung zu bringen, und thätig an einer Schöpfung mitzuwirken, welche auf Veredlung des Menchen abzielend, dauernder als Erz und den spätesten Geschlechtern noch Gegenstand aufrichtiger Verehrung und ungeheuchelten Dankes seyn wird.

München den 4ten April 1836.

Auf Seiner Königlichen Majestät Allerhöchsten Befehl

An sämmtliche Kreisregierungs-Kammern des Innern also ergangen.
An die K. Regierung des ——— Kreises K. d. Innern. Die technischen Unterrichts-Anstalten betr.

Sub-Enclosure (E. 3.) in No. 28.

UEBERSICHT der Anlagen.

1. Verzeichniss der zu den Berathungen über die Angelegenheiten der technischen Schulen einberufenen Reggs-referenten, Lehrer, &c. &c.

2. Uebersicht der Unterrichts-Anstalten der bayer :Monarchie und ihrer Wechselbeziehungen, &c. &c.

3. Auszug aus der Entschliessung vom 31ten Jänner 1836, die Bildung der Schullehrer resp : den Zeichnungs Unterricht betr :

4, 5, 6. Stufengang bei dem Zeichnungs Unterrichte, &c. &c.

7. Den Vorbereitenden Unterricht auf Gewerbs und landwirthschaftliche Schulen betr :

8. Auszug aus der Schulordnung für die Gymnasien und lateinischen Schulen des Königreichs, &c. &c.

9. Uebersicht der Renten aus den Fonden der höheren Bürgerschulen.

10. Uebersicht der Zuschüsse aus Kreisfonden für die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.

11. Exigenz der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schule zu . . . . . .

12. Ministerial-Entschliessung vom 3ten December 1835. die Herausgabe eines Vorlage-Werks für den Zeichnungs-Unterricht betr:

13. Inscriptions-Zeugniss.

14. Directiven für die Auswahl der Preisbücher.

15. Absolutorium für den Landwirthschafts- (Gewerbs) Schüler N. N. aus N. im N. Kreise.

16. Prüfungs-Zeugniss für die Candidaten des Lehramts der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schulen.
Prüfungs-Zeugniss für die Candidaten der polytechnischen Schulen.

17. Qualifications-Tabelle.

18. Formular für die Abfassung der Jahres-Berichte.

19. Matrikel für die Candidaten der technischen Hochschule.
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.

Anlage 1.

Verzeichniss der im Monate October voriges Jahres zu den Berathungen über die Angelegenheiten der technischen Schulen einberufenen Regierungs-Referenten, Vorständen und Zeichnungslehrern der Schullehrer-Seminarien, dann der Vorstände und Zeichnungslehrer der bis zum Tage der Einberufung bestandenen technischen Lehranstalten.

I. Der K. Regierungs-Director Graf von Giech zu Würzburg.
Die K. Regierungs- und Bauräthe von Kraft, Ott, Beyschlag, Schierlinger, Ohlmüller.
Die K. Regierungs-Assessoren Freih:von Duprel, von Welden, Edel, Hänlein, Stichaner, Hohe.
Regierungs Secretär *cum voto* Freih : v. Lindenfels.
Die K. Kreisbau-Ingenieure Windscheid von Regensburg v. Chlingensperg v. Passau.

II. Die Vorstände der Schullehrer Seminarien :
Mayer, von Freysing, Haindel von Dillingen.
Strobl, von Altdorf, Emmerling, von Bamberg.

III. Die Vorstände der polytechnischen Schulen :
Rector Pauli, von München.
— Dr Leo, von Augsburg, Scharrer, v. Nürnberg.

IV. Die Rectoren der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen :
Dr Rüttinger, von Bamberg, Dr Horn v. Würzburg.
Dr Kettel, v. Aschaffenburg, Saher v. Bayreuth.
Dr Wandner, von Regensburg.
Die Subrectoren der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen : Dr Riederer von Freysing, Mendler von Kempten, Dr v. Liederskron von Erlangen, Dr Schüler von Fürth, Laubmann, von Hof, Grossgebauer, von Schweinfurt.
Der Lehrer der Landwirthschaft,
Zerzoch von Bayreuth.

V. Die Zeichnungs-Lehrer der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen und Schullehrer-Seminarien.

Schöpf, von München; Frey, von Freysing, zugleich am Schullehrer-Seminar.
Eichler, von Passau; Stoessel, von Straubing, nur am Schullehrer-Seminar.
Elsperger, von Regensburg, Gruber, von Regensburg.
Geyer, von Augsburg, Kurz, von Augsburg.
Weiss, von Dillingen, zugleich am Schullehrer-Seminar.
Weiss, von Kempten; E. Heideloff v. Nürnberg.
Hollenbach, von Ansbach, Gareis, von Erlangen.
V. Reider, von Bamberg, } zugleich am Schullehrer-Seminar.
Scharnagel, von Bamberg, }
Breit, von Würzburg; Stumpf von Würzburg, zugleich am Schullehrer-Seminar
Louis, von Aschaffenburg.
Von Heffner, von Aschaffenburg.

Anlage 2.

Uebersicht der Unterrichts-Anstalten der bayer:Monarchie und ihrer Wechselbeziehungen, &c. &c.

Anlage 3.

Auszug aus der Entschliessung vom 31ten Januar 1836, die Bildung der Schullehrer resp: den Zeichnungs-Unterricht betreffd.

ABSCHNITT II. § 8.

Ferner ist den Schuldienst-Präparanden der sorgfältige Betrieb des Music- und Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes zur Pflicht gemacht, und nach Beilage II. haben sich dieselben bei den jährlichen Prüfungen von der Districts-Schul-Inspection am Ende des ersten Jahres darüber auszuweisen, dass sie die verschiedenen einfachen Linien und Körper nachbilden und über deren gegenseitige Verhältnisse Rechenschaft zu geben vermögen.

Im zweiten Jahre bildet,

Fortgesetzte Linear-Zeichnung und Formenkenntniss, und

Im dritten Jahre,

Uebung im Ornamentenzeichnen und nähere Auskunft über die verschiedenen Formen der Körper, den Gegenstand der bezeichneten Prüfung.

Nach ABSCHNITT III. Abtheilung I. § 16, No. 8.

Hat der um Aufnahme in das Schullehrer-Seminar nachsuchende Schuldienst-Präparand sich in der Prüfung hinsichtlich des Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes in derselben Art, wie in der Prüfung vor der Districts-Schul-Inspection am Schlusse des ersten Präparanden-Jahres auszuweisen, und nach

ABSCHNITT III. Abtheilung III. § 37. Ziffer.

ist der Unterricht im Zeichnen und in der Formenlehre ein vorzüglicher Unterrichts-Gegenstand des Schullehrer-Seminars, und hat sich nach den über den Vollzug der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833, erschienenen Vorschriften zu richten, &c. &c.

Anlage 4, 5, 6.

Bei dem Zeichnungs-Unterrichte ist nachfolgender Stufengang methodisch zu beobachten.

1. Allgemein vorbereitende Uebungen der Hand wie des Augenmasses. Es sind vorerst, zur blossen Uebung der Hand, die einfachsten, durch gerade Linien begrenzte Figuren aus freier Hand zu zeichnen, und zwar ausschliesslich mit Beibehaltung der wag-oder senkrechten Richtung. Diese Figuren sind sofort mit wagrechten, senkrechten oder schiefliegenden Parallellinien auszufüllen; wobei es besonders darauf ankommt, dass diese Linien möglichst rein, parallel und in gleichen Abständen, doch ohne sich zu durchkreuzen, gezogen werden.

Hierauf folgt das Zeichnen solcher, ebenfalls einfacher Figuren, welche theils durch gerade, theils durch krumme Linien begrenzt sind. Auch diese sind mit Parallellinien, und zwar nach der, die Figur begrenzenden krummen Linie, auszufüllen.

Weiterhin sind zur Uebung des Augenmasses (womit die Uebung der Hand fortwährend verbunden bleibt) die Seiten einfacher Figuren der oben erwähnten Art aus freier Hand durch Punkte in mehr oder weniger Theile zu theilen. Durch Verbindung dieser Punkte mittelst gerader oder krummer Zwischenlinien und durch symetrische Ausfüllung einzelner Felder mit engeliegenden Parallellien sind parquettartige Muster der manichfaltigsten Art herzustellen. Hierauf wird übergegangen zum Nachzeichnen von (in Pappe) ausgeschnittenen Dreyecken und Vierecken, welche, auf einer Ebene in möglichst verschiedenen Lagen gruppirt, von dem Lehrer senkrecht aufzustellen sind, dergestalt, dass alle Schüler gleichzeitig darnach zeichnen können.

2. Nach diesen Vorübungen ist zum Ornament-Zeichnen überzugehen und dabey ein genauer Stufengang vom Allereinfachsten zum Zusammengesetztern einzuhalten.

Gleichzeitig wird mit Vorübungen im Gebrauch von Cirkel und Lineal der Anfang gemacht.

Diese Vorübungen zielen vorzugsweise auf Genauigkeit und Reinheit bei Handhabung von Cirkel und Lineal. Sie bestehen z. B. in Eintheilung von Rechtecken in gleiche Quadrate, im Ziehen von gleichen Kreisen aus den Quadratecken, so, dass die Kreise sich berühren oder beliebig durchschneiden, u. s. w.

3. Zur

3. Zur Vervollständigung des Freihandzeichnens wird übergegangen zur Darstellung von Körpern mit Schatten und Licht.

Dabei sind vorerst einfachere cubische Formen, als Würfel, Prismen, Pyramiden, Kugeln, Cylinder und Kegel; sodann plastisch dargestellte Ornamente in Anwendung zu bringen.

Zur Vervollständigung des Linearzeichnens ist zu architectonischen Darstellungen mittelst Grundriss, Aufriss, und Durchschnitten, und ebenso zur Darstellung von Maschinen überzugehen, womit in möglichster Ausdehnung das Vorzeigen von Modellen verbunden werden soll.

Die Prüfung jener Elementar-Zeichnungs-Lehrer, welche nicht zugleich Schullehrer sind, ist ganz von derselben Behörde vorzunehmen, welche die Qualification der Schullehrer, in ihrer Eigenschaft als Zeichnungslehrer festgestellt.

Anlage 7.

Den vorbereitenden Unterricht auf Gewerbs- und landwirthschaftliche Schulen betr:

§ 1. Durch die allerhöchste Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833 (Reggsblatt 179) wird bestimmt, dass der Grund einer tüchtigen technischen Ausbildung schon in den Elementarschulen und zwar dadurch zu legen sey, dass

a. Die Zeichnungslehre und die Ausbildung der Schullehr-Amts-Candidaten für diesen Zweig auf die Anfangsgründe des Linear- und Ornamenten-Zeichnens zurückgeführt, und

b. Der Unterricht in den sogenannten nützlichen Gegenständen nach den einfachen Bedürfnissen gebildeter Landwirthe und Gewerbsleute bemessen und als Vorbereitung zu den künftigen Lehrvorträgen bei den landwirthschaftlichen und Gewerbsschulen behandelt werde.

§ 2. In Gemässheit dieser allerhöchsten Bestimmung wurde von Seiten des K. Staatsministeriums des Innern bei verschiedenen Veranlassungen (z. B. unter dem 28ten März 1833. 24ten July 1833. 11ten December 1834. 31ten Januar 1836.) theils durch Entschliessung, theils durch mündliche Verhandlung nachstehende Vorschrift ertheilt.

1 Ad. a. 1. *Den Zeichnungs-Unterricht in den Volksschulen betreffend.*

a. Der Zeichnungs-Unterricht ist möglichst zu verbreiten. Wo sich die erforderlichen Mittel dazu finden, sollen eigene Lehrer dafür verwendet werden; wo sie fehlen, müssen die Lehrer der teutschen Schulen ihn ertheilen.

b. Der Zweck derselben ist nicht blos Weckung und Ausbildung des Formsinnes überhaupt, sondern zugleich eine tiefe Einprägung der Regeln, innerhalb deren sich späterhin die Individualität der Schüler frei entfalten soll.

c. Es soll diesem Ende die so häufig bei diesem Unterrichte sich einschleichende Spielerey beseitigt, auf eine bestimmte Richtung und auf vollständige Correctheit gedrungen und die Grenzlinie des Anfangsunterrichtes in Linear- und Ornamentenzeichnung durchaus nicht überschritten werden.

d. Demnach hat der Lehrer schon in den untern Classen der teutschen Schulen die Kinder mit den verschiedenen Arten der Linien- und Körperformen bekannt zu machen, ihnen dieselbe an Zeichnungen und Naturkörpern möglichst zu veranschaulichen und sie in deren Nachbildung zu üben, so weit Zeit und Gelegenheit es gestatten. Der eigentliche Unterricht für diejenigen, welche sich dem gewerblichen oder landwirthschaftlichen Berufe zuwenden, beginnt jedoch erst in der obersten Classe, und beschränkt sich auf freies aber correctes Nachzeichnen einfacher Körperformen, als auf die Grundlage des Linear- und Ornamentenzeichnens.

e. Als Hilfsmittel werden dienen: eine Sammlung von Vorlagen, eine Sammlung von Körperformen, eine Wandtafel mit den Grundlinien und deren Verbindung.

2. Ad. a. 2. *Die Ausbildung der Schuldienstpräparanden, Seminaristen und Lehrer betreffend.*

a. Der Unterricht im Zeichnen bildet sowohl für Präparanden als Seminaristen einen wesentlichen Theil des ihnen vorgeschriebenen Unterrichtes überhaupt, und es sollen dieselben wenigstens so weit gebracht werden, dass sie den eigentlichen Elementar-Unterricht in den Volksschulen zu ertheilen vermögen.

b. Er ist für Präparanden und Seminaristen auf gründliche Behandlung des Linear und Ornamenten-Zeichnens zurückgeführt, und nur denjenigen, welche sich in beiden als vollkommen befähigt ausweisen, wird gestattet, ihre ausgezeichnete Anlage in gesteigerten Uebungen weiter auszubilden.

c. Bei der Behandlung des Gegenstandes soll auf Concentrirung aller Kräfte für den beabsichtigten Zweck, auf unbedingte Correctheit und auf möglichste scharfe und richtige Umrisse gesehen werden.

d. In dieser Absicht müssen die Präparanden des ersten Curses die verschiedenen einfachen Linien und Körper mit möglichster Genauigkeit nachbilden und deren gegenseitige Verhältnisse klar zu erkennen suchen.

Die Präparanden des 2ten Curses setzen diese Uebungen, soweit es unbeschadet der Gründlichkeit geschehen kann, fort, und die des 3ten Curses fügen den Anfang des Ornamentenzeichnens bei.

Im Seminar selbst beschäftigt sich der untere Curs mit einer gesteigerten Wiederhohlung der frühern Uebungen, wobei er zugleich auf die Methode hingewiesen wird, deren Anwen-

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dung er selbst späterhin zu machen hat; der obere Curs aber setzt die Linearzeichnung fort, und bildet sich unter beständiger Erklärung der Formverhältnisse und Hinweisung auf die künftig zu beobachtende Methode darinnen soweit als möglich aus.

e. Lehrvorschriften und Uebungs-Vorlagen unterliegen noch der Bearbeitung; Naturkörper und Körperformen, sowie einzelne Sammlungen von Vorlagen, finden sich vor (Klenze, Normann, Unger &c.)

3. Ad. b. *Den Unterricht in den sogenannten gemeinnützlichen Gegenständen (Anschauungs-Unterricht, Realien, Weltkunde. u. d. gl.) betreffend.*

a. Je grösserer Missbrauch in neuerer Zeit mit diesen Unterrichts-Gegenständen getrieben worden ist, desto ernstlicher hat sich die Staatsregierung angelegen seyn lassen, der eingerissenen Spielerei und Vielwisserei entgegen zu arbeiten; Alles was bisher unter dem Namen von Geologie, und Cosmologie, von Physic und Naturkunde, von Anthropologie und Psychologie, von Technologie und Völkerkunde u. s. w. sich als eigentlicher Lehrgegenstand in die teutschen Schulen eingeschlichen hatte, aus denselben zu verbannen, und ausdrücklich zu verbieten, dass die weniger nothwendigen Kenntnisse aus dem Bereiche der Natur und der Geschichte nach eigentlichen Compendien und Lehrbüchern vorgetragen werden.

b. Vielmehr soll es die Aufgabe der teutschen Schule seyn, die Jugend früh möglichst auf den Standpunkt zu führen, von welchem aus die innern und äussern Erscheinungen der Welt, des eignen Lebens und des künftigen Berufes angesehen und beurtheilt werden müssen, wenn sie zur Begründung tiefer Religiosität, ächt sittlicher Gesinnung, wahrer Liebe zu Beruf und Leben, treuer Pflichterfüllung gegen Gott und Obrigkeit und ausdauernden Fleisses beitragen sollen.

c. Hiezu bietet dem Lehrer vor allen Dingen der Religions-Unterricht, namentlich die biblische Geschichte eine feste und sichere Grundlage. Ausserdem wird ihm in dem Leitfaden zu Schönschreibübungen und Dictaten das erforderliche Material in ganz kurzen, Inhalt reichen Sätzen dargeboten, und endlich dient ihm das Lesebuch, welches sich zu jenem, wie das Compendium zum Handbuche, verhält, dazu, die hauptsächlichsten Erscheinungen in der Natur und im Menschenleben der Jugend im Zusammenhange vorzuhalten und so einzuprägen, dass nicht sowohl das Gedächtniss mit Nahmen und Zahlen bereichert, und der Verstand zu kalter Beurtheilung gereizt, sondern dass vielmehr das jugendliche Gemüth dadurch ergriffen, das Herz erwärmt, und der Wille zur Bekämpfung des Schlechten und zur Erringung des Guten belebt und gestärkt werde.

d. Der Stufengang ist selbst dabei, abgesehen von dem, was dem Religionsunterrichte angehört, folgender:

1. In der Vorbereitungs-Classe benützt der Lehrer die in der biblischen Geschichte, beim Lesen und Schreiben oder sonst vorkommenden Worte und Bezeichnungen, um den Kindern eine klare Ansicht ihrer nächsten Umgebung und ihrer Lebensverhältnisse zu verschaffen.

2. In der untern Classe setzt er in derselben Weise den Unterricht belebend und belehrend fort, und erweitert allmählig den Gesichtskreis dahin, dass die Kinder eine allgemeine Uebersicht über die allerwichtigsten dieser Erscheinungen und Verhältnisse gewinnen.

3. Nunmehr führen die Dictaten und die 1te Hälfte des Lesebuchs den Schüler in der Mittelclasse dahin, dass er die Welt und ihre Erscheinungen, aber immer mit vorzugsweiser Beachtung seines Vaterlandes, genauer kennen lernt,

4. Bis endlich die 2te Hälfte des Lesebuchs sammt der Dictaten u. d. gl. in der obern Classe den Unterricht dadurch vollendet, dass er auch mit den wichtigsten fremden Ländern und deren Erzeugnissen, sowie mit einzelnen Denkwürdigkeiten aus der Geschichte bekannt gemacht wird, und den ganzen Kreis seines bisherigen Unterrichtes nochmals im Zusammenhange und in der Art überblickt, dass er weiss, wie er sie für seinen künftigen Lebensberuf zu seinem und dem allgemeinen Besten benützen und anwenden soll.

Anlage 8.

Auszugaus der Schulordnung für die Gymnasien und lateinischen Schulen des Königreichs Bayern, dann der Vollzugs-Vorschrift vom 3ten Febr. 1835, in Betreff des Fortbestandes der IVten Gymnasial-Classe; den Unterricht in der teutschen Sprache und der Realien an der lateinischen Schule betr:

§ 19.—In der teutschen Sprache sollen die beiden untersten Classen mit Rücksicht auf die Kenntnisse, welche die Schüler schon mitgebracht haben einen fortschreitenden gramaticalischen Unterricht erhalten Mit diesem theoretischen Unterrichte soll durch die vier Classen ein practischer, mit Hilfe eines in angemessener Stuffenfolge fortschreitenden teutschen Lesebuches verbunden werden, damit bei den Schülern ein richtiger Ausdruck im Lesen, ein fliessendes Nacherzählen des Gehörten, guter Vortrag auswendig gelernter Stücke, Bildung zuerst einfacher, dann zusammengesetzter Sätze, endlich zusammenhängender Aufsätze (namentlich Uebersichten und Auszüge des Gelesenen) erzielt werde. Ueberdiess wird von den Lehrern erwartet, dass sie bei jeder andern Art des Unterrichtes und der Uebung, auch auf die Bildung ihrer Zöglinge in der Muttersprache angemessen hinarbeiten, jeden, wenn auch gelegenheitlich anderer Arbeiten eingeschlichenen Fehler gegen die teutsche Grammatik angemessen bemerken und berichtigen, und besonders bei den schriftlichen Uebungen in dieser Beziehung eine wirksame Censur üben.

§ 20. Dem

§ 20.—Dem Sprach-Unterrichte soll, der Unterricht in der Arithmetic, Geographie, und Geschichte zur Seite gehen und nach folgenden Normen ertheilt werden.

§ 24.—Der Unterricht in der Arithmetic soll in der ersten Classe der lateinischen Schule nach Wiederholung der einfachen Rechnungsarten mit der Buchstaben-Rechnung anfangen, und in den übrigen Classen bis zur Buchstaben-Rechnung ausschliesslich durchgeführt werden, mit besonderer Hervorhebung des practischen und des Kopfrechnens.

§ 25.—In der I. Classe der lateinischen Schule soll allgemeine Geographie, in der IIte Classe Geographie von Teutschland, in der IIIten Classe allgemeine Geschichte, in der IVten Classe teutsche mit der vaterländischen Geschichte gelehrt werden.

Der Vortrag der Geschichte soll hauptsächlich beabsichtigen, die wichtigsten Begebenheiten, Nahmen und Jahrzahlen dem Gedächtnisse einzuprägen, nur von dem fasslichsten und zugleich Anziehensten eine ausführliche Erzählung geben, diese aber auch dazu benützen, dass der freie Vortrag der Schüler überhaupt gebildet werde.

Auch wird den Lehrern zur Pflicht gemacht, den Geschichts-Vortrag stets mit Hinweisung auf vorhandene Carten zu begleiten, so wie in den geographischen Unterricht, die Mittheilung auch anderer Sachkenntnisse, namentlich aus der Naturgeschichte einzuflechten.

§ 26.—Für die beiden untern Classen der lateinischen Schule, soll ein in der Regel von allen Schülern der Classe zu besuchender Unterricht in der Calligraphie ertheilt, und besonders dabei auf reines, richtiges und fertiges Schreiben des Dictirten gesehen werden.

In den beiden obern Classen wird ein Unterricht in der Calligraphie nicht mehr ertheilt, jedoch bleibt es dem Lehrer überlassen, Schüler, welche hierin einiger Nachhilfe bedürfen, dem Schreiblehrer zum Unterricht und zur Uebung in ausserordentlichen Stunden zuzuweisen.

Unterricht in den neueren Sprachen, besonders in der französischen, in Gesang und Tonkunst soll nach Massgabe des Begehrs, der Mittel und der Gelegenheit gegeben werden.

Anlage 9.

UEBERSICHT der Renten aus den, den Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen zugewendeten Fonden der höheren Bürgerschulen.

Lauf. No.	KREIS.	Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schule zu.	Zugewendete Fonde-Summen aus den für höhere Bürgerschulen bestimmten Fonden.	BEMERKUNGEN.
			fl. xr.	
1	Isar - - -	München - - -	3,340 –	
2	Ditto - - -	Landshut - - -	—	
3	Ditto - - -	Freÿsing - - -	—	
4	Unterdonau - -	Passau - - -	—	
5	Ditto - - -	Straubing - - -	—	
6	Ditto - - -	Bürghausen - -	—	
7	Regen - - -	Regensburg - -	870 –	
8	Ditto - - -	Amberg - - -	—	
9	Oberdonau - -	Augsburg - - -	1,800 –	
10	Ditto - - -	Dillingen - - -	375 –	
11	Ditto - - -	Kaufbeuern - -	425 –	
12	Ditto - - -	Kempten - - -	1,040 –	
13	Rezat - - -	Nürnberg - - -	3,300 –	
14	Ditto - - -	Ansbach - - -	966 –	
15	Ditto - - -	Erlangen - - -	1,200 –	
16	Ditto - - -	Fürth - - -	1,840 –	
17	Ditto - - -	Rothenburg - -	625 –	
18	Ditto - - -	Schwabach - -	275 –	
19	Ditto - - -	- - Dinkelsbühl und Noerdlingen.	—	
20	Obermain - -	Baÿreuth - - -	107 34	
21	Ditto - - -	Bamberg - - -	1,000 –	
22	Ditto - - -	Hof - - - -	433 30	
23	Ditto - - -	Wunsiedel - - -	120 –	
24	Untermain - -	Würzburg - - -	1,000 –	
25	Ditto - - -	Aschaffenburg - -	1,590 –	
26	Ditto - - -	Schweinfurt - -	—	
27	Rhein - - -	Kaiserslautern - -	875 –	
28	Ditto - - -	Speÿer - - -	350 –	
29	Ditto - - -	Zweÿbrücken - -	200 –	
30	Ditto - - -	Landau - - -	1,285 –	
		Im Ganzen - -	23,017 4	

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Anlage 10.

UEBERSICHT der Zuschüsse aus Kreisfonden für die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schulen.

Lauf. No.	KREIS.	Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schule zu.	Zuschüsse aus Kreis-Fonden.	BEMERKUNGEN.
			fl. *xr.*	
1	Isar - - -	München - - -	4,710 –	
2	Ditto - - -	Landshut - - -	900 –	
3	Ditto - - -	Freÿsing - - -	1,950 –	
4	Unterdonau - -	Passau - - -	4,275 –	
5	Ditto - - -	Straubing - - -	500 –	
6	Ditto - - -	Bürghausen - -	500 –	
7	Regen - - -	Regensburg - -	3,255 –	
8	Ditto - - -	Amberg - - -	1,050 –	
9	Oberdonau - -	Augsburg - - -	7,250 –	- - Hierunter sind 1,250 *fl.* für Annuitäten-Tilgung begriffen.
10	Ditto - - -	Dillingen - - -	300 –	
11	Ditto - - -	Kaufbeuern - -	300 –	
12	Ditto - - -	Kempten - - -	300 –	
13	Rezat - - -	Nürnberg - - -	5,500 –	- - Hierunter sind 2,500 *fl.* für Tilgung eines Baukapitals begriffen.
14	Ditto - - -	Ansbach - - -	500 –	
15	Ditto - - -	Erlangen - - -	300 –	
16	Ditto - - -	Fürth - - -	700 –	
17	Ditto - - -	Rothenburg - -	300 –	
18	Ditto - - -	Schwabach - - -	600 –	
19	Ditto - - -	- - Dinkelsbühl und Nördlingen.	600 –	
20	Obermain - -	Baÿreuth - - -	3,605 –	
21	Ditto - - -	Bamberg - - -	900 –	
22	Ditto - - -	Hof - - - -	545 –	
23	Ditto - - -	Wunsiedel - - -	950 –	
24	Untermain - -	Würzburg - - -	5,200	
25	Ditto - - -	Aschaffenburg - -	500 –	
26	Ditto - - -	Schweinfurt - -	500 –	
27	Rhein - - -	Kaiserslautern - -	3,155 –	
28	Ditto - - -	Speÿer - - -	1,075 –	
29	Ditto - - -	Zweÿbrücken - -	1,075 –	
30	Ditto - - -	Landau - - -	1,065 –	
		Im Ganzen - -	52,360 –	

Anlage 11.

Exigenz der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule.

zu. pro.

EINNAHME.

	fl.	*xr.*
1. Zuschuss aus den Kreisfonden für Industrie und Cultur - - -		
2. Zuschuss aus den Kreisfonden für Facultativ-Zwecke - - -		
3. Beitrag aus der Gemeinde-Casse - - - - - - -		
4. Beitrag aus der Kreis Schuldotation - - - - - - -		
5. Beiträge aus Local-Stiftungen, und zwar:		
a. Aus der N. Stiftung - - - - - - - - -		
b. &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		
6. Ertrag der Schulgelder - - - - - - - - - -		
7. Freiwillige Beiträge - - - - - - - - - -		
8. &c &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -		

EXIGENZ für das Jahr 18 .

VORTRAG.	Statusmässige Besoldung und besondere Nebenbezüge.							Mehrbezüge quieszenzgehalte, Pensionen und Alimentationen.	Real-Exigenz.	Gesammt-Summe.	Bemerkungen.
	Fixe Geld-Gehälter.	Neben-Bezüge an Naturalien. Gattung u: Waitzen.	Quantität. Roggen.	Anschlag nach den Budget-Preisen.	Functions Remunerationen.	Mieth-Zinse.	Summa.				
	fl. xr.	Schffl. M.	Schffl. m.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	fl. xr.	
I.—Lehrer Besoldungen:											
1. - - - - - -											
2. - - - - - -											
3. - - - - - -											
II.—Lehrer Remunerationen:											
1. Functions-Remuneration des Rectors N. - - - -											
2. — - - - -											
3. — - - - -											
4. — - - - -											
5. — - - - -											
6. — - - - -											
III.—Real-Exigenz:											
1. Für den botanischen Garten -											
2. Für den Lehrapparat - -											
3. - Versuche - - - -											
4. - Schreibmaterialien - -											
5. - Insertions-und Druckkosten											
6. - Reinigung des Locals -											
7. - Beheitzung und Beleuchtung											
8. - Postporto und Botenlöhne -											
9. - Preisbücher - - -											
10. - Reservefond - - -											

Abschluss.

Einnahme -	fl.	xr.
Ausgabe -	fl.	xr.
Activ (Passif) Rest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	fl.	xr.
Deckungsmittel des Passiv-Restes - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	fl.	xr.

Abschrift.—Ad. No. 36,239.

Anlage 12.

Staats-Ministerium des Innern.

Die Nothwendigkeit der raschen Herstellung entsprechender Zeichnungs-Vorlagen ist durch die eingesendeten der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen, dann der Schullehrer-Seminar, noch mehr aber durch die zur Ausstellung gebrachten Leistungen der Volks-Zeichnungs-Schulen zur vollsten Evidenz gelangt. Niemand kann mehr an der Wahrheit zweifeln, dass schriftliche Belehrungen allein nicht genügen, wo Vollzugs-Organe der manichfachsten Art und der verschiedensten Bildungsgrade das Geschriebene ins Leben übertragen sollen, und dass gebotene Vorlageblätter der materiellen applicativen Theile der Instructionen, der einzige Weg zur Einheit der Bestrebungen, zur zweckmässigen Abstufung des Unterrichts und das einzige Mittel sind, der Sache das Uebergewicht über die Speculationen der Kunsthändler zu sichern.

Es wird daher verfügt was folgt:

I. Es sollen schleunigst vollständige Vorlagen für die Zeichnungsschulen aller Categorien hergestellt werden.

II. Die Entwerfung derselben wird der K. Academie der bildenden Künste, als dem gesetzlichen Mittelpunkte der künstlerischen Bildung im Staate, im Vereine mit den Vorständen der drei K. polytechnischen Schulen Oberingenieur und Rector Pauli, Rector Scharrer und Rector Leo übertragen.

III. Druck und Verlag sind dem K. Central-Schulbücher-Verlag zur Pflicht gemacht, welcher seiner Bestimmung gemäss die desfalls nöthigen Ausgaben, inclusive der Honorare, aus seinen Fonden vorschiessen, durchaus keinen Profit nehmen, wohl aber in dem gesicherten Absatze an alle Zeichnungsschulen, den vollen Ersatz, seiner Auslagen finden wird.

IV. Da der Zweck des so umfassend gestalteten Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes dahin geht, das Zeichnen als technische Sprache, gleich der Schriftsprache, über alle Classen der

Nation auszudehnen und durch diese technische Sprache die bessere Ausbildung der Handwerker, dann neben der Befähigung der Fabrikbesitzer zum Verständnisse der Maschinen, die Gutsbesitzer zu Beurtheilung von Bauplanen und verbesserten Ackerwerkzeugen, auch erhöhten Kunstsinn und den ächten Uebergang der Kunst in die Gewerbe und in das Leben zu bewirken, so muss vor allem die Wahl der (ausschliessend dem Gebiete des Linear- und Ornamentenzeichnens zu entnehmenden) Gegenstände in der Art bemessen werden, dass neben den allgemeinen Erfordernissen auch jede specielle Richtung ihren speciellen Bedarf vollständig gedeckt finde, dass sonach landwirthschaftliche mit industriellen Maschinen und Gebaüden, Blumen-Ornamente (wichtig für die künstigen Katundrucker, die Tapeten Fabrikanten u. s. w.) mit rein architectonischen Ornamenten abwechseln, und dass diese Manichfaltigkeit der Objecte durch die zweckmässige Ordnung des Ganzen in die gehörige Harmonie gesetzt und durchgehends von jenem Ernste durchdrungen werde, welcher den Character des Werkes bilden muss. Auf die weiblichen Arbeiten ist in dem Werke keine specielle Rücksicht zu nehmen. Vielmehr sind für den Punkt, wo der allgemeine Zeichnungs-Unterricht bei Mädchen in jenen Behufs der feineren Handarbeiten sich scheidet, zu Gunsten der weiblichen Arbeitschulen eigene Vorlagen durch einen Zusammentritt verständiger Personen ausarbeiten zu lassen, und diese als gesonderte Vorlags-Artikel zu behandeln und zu debitiren.

V. Das Werk soll in zwei Hauptheile zerfallen.

a. In die Vorlagen für die Elementar-Volksschulen, und

b. In die Vorlagen für die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen, dann für die Schullehrer-Seminare.

VI. Jeder dieser Hauptheile soll nach Cursen eingetheilt werden, und für jeden Curs in eine Reihe von Heften zerfallen, deren jedes ein gewisses Gebiet von Gegenständen zum Zwecke hat, z. B. Wohngebäude überhaupt, landwirthschaftliche Geräthe, industrielle Gebäude u. s. w.

VII. Die einzelnen Blätter jedes Heftes sind durch eigene Bezeichnungen, in solche, welche jede Schule absolut haben muss, und in solche auszuscheiden, deren Anschaffung oder Nicht-Anschaffung nach Massgabe der Mittel jeder einzelnen Schule anheim gegeben bleibt. Ferner sind die Blätter jedes einzelnen Heftes in sich selbständig zu numeriren, damit in Zukunft von 2 zu 2 Jahren die entsprechenden Nachträge gehörig angereiht, und durch diese die jeweiligen Fortschritte, sowohl der Kunst als der landwirthschaftlichen- und industriellen Technic unbemerkt, aber um so sicherer und wirksamer in die Schulen und durch diese in die Masse der Nation übertragen werden können.

VIII. Da übrigens der Zeichnungs-Unterricht stets unvollständig bleiben würde, wenn mit der bildlichen Darstellung von Körpern nicht auch die Anschauung derselben verbunden würde, und da sowohl des Verständnisses der Vorlagen (von Seite oft ganz ungebildeter Knaben) als auch der practischen Richtung des gesammten technischen Unterrichts wegen, von absoluter Nothwendigkeit und eben deshalb unbedingt geboten ist, dass das Zeichnen nach Vorlagen von der einfachsten Dorf-Schule bis zu den vollständigen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen mit gleichzeitigem Nachbilden körperlicher Vorlagen gebildet werde, so ist gleichzeitig mit dem Inslebentreten der Vorlagen-Sammlung auch das Inslebentreten einer Sammlung körperlicher Vorlagen zu bewirken, deren Verlag gleichfalls der Central-Schulbücher-Verlag zu übernehmen hat, und bezüglich deren Eintheilung nach Cursen u. s. w. dasjenige in analoge Anwendung zu kommen hat, was oben unter Ziffer V. VI. u. VII. in Absicht auf die Zeichnung-Vorlagen festgesetzt wurde.

IX. Die körperlichen Vorlagen sind in der Art zu bemessen, dass bei mathematisch begrenzten, und folglich durch Grundriss, Aufriss und Durchschnitt darstellungsfähigen Gegenständen durch den Nachweis der zu zeichnenden Flächen, und bei Körpern von weniger gesetzmässiger Begränzung zu deren möglichst klaren Darstellung, Licht und Schatten zu Hilfe genommen werden müssen, durch den practischen Nachweis des Schattens, dem Vorstellungs-Vermögen der Jugend aufgeholfen und den Schülern der richtige Tact in dem Gebrauche der zur Darstellung nothwendigen Hilfsmittel gewährt werde.

Die K. Academie der bildenden Künste im Vereine mit den Vorständen der drey polytechnischen Schulen des Reichs wird sich von selbst berufen fühlen, diesem grossen nicht nur für Bayern, sondern auch für das gesammte teutsche Vaterland hochwichtigen Werke die sorgfältigste Behandlung zu widmen, wo möglich das gleichzeitige Erscheinen einzelner Blätter aus allen Heften, und somit die gleichseitige Regelung des Zeignungs-Unterrichts in allen seinen Abstufungen zu bewirken, und in der möglichst kürzesten Frist das Ziel zu verwirklichen, welches die erhabene Idee des Königlichen Beschützers der Künste und Wissenschaften in deren würdige Hände niedergelegt hat.

München den 3ten December 1835.

An

Die K. Academie der bildenden Künste also ergangen.

Die Herausgabe eines Vorlage-Werkes für den Zeichnungs-Unterricht betreffend.

Anlage 13.

Inscriptions-Zeugniss.

Der N. N. ist (auf dem Grunde des von ihm producirten Schlusszeugnisses der vollendeten lateinischen Schule)—(des Ueberweisungs-Zeugnisses aus der Werk- und Feyertagsschule) bei der Kreis-Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule zu N. N. (Landwirthschaft und Gewerbsschule I. u. der II. Classe) als Schüler des I. (II. III.) Curses inscribirt und ihm hierüber gegenwärtiges Zeugniss zu seiner Legitimation ausgestellt worden.

K. Rectorat der Schule zu N.

Anlage 14.

Directiven für die Auswahl der Preisbücher.

Das numerische Verhältniss der Preise, sowie die Gegenstände derselben sind durch § 48. der Instruction festgesetzt. Bezüglich der Auswahl wird bestimmt was folgt:

1. Aus jedem technischen Lehrgegenstande soll, so viel möglich ein Preis ertheilt werden.

2. Was die Realien betrifft, so concurriren in der Preisbewerbung diejenigen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschüler, welche die Realien an den Gymnasien hören, mit den Gymnasial-Schülern in jenen Realien-Gegenständen, für welche schulordnungsmässig besondere Preise gegeben werden;

3. Aus den Realien, welche an der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule selbst gelehrt werden, wird an jenen Schüler, der sich in allen, oder den meisten derselben durch Kenntnisse vor den übrigen Schülern ausgezeichnet hat, in jedem Curse ein Preis vertheilt.

4. Um das religiöse Gefühl zu beleben und dem Religions-Unterrichte an der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule seinen wohlthätigen Einfluss und seine Würde zu sichern, soll auch in dem letzten Curse für jede Confession ein, in einem Erbauungsbuche oder sonst einer Schrift moralischen Inhalts bestehenden, Preis demjenigen Schüler zuerkannt werden, welcher in den drei Jahrescursen ein ausgezeichnet sittliches Betragen gepflogen, und die gründlichsten Kenntnisse in der Religion bewährt hat.

5. Die Auswahl der Preisbücher steht dem Rector im Vernehmen mit dem Lehrerrathe zu.

6. Die Auswahl selbst richtet sich theils nach der Grösse der verfügbaren Geldmittel, theils nach den besonderen Studien und Berufs-Verhältnissen des Preisträgers. Bücher und Instrumente allzuhohen, die Grenze verfügbarer Mittel überschreitenden, Preises, eignen sich nicht zur Auswahl. Auch ist jeder Zeit auf besondere Brauchbarkeit des Buches für den Preisträger zu sehen, und daher soviel wie möglich ein solches Buch zu wählen, welches entweder als Hilfsmittel für das Studium (z. B. ein Lehrbuch für den nächst höheren Curs) oder als Beförderungsmittel der weiteren theoretischen oder practischen Ausbildung dient, und dann noch vom wesentlichen Vortheile ist, wenn der Schüler die technische Schule vollendet, und in einen practischen Beruf bereits eingetreten ist.

7. Werke inländischer Verfasser, oder Verlags-Artikel inländischer Buchhandlungen sind hiebei vorzugsweise zu berücksichtigen, und Schriften ausländischer Schriftsteller, oder Verlags-Artikel ausländischer Buchhandlungen nur dann zu wählen, wenn das Innland Schriften von gleichem Werthe nicht darbietet.

8. Werden die Preise in Geld bestimmt, so sind hiezu die Geschichtsthaler verordnungsmässig zu wählen.

Es sind jedoch bei jenen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schülern, bei welchen die Gemeinden selbst den Aufwand für die Preise übernehmen, deren Wünsche bei der Auswahl möglichst zu berücksichtigen. Insbesondere sollen da, wo von den Gemeinden bezüglich der Preise mit Genehmigung der Kreisregierung bereits Verfügungen getroffen worden sind (z. B. dass den Preisträgern statt der Preise Capital, Briefe kleineren Betrags mit jährlicher Verzinsung zugestellt werden) aufrecht erhalten werden.

9. Jeder bei der Auswahl sich ergebende Anstand oder Collisionsfall ist der vorgesetzten Kreisregierung zur Entscheidung anzuzeigen.

Anlage 15.

Absolutorium für den Landwirthschafts- (Gewerbs-) Schüler N. N. aus N. im N. Kreise.

Nachdem der obengenannte Schüler, welcher aus der . . . . Schule in die Kreislandwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule zu N. mit dem Zeugnisse der . . . . Befähigung versehen, eingetreten und daselbst als Landwirthschafts- (Gewerbs) Schüler unterm . . . ten . . . . . inscribirt worden ist, in der unter Leitung eines Commissärs der technischen Hochschule (der polytechnischen Schule zu N.) vorgenommenen Schlussprüfung aus den technischen Lehrgegenständen, dann aus den in Folge vorgelegten Zeugnisses an dem Gymnasio zu N. (der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule) mit Benützung (des Transitoriums) gehörten Real-Gegenständen solche Fortschritte gezeigt und über Fleiss und Betragen solche Zeugnisse erlangt hat, dass er an eine höhere technische Lehranstalt aufgenommen zu werden für würdig erklärt werden konnte, so wird demselben die Erlaubniss zum Uebertritt an eine polytechnische Schule oder (auf den Grund der Ziff. V. u. XII. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Febr. 1833. in Folge des § 46. der Instruction im Wege der Dispensation) an der technischen Hochschule hiedurch ertheilt, und ihm darüber gegenwärtiges von dem Prüfungs-Commissär und Rector unterzeichnetes Zeugniss ausgestellt.

N. . . . den ten 183 .

K. Kreis-Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule.

Unterschrift des Prüfungs-Commissärs. Unterschrift des Rectors.

Anlage 16. *a.*

Prüfungs-Zeugniss für die Candidaten des Lehramts der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen.

Nachdem der N. N. die Prüfung für die Lehrstellen der an einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule bestanden hat, so ist demselben hierüber gegenwärtiges von sämmtlichen Mitgliedern der Prüfungs-Commission unterschriebenes Zeugniss zu seiner Legitimation ausgefertigt und zugestellt worden.

Anlage 16. *b.*

Prufüngs-Zeugniss für die Candidaten der polytechnischen Schulen.

Nachdem der N. N. die Prüfung für die Lehrstellen der an einer polytechnischen Schule bestanden hat, so ist demselben hierüber gegenwärtiges von sämmtlichen Mitgliedern der Prüfungs-Commission unterschriebenes Zeugniss zu seiner Legitimation ausgefertigt und zugestellt worden.

Anlage 17.

QUALIFICATIONS-TABELLE.

TAUF- UND FAMILIEN-NAMEN.	GEBURTS.				Religion.	Ledig oder verheirathet?	Geistlich oder weltlich?	STUDIEN.					Bestandene Lehramts-Prüfungen.	
	Ort.	Jahr.	Monat.	Tag.				Welche?	Wo?	Wann?	Wie lange?	Note.	Welche?	Wo?
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Bestandene Lehramts-Prüfungen.		Dermaliger Haupt-Beruf.	Verwendung an der Anstalt als.		Zeit der Anstellung oder Verwendung bei der Arbeit.			Sparten des Lehr-Vortrages.	BEZÜGE.											
									Von der technischen Schule.				Von anderen Anstalten.				Summa aller Bezüge.			
									In Geld.		An Naturalien in Geldanschlag.		In Geld.		An Naturalien in Geldanschlag.		In Geld.		An Naturalien in Geldanschlag.	
Wann?	Note.		Lehrer.	Gehilfe.	Jahr.	Monat.	Tag.		fl.	xr.	fl.	xr.	fl.	xr.	fl.	xr.	fl.	xr.	fl.	xr.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.

QUALIFICATION IN HINSICHT AUF.

Geistes-Anlagen.	Kenntnisse.	Vortrag.		Lehrgabe Liebe zu der Tugend, &c. &c.	Technische Bildung.	Religiosität und Sitten. (Aufführung).	Sinn für ernstes Studium, &c. &c.	Treue und bürgerliche (politische) Gesinnungen.	Allgemeines Ergebniss der Befähigung.	
		Schriftlicher.	Mündlicher.						Nach dem Urtheile des Vorstandes der Anstalt.	Gutachten der Kreisregierung und des Scholarchats.
37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.

Vorherrschende Richtung.	Besondere Kenntnisse.		Anzeige in Druck gelegter Schriften.	Classifications-Aenderungen und Bemerkungen.
	Sprachen.	Künste.		
48.	49.	50.	51.	

Anlage 18.

Formular für die Abfassung der Jahresberichte.

Damit in den Jahresberichten der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen eine gewisse Gleichförmigkeit und Uebereinstimmung fühlbar werde, sollen dieselben so viel möglich nach folgenden Haupt-Abschnitten abgefasst werden.

I. Nach einem kurzen, die Lehrcurse der Schule und die in jedem derselben Unterricht gebenden Professoren bezeichnenden Vorworte, beginnt der Jahresbericht, mit Aufzählung

a der in dem Schuljahre behandelten Lehrgegenstände (der technischen und Realien) und der hiebei gebrauchten Lehrbücher, sodann werden

b. die Namen der Schüler nach der Ordnung der Lehrcurse, in alphabetischer Reihenfolge mit Bemerkung des Geburtsortes, des Alters und Standes der Eltern aufgeführt, und der Fortgangsplatz eines jeden mit besonderer Hervorhebung der mit Preisen beschenkten Schüler bezeichnet, und endlich am Schlusse,

c. Diejenigen Vorfälle und Veränderungen, welche sich während des Schuljahres in Ansehung des Lehrpersonals, der innern und äusseren Verhältnisse der Schule, ihren Dotation, u. s. w. ergeben haben, so wie jedes merkwürdige Ereigniss und jede die Schule betreffende specielle Anordnung der Staatsregierung aufgeführt.

II. Dem Jahresbericht wird ein Programm angefügt.

Dasselbe ist der Bearbeitung eines dem technischen Lehrstoffe der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule entnommenen Gegenstandes gewidmet.

Die Abfassung desselben wechselt unter den Lehrern, nach einer jährlichen, durch Einverständniss derselben unter sich, oder durch den Schulrector zu bestimmenden Reihenfolge. Die Wahl des Gegenstandes bleibt jedem Lehrer überlassen, jedoch ist dieser gehalten, sein Elaborat noch vor dem Drucke dem Rector zur Einsicht und Erinnerung vorzulegen.

Auch darf das Programm einen und einen halben Druckbogen nur dann überschreiten, wenn die Exigenz der Anstalt eine Mehr-Ausgabe gestattet.

Anlage 19. *a.*

Zeugniss.

Dem Kunst (Bau) Eleven der bildenden Künste, Herrn aus wird auf den Grund des § 5. der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Feber 1833 bezeugt, dass ihm der Zutritt zu nachstehenden ihm von dem Directorio jener Academie bezeichneten Collegien der K. Ludwig Maximilians-Universität, ... in so ferne und in so lange gestattet worden sey, als er in den Collegien und in dem Universitäts-Gebäude den Gesetzen und Vorschriften der Hochschule und den jeweils bestehenden Verordnungen vollkommen und vollständig nachlebt, und sich so benimmt, wie es von einem an dem Unterrichte der Hochschule theilnehmenden Jünglinge gefordert werden kann und muss.

München den ten

K. Rectorat der Universität München.

Der Zeit Rector.

Anlage 19. *b.*

Wir Rector und Senat der N. Universität zu N.

Urkunden und bekennen,

Unter dem Schutze
des Allerdurchlauchtigsten und Grossmächtigsten Fürsten und Herrn, Herrn
Ludwig Königs von Bayern

ist der Candidat der Industrie (N. N.), nachdem derselbe durch Handgelübde sich verbindlich gemacht hat,

1. dem Rector und academischen Senate die schuldigste Ehrfurcht zu erweisen und allen ihren Verfügungen und Anordnungen, sowie überhaupt allen Gesetzen der Universität und allen dieselben betreffenden Verordnungen Gehorsam zu leisten;
2. eines anständigen Betragens und guter Sitten sich zu befleissen; endlich
3. jeder Studenten-Verbindung ohne Ausnahme fremd zu bleiben,

zur Theilnahme an bestimmten Unterrichts-Gegenständen der hiesigen Hochschule und zwar:

a. gleich allen übrigen technischen Hochschülern zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über Logic, Metaphysic und Moral, über Naturgeschichte und Botanic, über Physic und Chemie, über allgemeine und besondere Geschichte, dann über allgemeine Länder- und Völkerkunde, so wie Besuche des den technischen Hochschülern eigens gewidmeten populären Collegiums, über die dem rein technischen Beamten, den grössern Gutsbesitzern und Fabrikanten, denn Landwirthen u. s. w. unentbehrlichen Grund-Momente des bayerischen Civil-Verfassungs und Verwaltungs-Rechtes, und

b. vermöge seines besonderen Berufs zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über höhere Mechanic, Strassen-Brücken und Wasserbau, Civil-Baukunde, Technologie der Gewerbe, Land- und Staats-Wirthschaft,

dann zu dem Besuche der einschlägigen Attribute zugelassen werden. Zu dessen Beurkundung demselben gegenwärtige, mit der Unterschrift des zeitlichen Universitäts-Rectors und dem Universitäts-Siegel versehene kleinere Matrikel ausgefertigt und zugestellt worden ist.

N. den ten

N. N.

zur Zeit Rector der Universität.

Anlage 19. *c.*

Wir Rector und Senat der N. Universität zu N.

Urkunden und bekennen,

Unter dem Schutze
des Allerdurchlauchtigsten und Grossmächtigsten Fürsten Herrn, Herrn,
Ludwig Königs von Bayern

ist der Candidat der Forstwissenschaft (N. N.), nachdem derselbe durch Handgelübde sich verbindlich gemacht hat,

1. dem Rector und academischen Senate die schuldigste Ehrfurcht zu erweisen, und allen ihren Verfügungen und Anordnungen, so wie überhaupt allen Gesetzen der Univertät und allen dieselbe betreffenden Verordnungen Gehorsam zu leisten;
2. eines anständigen Betragens und guter Sitten sich zu befleissen; endlich
3. jeder Studenten-Verbindung ohne Ausnahme fremd zu bleiben,

zur Theilnahme an bestimmten Unterrichts-Gegenständen der hiesigen Hochschule und zwar:

a. gleich allen übrigen technischen Hochschülern zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über Logic, Metaphysic und Moral, über Naturgeschichte und Botanic, über Physic und Chemie, über allgemeine Länder- und Völkerkunde, sowie zum Besuche des ihnen speciell gewidmeten, jährlich einmal zu lesenden populären Collegiums, über die den rein technischen Beamten, den grössern Gutsbesitzern und Fabrikanten, den Landwirthen u. s. w. unentbehrlichen Grundmomente des bayerischen Civil-Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsrechtes, und

b. insbesondere

b. insbesondere vermöge seines Berufes zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über das ganze Gebiet der theoretischen und practischen Forstwissenschaft, über Landwirthschaft, Staatswirthschaft, Finanz-Wissenschaft, Polizey-Wissenschaft und Polizeyrecht, dann zum Besuche der einschlägigen Attribute zugelassen worden. Zu dessen Beurkundung demselben gegenwärtige mit der Unterschrift des zeitlichen Universitäts-Rectors und dem Universitäts-Siegel versehene kleinere Matrikel ausgefertigt und zugestellt worden sey.

N. den ten
N. N.
zur Zeit Rector der Universität.

Anlage 19 *d.*

Wir Rector und Senat der Universität zu N.

Urkunden und bekennen,

Unter dem Schutze

des Allerdurchlauchtigsten und Grossmächtigsten Fürsten und Herrn, Herrn

Ludwig Königs von Bayern

ist der Candidat der Landwirthschaft (N. N.), nachdem derselbe durch Handgelübde sich verbindlich gemacht hat,

1. dem Rector und academischen Senate die schuldigste Ehrfurcht zu erweisen, und allen ihren Verfügungen und Anordnungen, sowie überhaupt allen Gesetzen der Universität und allen dieselbe betreffenden Verordnungen Gehorsam zu leisten;
2. eines anständigen Betragens und guter Sitten sich zu befleissen; endlich
3. jeder Studenten-Verbindung ohne Ausnahme fremd zu bleiben;

zur Theilnahme an bestimmten Unterrichts-Gegenständen der hiesigen Hochschule, und zwar gleich allen übrigen technischen Hochschülern zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen,

a. über Logic, Metaphysic und Moral, über Naturgeschichte und Botanic, über Physic und Chemie, über allgemeine und besondere Geschichte, dann über allgemeine Länder- und Völkerkunde, dann zum Besuche des den technischen Hochschülern eigens gewidmeten populären Collegiums über die dem rein technischen Beamten, den grösseren Gutsbesitzern und Fabrikanten, den Landwirthen u. s. w. unentbehrlichen Grundmomente des bayerischen Civil-Verfassungs- und Verwaltungs-Rechtes, insbesondere aber vermöge seines besonderen Berufs zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über,

b. das ganze Gebiet der rationellen Landwirthschaft, über Staatswirthschaft, Civil-Baukunde, und über Wirthschaft der Gewerbe,

dann zum Besuche der einschlägigen Attribute zugelassen worden. Zu dessen Beurkundung demselben gegenwärtige mit der Unterschrift des zeitlichen Universitäts-Rectors und dem Universitäts-Siegel versehene kleinere Matrikel ausgefertigt und zugestellt worden ist.

N. den ten
N. N.
zur Zeit Rector der Universität.

Anlage 19 *e.*

Wir Rector und Senat der N. Universität zu N.

Urkunden und bekennen,

Unter dem Schutze

des Allerdurchlauchtigsten und Grossmächtigsten Fürsten und Herrn, Herrn

Ludwig Königs von Bayern

ist der Candidat der Pharmacie (N. N.), nachdem derselbe durch Handgelübde sich verbindlich gemacht hat,

1. dem Rector und academischen Senate die schuldigste Ehrfurcht zu erweisen und allen ihren Verfügungen und Anordnungen, so wie überhaupt allen Gesetzen der Universität, und allen dieselbe betreffenden Verordnungen Gehorsam zu leisten,
2. eines anständigen Betragens und guter Sitten sich zu befleissen; endlich
3. jeder Studenten-Verbindung ohne Ausnahme fremd zu bleiben;

zur Theilnahme an bestimmten Unterrichts-Gegenständen der hiesigen Hochschule und zwar:

a. gleich allen übrigen technischen Hochschülern zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über Logic, Metaphysic und Moral, über Naturgeschichte und Botanic, Physic und Chemie, über allgemeine und besondere Geschichte, dann über allgemeine Länder- und Völkerkunde, sowie zum Besuche des den technischen Hochschülern eigens gewidmeten populären Collegiums, über die dem rein technischen Beamten, den grösseren Gutsbesitzern und Fabrikanten, den Landwirthen und s. w. unentbehrlichen Grundmomente des bayerischen Civil-Verfassungs- und Verwaltungs-Rechts, und

b. vermöge seines besonderen Berufes zur Theilnahme an den Vorlesungen über medecinische Botanic und über die verschiedenen pharmaceutischen Gegenstände, dann zum Behufe der einschlägigen Attribute zugelassen worden sey, zu dessen Bekräftigung

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28.
BAVARIA.

gung demselben gegenwärtige mit der Unterschrift des zeitlichen Universitäts-Rectors und dem Universitäts-Siegel versehene kleinere Matrikel ausgefertigt und zugestellt worden ist.

N. den ten
N. N.
zur Zeit Rector der Universität.

Sub-Enclosure (F. 1.) in No. 28.

No. 21,865.—ABSCHRIFT.

Auf Befehl.

DIE für 1832–33 zum erstenmale an das Staatsministerium des Innern gelangten Jahresberichte sämmtlicher Districts und Local-Schul-Inspectionen haben zu der Wahrnehmung geführt, dass in dem Schulfache unendlich viel geschrieben wird, und dass, insbesondere die Schulbehörden sich jährlich nur über Dinge verbreiten müssen, deren Stetigkeit eine Wiederholung durchaus unnöthig macht.

In dieser Erwägung und im Hinblicke auf die nunmehr allenthalben vollendete Schulstatistic wird hiemit verfügt wie folgt:

I. Die bisherigen Jahresberichte der Districts- und Localschul-Inspectoren haben fürohin zu unterbleiben.

II. An deren Stelle treten einfache in nachstehender Weise zu verfassende Visitations-Protocolle.

III. Die Districts-Schulbehörde setzt jährlich gemeinsam mit der Districts-Polizeybehörde die Tage der Schulvisitationen in der Art fest, dass die Visitation des Gesammtbezirkes jedenfalls mit Ablaufe des Winterschulsemesters vollständig geschlossen sey. Die Visitation selbst wird in den Local-Schulcommissionen versehenen Städten durch diese, in den übrigen Bezirken durch die Districts-Schul-Inspectoren im Beysein des Vorstandes der Districts-Polizeybehörde (Landgerichts, Herrschaftsgerichts, und mittelbaren Magistrates) vollzogen. Im Verhinderungsfalle ersetzt den Districts-Schul-Inspector ein von der K. Kreisregierung im Voraus zu bestimmender Stellvertreter, den Districtspolizey-Beamten aber ein Polizey-Nebenbeamter.

IV. Die festgesetzten Tage werden sämmtlichen Local Schul-Inspectionen, dann in gutsherrlichen Gerichtsorten den gutsherrlichen Beamten, in den übrigen Gemeinden aber der Gemeinde-Verwaltung kundgegeben, und es erfolgen sofort diejenigen Bekanntmachungen, Einladungen und Vorbereitungen, welche durch die Verfügung vom 1ten April 1832, für die Visitationen der Kreisscholarchen angeordnet wurden.

V. Der Local-Schul-Inspector übergiebt dem visitirenden Districts-Schulvorstande bey seiner Ankunft eine nach Anlage I. verfasste kurze Uebersicht der Schulverhältnisse, in welcher auch bereits so wohl er (als Local-Inspector), als jeder einzelne Lehrer seine etwaigen Beschwerden, Wünsche, Anträge bereits eigenhändig eingetragen hat.

VI. Die Visitation beginnt mit einer kurzen Anrede des Local-Inspectors mit der in Gegenwart aller anwesenden Eltern und Zuhörer stattfindenden Prüfung der schulpflichtigen Jugend; sodann folgt in einem Nebenzimmer die Durchsicht der Censurbücher und Absentenlisten, dann Bestätigung oder Modificirung der von den Local-Inspectoren beabsichteten Schulvorrückungen, Schulüberweisungen, und Schulentlassungen, die Besichtigung der Localitäten und der Schuleinrichtung, und die Anhörung und Bescheidung der etwaigen Anbringen.

Endlich wird zur nähern Würdigung und Bescheidung der von dem Local-Inspector überreichten Uebersicht und zur Ergänzung der Schulstatistic, d. h. zum Eintrag der Veränderungen geschritten, welche sich nicht auf die stets wandelbare Zahl der Einwohner des Schuldistricts, und auch die ebenso stets wandelbare Zahl der Schüler, sondern auf die bleibende Verhältnisse der Schule und ihres Einkommens, auf den Umfang des Schulsprengels auf die Zahl der Classen, der Lehrer und Gehülfen, auf den Bestand der Schul-Localitäten, und auf den bleibenden Gehalt der Lehrer beziehen.

VII. Die Ergebnisse der Verhandlung gelangen in ein nach Anlage II. doppelt verfasstes Visitations-Protocoll, wovon ein Exemplar dem Local-Inspector zu seiner Nachachtung und zu Ergänzung der Inspections-Acten verbleibt, das andere aber in die Hände des Districts-Inspectors und des Districtspolizey-Vorstandes übergeht, um statt des Jahresberichtes an die Kreisregierung und an das Staatsministerium des Innern, und von dort seiner Zeit wieder zu den Districts-Inspections-Acten zu gelangen.

VIII. Das Protocoll wird von dem Districts-Schul-Inspector nach vorgängigem vertraulichem Benehmen mit dem Districts-Polizey-Beamten dictirt. Abweichende Ansichten des leztern ziehen bey rein pädagogischen Fragen eine besondere schriftliche Bemerkung des Polizeybeamten *in fine* des Protocolls under der Rubric:

> " Besondere Bemerkungen des Districts-Polizey-Beamten und des Districts-Schul-Inspectors über den Inhalt vorstehenden Protocolls und über die Qualification der Lehrer und des Gehülfenpersonals,"

bey Gegenständen des gemeinschaftlichen Wirkungskreises aber Aufschub des Visitationsbescheides über den streitigen Punkt bis zu erfolgter Regierungs-Entscheidung nach sich.

Jedenfalls haben aber solche Ansichtsverschiedenheiten Geheimniss beyder Vorstände zu bleiben, und sind nicht zur Kenntniss der übrigen Anwesenden zu bringen.

Die

Die Schreiberey liegt dem Schullehrer und seinem Adstanten oder Präparanden dort ob, wo ein zahlreicheres Lehrer-Adstanten- und Präparanden-Personal sich befindet. Sollte die Zahl der Lehrer, oder Adstanten nicht hinreichen das Protocoll in Duplo auszufertigen, oder sollte der vorhandene Lehrer zu alt seyn, oder zu langsam schreiben, und kein sonst befähigtes Individuum anwesend und geneigt seyn, so sind die im Dictando schreiben und in der Moralität gleich ausgezeichnetesten Schüler zum Schreiben zu berufen. Dieser Berufung darf auch als Auszeichnung bey genügender Befähigung der Lehrer, Adstanten und Gehülfen verfügt werden, übrigens versteht sich von selbst, das diese Zuziehung der Schüler nicht zulässig ist, sobald das Protocoll etwas enthalten müsste, was sich nicht zur Kenntniss der Schuljugend eignete. Dieses Protocoll wird im Beyseyn des Districts-Polizey und Schulbeamten, des etwa anwesenden Gutsherrn, des Patrimonialrichters, des Local-Inspectors, des Lehrerpersonals und der Gemeinde Verwaltung verlesen, und von sämmtlich diesen Anwesenden unterzeichnet; das Urtheil des Districts-Polizey-Beamten und des Districts-Schul-Inspectors über Fleiss und Fortgang wird auch insbesondere noch der versammelten Schuljugend, und den dort anwesenden Eltern und Zuhörern durch den Districts-Inspector oder durch den Local-Inspector bekannt gemacht.

IX. Um übrigens den Districts- und Local-Inspectoren die Erfüllung dieser Aufgabe im höchsten Grade zu erleichtern und zu bewirken, dass die Abfassung des Visitations-Protocolls in keinerley Weise hemmend auf die eigentliche practische Prüfungs- und Visitations-Aufgabe einwirke, werden eigene Formulare, sowohl der Uebersichtsbogen, als der Protocolle, in der Art hergestellt, dass alles sich Gleichbleibende bereits lythographirt erscheine, und die Arbeit lediglich auf Ausfüllung des Speciellen beschränke und es folgend anliegend

a. für jeden Local-Inspector unentgeldlich 24 Exemplare bereits lythographirter Nachweisungen, und für jede Districts-Schul-Inspection 200 Exemplare bereits lythographirter Protocolle, mit dem Bemerken dass auch in Zukunft dem Bedarfe an solchen lythographirten Formbogen unentgeldlich von Seite des Amts genügt werden wird.

X. Sämmtliche hier angeordnete Arbeiten sind in möglichster, beynahe lapidarer Kürze und mit Vermeidung jedes unnöthigen Wortgepränges zu verfassen, und es ist Sorge zu tragen, dass sowohl die in gedrängterer Form die Stelle der bisherigen Local-Inspections Jahresberichte versehenden Uebersichten des Local-Inspectors, als die, die Stelle der bisherigen Districts-Inspections-Jahresberichte vertretenden Visitations-Protocolle, das treue Bild der Schulverhältnisse mit jenem Ernste, und in jener einfachen lebendigen Sprache darbiethen, worauf vorzüglich der hochwichtige Zweig der Volksbildung einen so entschiedenen Anspruch behauptet.

XI. Uebrigens wird bey diesem Anlasse wiederholt darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass die Schule nicht blos zur Ausbildung des Verstandes, sondern auch, und zwar vorzugsweise zur Entwicklung und richtigen Leitung des Gemüthes errichtet ist, dass in der Aufgabe des Schulmannes das Erziehen auf gleicher Linie mit dem Lehren steht, dass tiefe Religiosität, ächtes sittliches Gefühl, und festes Durchdrungenseyn von den Pflichten gegen Gott und die Obrigkeit, die ersten und heiligsten Zwecke jeder Volksbildung, und die unentbehrlichsten Vorbedingungen des Glückes der Einzelnen wie der Nationen ausmache; dass demnach die Schule die gute häusliche Erziehung unterstützen, die mangelhafte ergänzen, die schlechte verbessern muss.

Es wird ferner darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass die Aufgabe des Erziehens nur von jenen erfüllt werden wird, welche in sich selbst die Prämissen einer solchen Erziehung tragen, und dass demnach auch der talentvollste Lehrer für wahre Volksbildung untauglich ist, sobald er selbst des Gehorsams gegen seine Obern, also zunächst gegen die mit einer höhern wissenschaftlichen Bildung und mit der Weihe des priesterlichen Amtes versehenen Local-Schul-Inspectoren des reinen Gemüthes und wahrhaften religiöser Gesinnung entbehrt, und dass in Ländern, wo der Schulbesuch auf gesetzlichen Zwang beruht, unzeitige Nachsicht, Dulden eines oberflächlich verbildenden Unterrichts, oder Belassen eines schlechten Lehrers auf seiner Stelle, einen offenbaren Verrath nicht nur gegen den Staat, dessen ganze Zukunft auf der heranwachsenden Generation beruht, sondern auch gegen die Eltern in sich schliesst, deren edelstes Gut in solchem Falle frevelhaften Händen überantwortet wird.

Es ist von höchster Wichtigkeit, dass die k. Districts-Schul-Inspectoren und die sie begleiten, den Districtspolizey-Beamten innig von dieser Wahrheit durchdrungen seyen. Es ist insbesondere unentbehrlich sie zu überzeugen, wie die Zeit der unreifen Bildung, des Spielens mit sogenannten gemeinnützigen Gegenständen, und des Verachtens alles Positiven in Kirche und Staat verschwinden muss; wie es sich darum handelt, nicht Rückschritte in der Volksbildung zu machen, wohl aber gründliche Kenntnisse an die Stelle des Auswendiglernens und der Paradeprüfungen treten zu lassen, und das Nützliche nur als Folgerung des Nothwendigen zu betrachten, und ein ernstes, wahrhaft gebildetes Geschlecht dem Vaterlande zu erziehen, und wie die Aufgabe der Schulleitung sowohl als der Schulvisitationen nur dann im Sinne Seiner Majestät gelöset erscheint, wenn obiger Gesichtspunkt durch sie auch wirklich in die That und ins Leben übergeht.

XII. Gegenwärtige Verfügung tritt, wo die Schulvisitationen fur $18\frac{32}{33}$ noch nicht vollzogen sind, mit dem Tage ihres Erscheinens in Wirksamkeit. Für jene Orte und Bezirke, wo die Schulvisitationen pro 1832–33 bereits statt gefunden haben, erfolgt noch die Vorlage der üblichen Jahresberichte, und der Terminus *a quo* für jene Orte und Bezirke ist das Schuljahr $18\frac{33}{34}$.

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Die k. Kreisregierungen werden hiernach gemeinsam mit dem Kreisscholarchate das Geeignete alsbald anordenen; die nöthigen Détail-Instructionen erlassen, und die erlassenen binnen 14 Tagen abschriftlich zur Anzeige bringen.

München am 24ten July 1833.

An

sämmtliche Kreis-Regierungen ergangen.

Die Schuljahresberichte, und die damit in Verbindung stehenden jährlichen Haupt-Visitationen der Districtspolizey-Beamten und der Districts-Schul-Inspectoren, oder der bey den Behorden repräsentirenden Local-Schul-Commissionen, der den k. Kreisregierungen unmittelbar untergeordneten magistratischen Städte betrf.

Sub-Enclosure (F. 2.) in No. 28.

Exemplificirter Nachweis der Local-Inspectionen. Erläuterungen.

a. Die beispielweisen Einträge des Local-Inspectors sind durch Unterpunctiren bemerklich gemacht.

b. Diese Conspecte werden dem Districts-Inspector bei seiner Ankunft in dem Schulorte überreicht, wenn er nicht deren frühere Einsendung verlangt. Wünscht derselbe aber die Nachweise schon früher zu erhalten, um sich auf die Visitation noch gründlicher vorzubereiten, so sind ihm selbe in dem festgesetzten Termine pünktlichst zuzusenden.

c. Der Local-Inspector ist nicht zu doppelter Ausfertigung der Nachweise gehalten; die einfach eingereichten werden dem bei der Districts-Schul-Inspection hinterlegten Protocolle beigefügt. Dagegen steht dem Local-Inspector frei, den Nachweis durch den Lehrer, oder durch einen ausgezeichneten Schüler abschreiben zu lassen, und in diesem Falle wird das Duplicate resp. Concept dem bei den Local-Inspections-Acten bleibenden Protocolls-Duplicate beigefügt.

Districts-Schul-Inspection Altenberg.

Local-Schul-Inspector Ludwigsruh.

Nachweisung des Local-Inspectors über den Stand und die Verhältnisse der Werk- und Feyertags-Schule für den Zeitraum vom 1ten Mai 1833 bis 30ten April 1834.

I. *Eingetretene Veränderungen in Bezug auf die Schulstatistic.*

Ad Columne 1, Etwaige Veränderungen des Schulortes und Schulsprengels.

Ad Columne 2, Entfernung der etwa neu hinzugekommenen Orte vom Sitze der Schule nach bayerischen Stunden.

Ad Col. 3, Etwaige Aenderungen in der Zahl der Schul-Abtheilungen und Classen.

Ad Col. 4, Etwaige Aenderungen in der Zahl der
a. Haupt.
b. Nebenlehrer.

Seit 1ten October is die Zahl der Lehrer durch einen Hülfslehrer vermehrt.

Ad Col. 5, Etwaige Veränderungen der Localitäten.

Im Dartstuhle wurde ein Zimmerchen für den Hülfslehrer gebaut, die Schulstube wurde durch eine Bretterwand in zwei Hälften getheilt.

Ad Col. 6, Etwaige Veränderungsabsicht auf die Baupflicht.

Ad Col. 7, Etwaige Mehrung, Minderung oder Vertauschung der dem Schulzwecke gewidmeten Gründe.

Ad Col. 8, Etwaige Veränderungen in dem Fundations-Vermögen
a. in Absicht auf den Activstand,
b. in Absicht auf die Schulden und Lasten,
c. in Absicht auf das reine Vermögen.

Ad Col. 9, Etwaige Veränderungen des Lehrer-Einkommens und zwar
a. durch bleibende Erhöhung oder Schmälerung des ständigen Gehalts,
b. auf Mehrung, Minderung oder Auswechslung der Qualitäten,
c. durch Mehrung, Minderung oder Aenderung der nutzbringenden Rechte,
d. durch Entzug oder Einkommens-Mehrung oder Minderung der mit dem Lehrer-Einkommen verbundenen Nebenverdienste.

Kraft Decrets vom 18ten August 183 , wurde der Gehalt des Hilfslehrers mit 150 fl. auf die Renten des Schul-Vermögens und mit 50 fl. auf die Kreis-Dotation fundirt.

II. *Sonstige Veränderungen in den Schulverhältnissen.*

a. In dem Personale der Local-Schul-Inspection.

In Folge des am te erfolgten Ablebens des früheren Pfarrers und Local-Schul-Inspectors, ist der gegenwärtige Pfarrer und Local-Schul-Inspector am in seine Function getreten.

b. In dem Personale des Schullehrer-Personals.

Als erster Hülfslehrer wurde Georg Erb aufgenommen, geboren den te geprüft mit der Note jüngst in Bischofsheim angestellt.

c. In der Schul-Einrichtung.

III. *Kurze Schulchronik für die Dauer der obbezeichneten Periode.*

Tag der vorjährigen Schulvisitation, ob und wie alle damal ertheilten Bescheide vollzogen wurden.	14ten März 1833. Vollzogen nach Ausweis der Acten.
Schluss des vorigen Wintersemesters.	Am 15ten und incl. der Ferien am 30ten April.
Beginn des vorigen Sommersemesters.	Am 1ten Mai.
Schluss derselben.	Am 15ten September und incl. der Ferien am 30ten September.
Beginn des gegenwärtigen Wintersemesters.	Am 1ten October 1833.
Tage der speciellen Visitationen des Districts-Inspectors, während des Jahres.	Am 11ten December 1833, und 14ten März 1834.
Stattgehabte besondere Ereignisse und Vorfälle.	
Besondere Feyerlichkeiten.	Der Amtsantritt des gegenwärtigen Pfarrers und Local-Inspectors, wurde durch eine feyerliche Rede an die Schuljugend bezeichnet.
Besondere Unterbrechungen.	Die Krankheit des vorigen Local-Inspectors hat den Religions-Unterricht 6 Wochen hindurch unterbrochen.
Sonst Bemerkenswerthes.	Die Gutsherrschaft hat ihren schon oft bewährten Sinn für das Beste der Schule neuerlich durch ein Geschenk von 22 fl. Behufs der Preise-Vertheilung bewährt.

IV. *Stand der Schule und des Schulbesuches.*

——	Stand mit Schlusse des vorigen Schul-Jahres.	Abgang.	Zugang.	Gegenwärtiger Stand.	Schuldbare Abwesenheit.	Ertheilte Strafen.	BEMERKUNGEN.
a. Werktagsschule:							
1. Knaben-Classe incl. der Vorbereitungs-Classe.	20	-	17	30	12		Unter den Ab- und Zugegangenen befinden sich
2. Knaben-Classe - -	24	2	-	20	26		*a.* gestorbene.
3. Knaben-Classe - -	17	14	-	23	10		*b.* Kinder ausgewanderter Familien.
1. Mädchen-Classe incl. der Vorbereitungs-Classe.	26	-	23	33	26		*c.* Kinder eingewanderter Familien.
2. Mädchen-Classe - -	19	1	2	18	34	Zeug. der vorliegenden Strafliste.	Unter dem gegenwärtigen Stande befinden sich
3. Mädchen-Classe - -	21	12	-	16	6		*a.* Angehörige anderer Schulgemeinden.
Zusammen - - -	127	29	42	140	114	19	
b. Feyertagsschule:							*a.* Männliche Werktagsschüler.
1. Männliche - - -	36	10	14	40	22		*b.* Weibliche Werktagsschülerinen.
2. Weibliche - - -	29	14	12	27	18		*a.* Männliche Feyertagsschüler.
Zusammen - - -	65	24	26	67	40		*b.* Weibliche Feyertagsschülerinen.
Gesammtsumme - - -	192	53	68	207	154		Die Eintreibung der Schulstrafen wird von dem Ortsvorsteher säumig vollzogen.

V. *Stand der Censur-Bücher und der Schullisten.*

Sie sind fleissig, volkommen zweckgemäss von dem Lehrer geführt.

VI. *Anstalten zur Fortbildung der Lehrer.*

Die Lehrer liefern die ihnen aufgegebenen Ausarbeitungen sehr fleissig.

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VII. *Umfang des Unterrichtes.*

Ob die gesetzlichen Lehrbücher und Schriften gebraucht werden, oder ob und welche Abweichung, wann und wo diese durch die Regierungs-Genehmigung erlangt, ob die Schönschreib- und Dictaten-Hefte für jedes Schulpflichtige gehörig vorhanden, gesammelt, geheftet und aufbewahrt sind.

Ob ihr Inhalt den Vorschriften entspricht, ob jede Classe die vorschriftmässigen Aufgaben des Jahres vollkommen erfüllt habe oder nicht, und im lezteren Falle, warum nicht.

1. Da das neue Lesebuch noch nicht erschienen ist, so benützt der Lehrer in der Sontags-Schule mit höchster Erlaubniss noch den Grafischen Leitfaden.

2. Die Schönschreib- und Dictatenhefte werden nach Form und Inhalt vorschriftsmässig geführt und sind sämmtlich vorhanden.

3. Der Religions-Unterricht wurde durch die Kränklichkeit des Inspectors 6 Wochen ausgesetzt, und ist deshalb nicht ganz vollendet.

VIII. *Zahl der Lehrstunden, von wem gegeben und etwaige Erläuterung über die Methode.*

	1. Männliche Werktags-Classe incl. der Vorbereits Classe.		II. Männliche Werktags Classe.		III. Männliche Werktags Classe.		I. Weibliche Werktags-Classe incl. der Vorber Classe.		II. Weibliche Werktags Classe.		III. Weibliche Werktags Classe.		Männliche Feyertags-Schule.		Weibliche Feyertags-Schule.		Besondere Bemerkungen, insbesondere ob Buchstabirt oder lautirt.
	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	Von wem gegeben.	
Religion	1	Erb-	2	Bauer-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Insp. -	1	Insp.	--1. Lautmethode.
Lesen	10	Erb-	3	Bauer-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼	Bauer-	¼	Erb.	--2. Rechnen nach Holzapfel.
Schönschreiben	4	Erb-	3	Bauer-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	Bauer-	½	Erb.	
Dictandoschreiben	–	–	3	Bauer-	Siehe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼	Bauer-	¼	Erb.	
Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre)	–	–	–	–	2te Classe.												
Tafelrechnen	–	–	3	Bauer.													
Kopfrechnen	3	Erb-	2	Bauer-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	Bauer-	½	Erb.	
Biblische Geschichte	2	Erb-	2	Bauer-													
Allgemeine u. bayersche Geschichte.	–	–	–	-- tritt im nächsten Jahre ein.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	Bauer-	½	Erb.	
Geographie	–	–	2	Bauer.													
Zusammen	20	Erb-	20	a, Insp. b, Bauer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	a, Insp. b, Bauer	3	a, Insp. b, Bauer.	

Bemerkung.—Sind mehrere Lehrer oder Adstanten vorhanden oder findet es der Local-Inspector bequemer, so kann er die Columne, "von wem gegeben" mittelst einfacher Buchstaben ausfüllen als Pfarrer Local-Inspector (Pfr.) 1te Lehrer (L. 1.) Adstant (A.) u. s. w.

IX. *Sonstige Verhältnisse.*

Haüsliche Erziehung, ob derselben in der Schule nachgeholfen wurde.

Die häusliche Erziehung lässt noch vieles zu wünschen übrig. Die Gemeinde-Verwaltung unterstützt den Pfarrer in dieser Beziehung nur schwach. Die Schule sucht nachzuhelfen nach Kräften.

Sittligkeit der Schul-Jugend, Betragen derselben in / ausser } der Schule.

Im Ganzen zu loben.

Entferntbleiben von den Wirthshäusern, Tanzplätzen und sonstigen öffentlichen Belustigungsorten.

Die Verordnungen werden genau vollzogen. Uebertretungen werden vorschriftsmässig geahndet.

Gesundheits-Verhältniss der Jugend.

Die Jugend im Hauptorte ist gesund und kräftig, grösstentheils von blühendem Ansehen. In der Filiale Ottmann, wirkt die dürftige Kost (meist sauere Milch u. Käse) nachtheilig auf den physischen Zustand der Kinder.

X. *Stand des Schulfondes, der Schul-Einnahmen und Schul-Ausgaben, Rechnungs-Abschluss für das Jahr* 1832–33.

Einnahme, 1,093 *fl.* 17 *xr.*
Mehreinnahme 73 *fl.* 3 *xr.*

Ausgaben 1,020 *fl.* 15 *xr.*
Activ-Ausstände 43 *fl.* 11 *xr.*

XI. *Wünsche*

XI. *Wünsche und Anträge des Local-Inspectors.*

1. Belobung des Hilfslehrers und der Schüler, Haupt, Mark, Prell und Loos wegen grossen Fleisses.
2. Ermahnung an die Schüler, Holz, Bär Maurer und Harmann, die Schule fleissiger zu besuchen.

XII. *Wünsche, Anträge und Beschwerden des Lehrer-Personals.*

Wünsche, Anträge und Beswerden des Lehrer-Personals liegen an unter Ziffer. . . .

Sub-Enclosure (F. 3.) in No. 28.

Exemplifizirtes Visitations-Protocoll.

Erläuterungen.

a. Die beispielweisen Einträge sind durch Unterpunctiren bemerklich gemacht.

b. Wo der Local-Inspector ein Duplicat seines Nachweises zu den Acten bringt, kann die Entschliessung auf die Anträge desselben wesentlich abgekürzt und beziehungsweise auf den Nachweis gefasst werden. Wo der Local-Inspector ein Duplicat resp. Concept seines Nachweises zu den Local-Inspections-Acten nicht bringt, muss die Entschliessung auf die Anträge, wie diess in dem exemplifizirten Eintrage geschah, in der Art gefasst seyn, dass sie auch ohne Zuhandnahme des Nachweises verständlich sey. Gleiches gilt von den, den Nachweisen des Local-Inspectors beizulegenden Wünschen, Anträgen und Beschwerden der Lehrer.

c. Die Rubric V. Etwaige Anbringen der Betheiligten, bezieht sich blos auf die etwaigen Anbringen der dem Lehrer-Personal nicht angehörigen Individuen, als der Eltern u. s. w., da die Anträge des Lehrer-Personals bei Prüfung des Nachweises des Local-Inspectors unter Rubric VII. des Protocolls, ihre gesonderte Erledigung erhalten.

d. Wo sowohl der Vorstand als der Nebenbeamte der Districts-Polizey-Behörde durch besondere erhebliche Geschäfte, erweislich ausser Stand gesetzt sind, der Visitation sämmtlicher Schulen des Bezirkes beizuwohnen, wird die Abwesenheit des Districts-Polizey-Beamten in der Prüfung mittelst des Wortes "verhindert," bemerkt, die Visitation durch den Districts-Schul-Inspector allein vorgenommen und die Rubric: Besondere Bemerkungen des Districts-Polizey-Beamten und der Districts-Schulbehörde über den Inhalt vorstehenden Protocolls und über die Qualification des Lehrer und Gehülfen "Personals," später in gemeinsamen Benehmen der Vorstände der Districts-Polizey und Districts-Schulbehörde, auf den Grund des von dem Districts-Schul-Inspector aufgenommenen Protocolls, ausgefüllt. Bei Ausfüllung dieser Rubric sind auch die Gründe des Nichterscheinens des Districts-Polizei-Beamten nachzuweisen. In keinem Falle jedoch darf der Districts-Polizei-Beamte oder dessen Vertreter bei Visitation jener Schulen fehlen, deren Zustand etwa

a. zweifelhaft ist, oder wo
b. eine Spannung zwischen dem Local-Inspector und dem Lehrer besteht, oder wo
c. Diffidien zwischen der Local-Inspection und der Gemeinde obwalten, oder wo
d. aus sonstigen Ursachen der Districts-Schul-Inspector auf das Miterscheinen des Districts-Polizei-Beamten dringt.

Hierauf ist bereits bei gemeinsamer Ausmittlung der Visitations-Tage Rücksicht zu nehmen, da der bestimmte Wille der Staatsregierung ist, würdige Geistliche in ihrem ohnehin mühesamen Schulwirken von der Polizei-Behörde, nicht nur auf dem Papiere, sondern auch der That nach, und insbesondere in dem Angesichte der Betheiligten unterstützt zu wissen.

e. Hinsichtlich der Vorrückung in eine höhere Classe wird nur jene Weisung in das Protocoll eingetragen, welche der Districts-Inspector, abweichend von dem Antrage des Local-Inspectors ertheilt, und worüber beide ihre Ansichten nicht vereinigen konnten. Die von dem Local-Inspector selbst beabsichteten, oder in Folge der Besprechung mit dem Districts-Inspector gutgeheissenen Nicht-Vorrückungen von einer niederen in eine höhere Classe der Werk- oder der Feyertagsschule, berühren das Protocoll nicht, dagegen sind alle von dem Local-Inspector beantragte und nicht beantragte Nichtvorrückungen von der Werk in die Sontagsschule, und alle von dem Local-Inspector beantragte und nicht beantragte Zurückbehaltungen von Sonn- und Feyertagsschülern über das Pflichtigkeits-Alter in dem Protocolle anzuführen, da es sich hier von einer allerdings in den Verordnungen begründeten Ausnahme von der Regel handelt, welche nur bei nachgewiesener Unzulänglichkeit des Fortganges zulässig ist, und welche in jedem einzelnen Falle einer Aufzeichnung zu den Acten und eines förmlichen Ausspruches der Districts-Inspection bedarf.)

Districts-Schul-Inspection Altenberg. Local-Schul-Inspect: Ludwigsruh.

Protocoll, über die zu Ludwigsruh, Districts Altenberg am 14ten März 1833, Vormittags 8–12 Uhr stattgehabte Schul-Visitation.

Gegenwärtige.

Von Seite der Districts-Polizei-Behörde,
Landrichter Maier.
Die Gutsherrschaft,
Baron von Mitterfels.
Von Seite des Patrimonialgerichts,
Patrimonialrichter Klein.
Die Gemeinde Verwaltung bestehend aus
Johann Kurz, Vorsteher zu Erlach.
Michael Braun, Vorsteher zu Ludwigruh.
Bernhard Orb
Georg Brandt } Ausschussmitglieder.
Caspar Grünwald

Von Seite der Districts-Inspection,
Districts Inspector Feder.
Der Local-Inspection,
Pfarrer Hildner.
Des Lehrer Personals, nämlich
Lehrer Bauer,
Hilfslehrer Erb.

Nachdem der heutige Tag zur Schul-Visitation für die hiesigen Schulen festgesetzt und in dessen Folge die vorgeschriebene Bekanntmachung erlassen worden war, versammelten sich heute die Obgenannten und es wurde verhandelt, wie folgt:

I. *Uebergabe des Ausweises.*

Der Local-Inspector übergab den visitirenden Polizei- und Schulbeamten die vorgeschriebene Uebersicht der Schul-Verhältnisse, welche gegenwärtigem Protocolle unter Ziffer 1. beigefügt wurde. Die Vorlage erfolgte in Gemässheit der Weisung des k. Districts-Inspectors vor- bei dessen Ankunft in dem Schul-Orte.

II. *Schulprüfung und deren Ergebniss.*

Sofort eröffnete der Districts-Inspector durch eine kurze Rede die Schulprüfung, welche nachstehende Resultate darbot:

CLASSE.	GEPRÜFT.	RESULTATE.	VERFÜGUNGEN.
A.—WERKTAGS-SCHULE:			
Ite Classe der Knabenschule einschlüssig der Vorbereitungs-Classe.	von 8 bis 9½ Uhr -	Religion, gut. Lesen, fertig und mit Ausdruck - Schönschreiben, fest und gut. Dictandoschreiben, theilweise genügend. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen, fertig, aber zu mechanisch. Kopfrechnen, mehr practisch als das Denken erregend. Biblische Geschichte, sehr gut. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung (noch ungeübt.)	- - Künftiger fleissiger zu üben. - - Dem Lehrer wurde. Scholz Rechenbuch zum Studium empfohlen.
IIte Classe der Knabenschule.	von bis Uhr -	Religion. Lesen. Schönschreiben. Dictandoschreiben. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen. Kopfrechnen. Biblische Geschichte. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung.	
IIIte Classe der Knabenschule.	von bis Uhr -	Religion. Lesen. Schönschreiben. Dictandoschreiben. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen } wie oben. Kopfrechnen } Biblische Geschichte. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung.	
Ite Classe der Mädchenschule einschlüssig der Vorbereitungs-Classe.	von bis Uhr -	Religion. Lesen. Schönschreiben. Dictandoschreiben. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen. Kopfrechnen. Biblische Geschichte. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung.	
IIte Classe der Mädchen Schule.	von bis Uhr -	Religion. Lesen.	

CLASSE.	GEPRÜFT.	RESULTATE.	VERFÜGUNGEN.
II^te Classe—*fortgszt.*		Schönschreiben. Dictandoschreiben. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen. Kopfrechnen. Biblische Geschichte. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung.	
III^te Classe der Mädchenschule.	von bis Uhr -	Religion. Lesen. Schönschreiben. Dictandoschreiben. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen. Kopfrechnen. Biblische Geschichte. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung.	
B.—Feyertags-schule:			
Männlich - -	von bis Uhr -	Religion, hinreichend. Lesen, grossentheils noch geläufig. Schönschreiben, mittelmässig. Dictandoschreiben, ziemlich richtig. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen, geläufig. Kopfrechnen. Biblische Geschichte, man erkennt die fleissige Uebung. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung.	
Weiblich - -	von bis Uhr -	Religion. Lesen. Schönschreiben. Dictandoschreiben. Rechtschreiben (Sprachlehre.) Tafelrechnen. Kopfrechnen. Biblische Geschichte. Geschichte u. Erdbeschreibung.	

III.—*Censur-Bücher, Absenten-Listen.*

Die Durchsicht der Absenten Listen ergab folgende

Wahrnehmungen.	Bescheide.
1. Das Censurbuch ist fleissig, aber mit Correcturen versehen.	Ad. 1. Correcturen haben künftig zu unterbleiben.
2. Die Absenten-Listen enthalten zwar die Versäumnisse, aber nur selten den Grund.	Ad. 2. Der Versäumnissgrund ist vorschriftsmässig bei jedem Falle anzuführen.

IV.—*Vorrücken der Werk- und Feyertags-Schüler aus einer Classe in die andere. Uebertritt aus der Werk, in die Feyertags-Schule,*

Entlassungen.

Hinsichtlich der Vorrückung- Schul-Ueberweisung und Schul-Entlassung, setzte der Districts-Inspector fest, was folgt:

Zum Uebertritte in eine höhere Classe fand er nach dem Prüfungs-Resultate gegen die Ansicht des Local-Inspectors nicht befähigt.	Gottfried Arner, Veit Keil, Maria Bälz.
Zum Uebertritte in die Sonn-und Feyertagsschule fand er ohngeachtet des erreichten Ueberweisungsalters nicht befähigt, und verwies somit noch für ein Jahr in die Werktagsschule.	Johann Bauer, Magnus Graf, Georg Adam.
Zur Entlassung aus der Sonn- und Feyertagsschule, fand er trotz des zurückgelegten 18^ten Lebensjahres nicht befähigt, und verwies somit noch für ein Jahr in diese Schule.	Nicolaus Artbauer.

V.—*Einsichtsnahme von den Schul-Localitäten und von den Schul-Geräthen.*

Wahrnehmungen.	Bescheide.
1. Das Dach des Schulhauses leidet.	Ad 1 und 2. Vorsteher wurde angewiesen, die Herstellung binnen 14 Tagen zu bewirken.
2. Das Schulzimmer muss ausgeweisst werden und zwei neue Fensterrahmen erhalten.	
3. Der Schulgarten liegt aus Mangel einer Umzäunung noch immer brach.	Ad 3. Local-Inspector hat über den Gegenstand besondern Bericht zu erstatten.

VI.—*Etwaige Anbringen der Betheiligten.*

NAME Der Erschienenen.	KURZER INHALT DES ANBRINGENS.	BESCHEID.
1. Lehrer Bauer - -	- - Bitte um Vermehrung des bestimmten Quantums Schulholzes.	- - Abgeschlagen, weil bereits das Maximum bewilligt ist.
2. Adam Lentz - - -	- - Bittet, seinen Sohn von der Werktagsschule zu dispensiren, da er ihn zu Hause bedarf.	- - Abgeschlagen, da derselbe weder das gesetzliche Austritts-Alter noch durch besondern Fortgang die Schulenaufgabe erschöpft und den Fall einer Dispense möglich gemacht hat.

VII. *Durchsicht der von dem Local-Inspector vorgelegten Nachweise.*

Die von dem Local-Inspector übergebenen Nachweise gaben zu folgenden Verhandlungen Anlass:

Sowohl die in dem Nachweise enthaltenen, als die etwa noch ferner entdekten Veränderungen der Schulstatistic wurden mit Ausnahme dessen, was die jährliche wandelbare Zahl der Schüler betrifft in die Original-Statistic der Schule, der Gemeinde und des Districtes gleichlautend eingetragen, und zwar die in den Nachweisen des Local-Inspectors nicht enthaltenen, wie folgt:

Rubra.

Zu I. nämlich zu den Veränderungen der Schul-Statistic,
wurde verfügt.

Zu II. nämlich zu sonstigen Veränderungen der Schul-Verhältnisse,
wurde verfügt.

Zu III. nämlich zu der kurzen Schulchronic,
wurde verfügt, dass künftig die Ferien möglichst in die Erntezeit verlegt werden sollen.

Zu IV. nämlich zu dem gegenwärtigen Stande der Schule und des Schul-Unterrichts,
wurde verfügt; Die Ortsvorsteher haben bei eigener Verantwortlichkeit den Strafbefehl des K. Landgerichtes binnen 3 Tagen zu vollziehen.

Zu V. nämlich zu dem Stande der Censurbücher und der Schullisten,
wurde verfügt, den Fleiss des Lehrers zu beloben.

Zu VI. nämlich zu den Anstalten für Fortbildung der Lehrer,
wurde verfügt.

Zu VII. nämlich zu dem Umfang des Unterrichts,
wurde verfügt.

Zu VIII. nämlich zur Zahl der Lehrstunden und der Lehrmethode,
wurde verfügt.

Zu IX. nämlich zu den sonstigen Verhältnissen,
wurde verfügt.

Zu X. nämlich zu dem Abschlusse des Schulfondes und der Schulrechnungen,
wurde verfügt, dass der Schulpfleger den Cassenbestand mit 30 fl. 3 x^{r} sogleich verzinslich anzulegen habe.

Zu XI. nämlich zu den Wünschen und Anträgen des Local-Inspectors,
wurden sämmtliche Anträge des Local-Inspectors bestätigt:

a. durch das angeordnete Ausweissen des Schulzimmers,
b. durch die genehmigte Anschaffung einer neuen Carte von Bayern,
c. durch Feststellung des Betrags für die jährlichen Preisbücher auf 11 fl.

Zu XII. nämlich zu den Wünschen und Anträgen des Lehrer-Personals,
kann der Holzbeitrag für Beheitzung des Schul-Locals nicht unterstützt werden, da schon früher 2 Zimmer geheizt wurden, also der Betrag des 2ten Zimmers in dem Lehrergehalte begriffen ist:

Nach dem Schlusse dieser Verhandlungen wurde das doppelt ausgefertigte Protocoll verlesen, richtig befunden und von allen Anwesenden unterschrieben.

N. N. Landrichter (Assessor).
N. N. Districts-Inspector.
N. N. Gutsherr.
Johann Kurz, Gemeindevorsteher.
Michael Braun, Gemeindevorsteher.
Bernhard Orb, Georg Brandt, Caspar Grünwald.
Pfarrer Hildner, Lehrer Bauer.
Hilfslehrer Erb.

Besondere Bemerkungen der Districts-Schulbehörden über den Inhalt vorstehenden Prot ocolls und über die Qualification des Lehrer- und Gehülfen-Personals.

Die Districts-Polizei-Behörde und die Districts-Schul-Inspection haben nach beschloss ener Visitation des Gesammt-Bezirkes in gemeinsamem Zusammentritte über die Qualificati on des Local-Inspectors und des Lehrers, sodann über die sonstigen Wahrnehmungen berath en und beschlossen, folgende

Anträge

an die höchste und allerhöchste Stelle zu bringen:

I. *Würken des Local-Inspectors.*

In jeder Beziehung vorzüglich.

II. *Qualification des Lehrer-Personals.*

Bauer: heinreichend.
Erb: sehr gut.

III. *Sonstige Bemerkungen und Anträge.*

Landrichter Maier
Districts-Inspector Feder.

Sub Enclosure (G. 1.) in No 28.

Die Heranbildung tüchtiger Lehrer für die teutschen Schulen war längst für die bayerische Staatsregierung ein Gegenstand besonderer Fürsorge.

Mehrere allerhöchste Verordnungen, namentlich jene von 11 Juny 1809, sind dessen Zeuge, und neuerlich noch hat die von Seiner Majestät dem Könige allergnädigst bewilligte Errichtung eines eigenen Schullehrer-Seminars für den Regenkreis bewiesen, dass der edle Sinn des Wittelsbachischen Herrscherstammes für diesen wichtigen Zweig des öffentlichen Lebens nicht erkaltet sey.

Eben diesem Königlen Sinn konnten aber auch jene mannigfaltigen Lücken und Gebrechen nicht entgehen, welche die bisherige Vorbildungsweise zum Schullehreramte an sich trug.

Hat nämlich, wie diess gegenwärtig in Bayern der Fall ist, der Staat einmal erkannt, dass wahre Volksbildung das Erziehen und das Lehren in gleichem Masse umfasse, und ist zugegeben, dass in einem den Schulbesuch gebietenden Lande die Eltern einen rechtsbegründeten Anspruch nicht nur auf sorgfältige Entwicklung des Verstandes, sondern auch auf gewissenhafte Pflege des Gemüthes und auf religiös sittliche Veredlung ihrer Kinder haben; so kann die Regierung nicht umhin, auch die Vorbildung der Lehrer dieser erklärten Richtung gemäss zu leiten und anzuordnen.

Um unterrichten zu können, muss der Schullehrer selbst gründlich unterrichtet seyn; um Herz und Gemüth zu veredeln, muss die edlere Gesinnung in ihm selbst herrschen, um endlich Unterricht und Erziehung gehörig zu verbinden, muss vor Allem er selbst zur richtigen Erkenntniss des kindlichen Characters, so wie auch zu jener Reife und Gediegenheit des Urtheils und Benehmens gelangt seyn, welche allein zu lenken, zu gestalten und bleibende Eindrücke hervorzubringen vermag.

Der Schullehrer muss die Ueberzeugung in sich tragen, dass die Schärfung des Gedächtnisses nur einen Theil des Unterrichtes bilde, und dass seine eigentliche Aufgabe nur da erfüllt werde, wo das Erlernte in die Begriffe und in das Gemüth des Kindes übergeht; er muss hoch genug stehen, um zu erkennen, dass die sittliche Veredlung nicht bloss in der Anwendung gewöhnlicher Schulzucht in dem äusserlichen Verwischen vorkommender Jugendfehler, sondern in deren Entwurzelung bestehe; er muss mit väterlichem Ernste kindlichen Sinn und Liebe zur Jugend verbinden, mit einem Worte, sein ganzes Wesen muss dafür bürgen, dass die ihm einst anzuvertrauende Schule dem schon mehrfach kundgegebenen Willen Seiner Majestät des Königs gemäss die gute häusliche Erziehung fortsetze und unterstütze, die mangelhafte ergänze, und die schlechte möglichst verbessere.

Eine solche Befähigung aber wird nicht in dem kurzen Zeitraume zweier im Seminar zugebrachter Jahre erworben werden, sie kann nur das Ergebniss einer folgerechten schon mit dem Austritt aus der Werktagsschule beginnenden und ohne Unterbrechung bis zur Uebernahme des Lehrfaches fortgesetzten Erziehung zum Lehrer und Erzieher seyn.

Damit nun der Schullehrerstand im Königreiche Bayern in der That auf diesen Standpunkt sich erhebe, damit er im vollsten Sinne des Wortes den k. Absichten entspreche und in reichem Segen wirke, wird hiemit, nach Einvernahme sämmtlicher Kreisregierungen und Kreisscholarchate, dann nach Anhörung der in die Haupt und Residenzstadt berufenen Seminar-Vorstände, in Folge reifer Berathungen der aus der Mitte des k. obersten Schulrathes gebildeten Commission für das teutsche Schulwesen in Gemässheit speciellen allerhöchsten Auftrages und mit Aufhebung aller früheren Bestimmungen, namentlich des Regulativas vom 11ten Juny 1809 (Reggsblatt, No. 43. S. 953. u. f.) Nachstehendes angeordnet.

Abschnitt I.—*Allgemeine Bestimmungen.*

§ 1. Die Bildung zum Berufe des Schullehrers umfasst drey Zeiträume;

1. den Zeitraum der Vorbildung für den Eintritt in das Schullehrer-Seminar,
2. den Zeitraum der Ausbildung in dem Schullehrer-Seminar, und
3. den Zeitraum der Fortbildung nach dem Austritte aus dem Seminar.

Abschnitt II.—*Von der Vorbildung für das Schullehrer-Seminar.*

§ 2. Die Vorbildung für das Schullehrer-Seminar hat bei jenen Jünglingen, welche die teutschen Schulen besucht haben, in der Regel sogleich, spätestens aber 2 Jahre nach dem Austritte aus der Werktagsschule zu beginnen und mindestens 3 Jahre zu umfassen.

Bey den aus höheren Lehranstalten, aus der lateinischen Schule oder aus dem Gymnasium, aus einer Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule u. dgl. übertretenden Jünglingen kann die Aufnahme später erfolgen und es richtet sich die Vorbereitungszeit nach jenem Curse des Präparanden-Unterrichtes, für welchen die nöthige Reife nachgewiesen wird.

Die in dieser Vorbereitungszeit begriffenen Jünglinge heissen Schuldienst-Präparanden.

§ 3.—Die Aufnahme unter die Schuldienst-Präparanden setzt in allen Fällen eine vor der einschlägigen Districts-Schul-Inspection oder Local-Schul-Commission zu bestehende Prüfung voraus, welche sich über alle Lehr-Gegenstände des IIIten Curses der Werktagsschule erstreckt, und auf Anmelden im Monat Juli oder spätestens August abzuhalten ist.

§ 4.—Behufs der Zulassung zu dieser Prüfung hat sich der angehende Präparand nicht nur über seinen vollständigen Namen, über die Zeit und den Ort seiner Geburt, über den Stand und Aufenthalt seiner Eltern, über seine Vermögens-Umstände und Unterstützungs-Mittel, dann über den Lehrer, bei welchem er den Präparanden-Unterricht zu nehmen gedenkt, sondern auch darüber auszuweisen, dass er mindestens

a. die Werktagsschule oder einen diesem gleichgeltenden Unterricht als vollständig befähigt verlassen,
b. ein gesittetes Betragen gepflogen, und
c. kein körperliches Gebrechen an sich habe, welches ihn für den Lehrberuf untauglich machen könnte.

§ 5. Das Ergebniss der Prüfung wird in der Form der Anlage I. und unter Beifügung sämmtlicher Actenstücke der einschlägigen königlen Kreisregierungs-Kammer des Innern vorgelegt, welche durch ihr Kreisscholarchat über die Aufnahme oder Zurückweisung des Geprüften ohne fernere Berufung entscheidet.

§ 6. Die Präparanden treten von dem Tage ihrer Aufnahme an unter die besondere Aufsicht des von ihnen gewählten Lehrers, so wie unter die Oberaufsicht der einschlägigen Local- und Districts-Schulinspection und haben sich bey diesen sowohl, als bey der betreffenden Districts-Polizeybehörde persönlich vorzustellen.

Diese Behörden sind verpflichtet, nicht bloss den Unterricht, sondern auch das religiös sittliche Betragen, und die religiös sittliche Character-Entwickelung des Präparanden auf das Genaueste zu beaufsichtigen, und Seine Majestät versehen sich in Ausübung dieser Pflicht um so mehr der gewissenhaftesten Strenge, als Tugend und Sitte nur von einem tugendhaften und gesitteten Menschen auf Andere übertragen werden können, als ferner, was in der Jugend kaum bemerkbarer Fehler ist, später nur allzu rasch zu auffallendem Laster sich ausbildet, und als eine schwere Verantwortung auf Behörden lasten müsste, welche sich entschliessen könnten, aus übelverstandenem Mitleide einen Menschen in das Lehrfach eindringen zu lassen, der rechtzeitig einem anderen Stande zugewiesen, vielleicht ein brauchbarer Staatsbürger werden könnte, der aber aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach als Lehrer, in den Schoos zahlreicher Familien, ja ganzer Gemeinden namenloses Unheil streuen, und am Ende von dem Dienst weggewiesen, mit Weib und Kind die Urheber seines Unglückes verwünschen wird.

§ 7. Die Districts-Schul-Inspectionen sind befugt, die Präparanden ihres Bezirkes von dem Besuche der Sonntags-Schule frey zu sprechen, jedenfalls aber bleiben letztere allen Verpflichtungen der Feyertags-Schüler, insbesondere dem Gebote des Besuchens der Christenlehre und dem Verbote des Betretens von Wirthshaüsern und Tanzböden um so mehr unterworfen, als gerade der fortgesetzte Religions-Unterricht, die unausgesetzte Theilnahme an den Gottesdienstlichen Uebungen, die Mitwirkung bei der Kirchenmusic und bei dem Kirchengesange und das Angewöhnen eines stillen, eingezogenen Lebens wesentliche Bestandtheile der Vorbildung zum Lehrerstande und zu dem damit häufig verbundenen Messedienste sind.

§ 8. Der den Präparanden zu ertheilende Unterricht umfasst die sämmtlichen Lehrfächer der teutschen Schulen und unterscheidet sich von dem gewöhnlichen Unterrichte der Werk-Sonn- und Feiertagsschule bloss durch das gründlichere, ernstere Eindringen in die betreffenden Gegenstände.

Ferner ist den Präparanden der sorgfältige Betrieb des Music- und Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes, so wie auch der ersten Kenntnisse der Landwirthschaft nach einem demnächst festzusetzenden Lehrbuche zur Pflicht gemacht.

Bei dem Präparanden-Unterrichte ist jede ungeeignete Steigerung auf das sorgfältigste zu vermeiden, und der Gesichtspunkt nicht ausser Augen zu verlieren, dass die Präparanden-Periode blos Vorbereitung für dass Schullehrer-Seminar ist, dass es hier nicht so wohl dem Viellernen, als dem Gründlichlernen und dem Erziehen für den Lehrerberuf gilt und dass der Präparanden-Lehrer seiner Aufgabe nur dann in vollem Masse genügt, wenn er gründlich durchgebildete, nach Herz und Gemüth treffliche und für ihr künftiges Fach begeisterte Jünglinge dem Schullehrer-Seminar, Behufs der speciellen Berufsbildung übergiebt.

§ 9. Der

§ 9. Der Präparanden-Unterricht darf nur von jenen Geistlichen und Lehrern ertheilt werden, welche von der betreffenden Kreis-Regierung, d. h. von dem betreffenden General-Commissär und Regierungs-Präsidenten auf Antrag des Kreisscholarchates als solche benannt werden.

Die Kreisstellen werden sich von selbst berufen fühlen, diesen wichtigen Beruf nur Männern zu übertragen, welche noch in den kraftvolleren Lebensjahren stehen, sich durch sittliche Würde auszeichnen, die Gabe der Anregung und Mittheilung im vollen Masse besitzen, ihrer eigenen Schule musterhaft vorstehen, und dem Unterrichte, wie der Erziehung der ihnen anzuvertrauenden Jünglinge unbeschadet ihrer übrigen Berufsgeschäfte obliegen können. Die Eigenschaft eines Präparandenlehrers ist widerruflich, und erlischt sobald die betreffende Kreisregierung aus irgend einem Grunde Anlass findet, den betreffenden Geistlichen oder Lehrer in das alljährlich neu festzusetzende Verzeichniss nicht wieder aufzunehmen.

§ 10. Ausgezeichnete Leistungen für diesen wichtigen Zweck sind besonders vorzumerken und bei Vergebung einträglicherer Dienstesstellen, dann bei Vertheilung von Remuneration nach Massgabe der vorhandenen Mittel und des Verdienstes zu berücksichtigen, oder höheren Ortes geltend zu machen.

§ 11. Da ausschliessendes Hinwirken auf einen Beruf an und für sich schon in dem Geräusche grösserer Städte schwerer zu erzielen ist; da ferner jeder Schullehrer in den Fall kommen kann, einer Landschule vorstehen zu müssen, und der an das Städteleben gewöhnte Jüngling nur allzu leicht dem einfachen Landleben entfremdet, und unfähig zum Erziehen schlichter Landleute wird; da endlich die Tüchtigkeit des Lehrers in der Gediegenheit seines Wissens und in seinem Berufsernste besteht, und dieses nicht im Umgange mit der städtischen Jugend, sondern in dem steten, herzlichen Verkehre mit dem Lehrer erworben wird: so ist Sorge zu tragen, dass der Präparanden-Unterricht vorzugsweise bey ausgezeichenten Lehrern auf dem Lande und in kleineren Städten statt finde.

Jedenfalls ist Sorge zu tragen, dass kein Präparandenlehrer mehr Zöglinge übernehme, als er in Zucht und Aufsicht zu halten vermag, und dass nirgends sogenannte Präparandenschulen sich bilden, in welchen ob der grossen Schülerzahl die eigentliche individuelle Einwirkung und Entwickelung mehr oder minder verloren und die Präparanden-Erziehung in einen fabrikmässigen Betrieb umgewandelt wird.

Ferner ist Sorge zu tragen, dass jeder Präparand mindestens das letzte Jahr öfters einen Präparandenlehrer beobachte, welcher allein oder mit einem Adstanten drey Classen zu versehen hat.

§ 12. Die Aufsichtsbehörden sind gehalten, und zwar die Local-Schul-Inspectionen bei ihren täglichen, die Districts-Schul-Inspectionen bei ihren periodischen Berührungen mit der Schule, von dem Fleisse, dem Betragen, und den Fortschritten der Präparanden geeignete Kenntniss zu nehmen, nach Umständen ermunternd, belehrend, ermahnend und warnend einzuschreiten, und nöthigen Falles bei der Kreisregierung auf schärfere Ahndung oder auch auf Entlassung anzutragen.

Ueberdiess aber müssen sich die Präparanden am Schlusse eines jeden Schuljahres einer besondern Prüfung unterwerfen.

Zu diesem Behufe ist jede Kreisregierung in einzelne Districte zu theilen, und für jeden derselben ein ausgezeichneter Districts-Schul-Inspector als Prüfungs-Commissär zu ernennen. Die Prüfung selbst hat jährlich im Monat August oder September statt zu finden, und dem unter Ziffer II. bezeichneten Stufengange als Anhaltspunkt zu folgen. II.

Das Ergebniss sammt dem treffenden Acte wird der K. Kreisregierung nach Formular Anlage III. vorgelegt und von dieser, d. h. dem k. General-Commissär und Regierungs-Präsidenten im Einklange mit dem Kreis-Scholarchate, ohne weitere Berufung beschieden. III.

§ 13. So wünschenswerth es ist, dass die Präparanden schon früher durch eigene Anschauung die Behandlung der Jugend und die Kunst erlernen, mehrere Classen-Abtheilungen zugleich auf eine zweckmässige Art zu beschäftigen, und dass sie selbst auch ihre Lehrfähigkeit durch einzelne Hülfsleistungen erproben, so wenig darf beides jedoch auf Kosten ihres eigenen Unterrichtes oder der schulpflichtigen Jugend bezweckt werden. Es soll ihnen daher lediglich gestattet seyn, die durch ihre sonstige Ausbildung, und namentlich durch ihre Privatstudien nicht in Anspruch genommenen Stunden in der öffentlichen Schule zuzubringen.

Auch hier hat sich ihre Thätigkeit darauf zu beschränken, dass sie den Lehrer beobachten, und unter seiner besonderen Aufsicht kleine Dienstleistungen und Versuche in Ertheilung des Unterrichtes vornehmen, nie aber darf ein blosser Präparand den Unterricht selbst statt des Lehrers ertheilen, noch weniger kann ihm irgend ein Strafrecht über die Schuljugend übertragen werden, und endlich muss er auch vom Besuche der obern Classen, so wie der Feiertagsschule für das weibliche Geschlecht entfernt gehalten werden.

ABSCHNITT III.—*Von der Ausbildung der Präparanden in dem Schullehrer-Seminar.*

ABTHEILUNG 1.—*Von der Aufnahme in das Schullehrer-Seminar.*

§ 14.—Es besteht in jedem Kreise wenigstens ein Schullehrer-Seminar als specielle Bildungs-Anstalt für künftige Schullehrer.

Der vollständige Besuch dieser Anstalt bildet die unerlässliche Vorbedingung jeder provisorischen oder definitiven Anstellung im Schulfache für jeden Jüngling ohne Unterschied des Standes und Bekenntnisses mit alleiniger Ausnahme der Geistlichen und der Candidaten des höheren Lehramtes, bei denen theils die bestandene höhere Prüfung, theils ein aus Auftrag der Kreisregierung vor einem Kreisscholarchen oder ausgezeichneten Districts-Schul-Inspector mit vollem Erfolge abgehaltenes Colloquium als genügender Nachweis

Nachweis der Befähigung zur Uebernahme einer Lehrerstelle an einer teutschen Schule und resp. eines Schulbeneficiums gilt.

§ 15.—Allgemeine Bedingungen zur Aufnahme in das Schullehrer-Seminar sind:

1. das zurückgelegte 16te und nicht überschrittene 20te Lebensjahr,

2. physische Gesundheit, und insbesondere das Nichtvorhandenseyn von leiblichen Gebrechen, welche irgend einen störenden Einfluss auf den Lehrberuf zu äussern vermögen,

3. Deckung des Aufwandes aus eigenem Vermögen, oder ausreichend gesicherte Unterstützung unter Vorbehalt der in § 24, vorhergeschehenen Ausnahmen.

4. Entsprechende Zeugnisse über die wohlbenützte Vörbereitungszeit und über einen durchaus untadelhaften sittlichen Wandel.

§ 16. Neben diesen allgemeinen Bedingungen muss der die Aufnahme in ein Seminar Nachsuchende noch insbesondere in der jährlich von der Kreisregierung durch das Kreisntelligenzblatt auszuschreibenden und von dem Kreisschulreferenten oder einen Kreisscholarchen zu leitenden Prüfung sich darüber ausweisen;

1. dass er den eingeführten Catechismus genau kenne und verstehe, und die wichtigsten biblischen Erzählungen, Gleichnisse und Beweisstellen, so wie gute Lieder aus der für die betreffende Confession eingeführten Sammlung aus dem Gedächtnisse vorzutragen vermöge;

2. dass er fertig und richtig lesen, einen leichten Aufsatz ohne erhebliche Schreib- und Sprachfehler verfassen und über die darin zur Anwendung kommenden Sprachregeln Rechenschaft geben könne;

3. dass er von der örtlichen Beschaffenheit der Heimath und des Vaterlandes genaue, von fremden europäischen Ländern und von den bekanntern Erzeugnissen der Erde, so wie von den allgemeinen Erscheinungen der Natur die allgemein nöthigen Kenntnisse besitze;

4. dass ihm aus der Geschichte, namentlich aus jener des Vaterlandes, die merkwürdigsten Personen und Begebenheiten nicht fremd geblieben seyen;

5. dass er im mündlichen Rechnen die gewöhnlich vorkommenden, im schriftlichen aber auch schwierige Aufgaben aus der Dreysatzlehre im ganzen und gebrochenen Zahlen mit Gewandtheit löse;

6. dass er eine deutliche, geläufige und feste Handschrift besitze;

7. dass er in der Music Tact und Notenkenntniss sich erworben habe, die Töne richtig treffe, eine leichte Messe oder einen einfachen Choral zu singen, auf der Orgel bei leichter Applicatur ein Stück zu spielen im Stande sey, auf der Violine einige Fertigkeit sich angeeignet und im Generalbasse mit der Lehre von den Intervallen, vom Dreyklange, von den hauptsächlichen Versetzungen, von den Accorden und von den einfachen Uebergängen sich bekannt gemacht habe, und

8. endlich, dass er im Zeichnen die erforderliche Fertigkeit besitze, und den Umriss einfacher Ornamente oder geometrischer Körper aus freier Hand nachzubilden, und darüber genügende Auskunft zu geben verstehe.

§ 17.—Wer diesen Anforderungen nicht entspricht, ist je nach Befund der Umstände entweder auf die Prüfung des nächst folgenden Jahres hinzuweisen, oder sofort ganz vom Lehramte auszuschliessen. An die Präparanden israelitischen Bekenntnisses sind dieselben Bedingungen mit Ausschluss dessen zu stellen, was Bezug auf die christliche Religion oder Kirche hat.

§ 18.—Die Ergebnisse der Prüfung werden von der aus dem Inspector und den Lehrern IV. des Schullehrer-Seminars bestehenden Commission durch Stimmenmehrheit geschöpft, und in der aus Beilage 4 ersichtlichen Form an die Kreisregierung des Innern gebracht, deren Präsident ohne weitere Berufung auf Antrag des Kreisscholarchates über die Befähigung oder Nichtbefähigung somit über die Aufnahme oder die Abweisung entscheidet.

§ 19.—Die erstmalige Zurückweisung hat eine verstärkte Aufsicht und eine einfache Hinweisung auf die Prüfung in dem nächsten Jahre,—die zweite hat Abmachung und Androhung des Ausschliessens von dem Lehrerberufe, die dritte aber den wirklichen Ausschluss zur Folge.

§ 20.—Die aufgenommenen Präparanden heissen Schulseminaristen, nehmen ihren Aufenthalt in dem Seminargebäude und verweilen daselbst während eines Zeitraumes von 2 Jahren.

§ 21.—Ergiebt die Prüfung eine grössere Anzahl befähigter Präparanden, als das Seminar zu fassen vermag, so werden die Minderbefähigten und Jüngeren vorerst mit dem Vorzuge zurückgestellt, bei wiederholt mit Erfolg bestandener Prüfung im nächsten Jahre Anspruch auf Zulassung vor denjenigen neueren Bewerbern zu erlangen, mit welchen sie gleiche Kenntniss und Sittlichkeitsnote theilen.

§ 22.—Sollte ein aussergewöhnlicher Bedarf an Adstanten in einem Jahre ausnahmsweise die Aufnahme einer in dem Semeninar nicht vollständig unterzubringenden Zahl von Jünglingen unerlässlich gebieten, so bleibt die betreffende Kreisregierung im Einklange mit ihrem Kreisscholarchate zwar ermächtigt, einigen, von dem Seminar-Inspector als durchaus verlässig bezeichneten Jünglingen das einstweilige Wohnen ausser dem Seminar zu bewilligen, in solchem Falle sind jedoch

1. die betreffenden Schul-Seminaristen gehalten, nur jene Miethwohnungen zu beziehen, welche der Seminar-Inspector ihnen bezeichnet;

2. der Inspector selbst ist verpflichtet, für diesen Zweck nur solche Wohnungen zu ersehen,

a. deren Besitzer sammt ihren Familien, durch Frömmigkeit, Sittlichkeit und musterhafte Hausordnung sich auszeichnen,

b. in welchen keine zahlreiche Dienerschaft und kein Zusammenfluss von Miethsleuten besteht,

c. welche

c. welche sich durch einen schriftlichen Revers bei Verlust des Miethgeldes und bei bedeutender conventioneller Strafe sich verpflichten, für die strengste Aufsicht auf die ihnen anvertrauten Schulseminaristen und für das rücksichtslose Anhalten derselben zu Erfüllung jeder ertheilten Vorschrift zu haften;

3. endlich sind die mit einer solchen Erlaubniss versehenen Schul-Seminaristen verbunden, wie die übrigen, den ganzen Tag über im Seminar zu verweilen, die Haus und Tagsordnung in allen Stücken zu beobachten und bei unfehlbarer Entfernung von dem Lehrberufe aus dem Seminar unmittelbar nach der Miethwohnung und von dort wieder unmittelbar in das Seminar sich zu begeben, und Abends beim Eintreffen im Hause, so wie Morgens bei der Rückkehr in das Seminar sich bei dem Hausherrn zu melden.

§ 23. Für Unterricht, Wohnung, Beheitzung und Beleuchtung, für Beischaffung und Reinigung der Bettwäsche, für Arzneyen und ärztliche Behandlung, so wie für Reinigung des Seminar-Gebäudes darf den Seminaristen unter keiner Voraussetzung eine Bezahlung abgefordert werden; ihre übrigen Bedürfnisse aber haben sie aus eigenen Mitteln zu bestreiten. Ueberdiess sind sie zu Reinhaltung der Zimmer, zur Schonung der ihnen zum Gebrauche überlassenen Inventarstücke, und zum allenfallsigen Schaden-Ersatz verpflichtet.

Säumige Zahlung des Kostgeldes hat nach Ablauf der festgesetzten Fristen und nach wiederholt fruchtlosem Mahnen Ausschliessung zur Folge.

§ 24.—Vermögenslose, durch sittliches Betragen und gute Fortschritte sich empfehlende Jünlinge werden nach dem Grade ihrer Dürftigkeit und Würdigkeit aus dem Kreisschulfonde, oder aus andern dafür geeigneten Hilfsquellen nach Massgabe der verfügbaren Mittel unterstützt.

Die diessfallsigen Bittgesuche sind der betreffenden Kreis-Regierungs-Kammer des Innern durch die Inspection vorzulegen, und von dieser zu bescheiden.

§ 25.—In der Regel kann kein Seminarist länger als zwei Jahre in der Anstalt verweilen und ein weiterer Aufenthalt von höchstens einem Jahre kann nur aus ganz besonderen Gründen und lediglich unter der Voraussetzung von der betreffenden Kreis-Regierung bewilligt werden, wenn dadurch der Eintritt anderer reifer Präparanden in keiner Weise beeinträchtiget wird, und die zur Verlängerung des Aufenthaltes von dem Seminar-Inspector Empfohlenen ihren Unterhalt aus eigenen Mitteln zu bestreiten vermögen.

Wiederholung des Unterrichts wegen mangelhafter Befähigung oder als Strafe, ist in keinem Falle zulässig.

Abtheilung 2.—*Von dem Vorstande, den Lehrern, und dem übrigen zum Seminar gehörigen Personale.*

§ 26.—In dem Schullehrer-Seminar ist ein von Seiner Majestät dem Könige ernannter Inspector vorgesetzt. Ihm ist die gesammte Leitung der Anstalt anvertraut; und auf ihm ruht die Verantwortlichkeit für das Ganze.

Er berichtet unmittelbar an die betreffende Kreisregierung, und empfängt von derselben die entsprechenden Entschliessungen und Befehle.

Seine Amtsbefugnisse im Einzelnen richten sich ausschliessend nach gegenwärtigem Regulative, falls nicht die betreffende Kreisregierungs-Kammer des Innern auf Antrag ihres Kreis-Scholarchates für nöthig erachtet, ihm eine, diese Bestimmung noch näher entwickelnde Dienstes-Instruction zu ertheilen.

Ihm kommt freye Wohnung, Beheitzung und Beleuchtung, dann eine in Standes- und Dienstesgehalt ausgeschiedene Besoldung von jährlich 8—1,200 fl. zu.

§ 27.—Ein zweiter Inspector besteht nur, wo besondere Umstände dessen Aufstellung wünschenswerth machen.

Den übrigen Schullehrer-Seminarien sind lediglich zwey von der betreffenden Kreisregierungs-Kammer des Innern ernannte Lehrer beigegeben, welche die von dem Inspector selbst nicht vorgetragenen Lehrgegenstände zu übernehmen, denselben in der Aufsicht zu unterstützen, und hierin, wie in allen Beziehungen, dessen Aufträge und Weisungen pünktlich zu vollziehen haben.

Der erste dieser Lehrer soll, zumal da wo der Inspector selbst nicht ein Geistlicher ist, dem geistlichen Stande angehören, den Namen Präfect führen und auf gleicher Linie mit den Vorbereitungslehrern der lateinischen Schulen stehen.

Sein Verhältniss zu dem Seminar-Inspector unterscheidet sich in keiner Weise von jenem des zweiten Lehrers, wohl aber kömmt ihm im Verhinderungsfalle des Erstern die Vertretung der Stelle zu.

Er muss im Seminar wohnen und geniesst, neben der freyen Wohnung, Beheitzung und Beleuchtung, einen jährlichen Gehalt von 5—800 fl.

Der zweite Lehrer ist dem Kreise der verdientesten Schullehrer zu entnehmen, hat jährlich einen Gehalt von 4—600 fl. zu beziehen, und, wenn der Raum des Gebäudes es gestattet, eine freye Wohnung darin zu erhalten.

Das Verhältniss des Inspectors, falls er dem geistlichen Stande angehört, dann des in gleichem Falle befindlichen Präfecten, zu der kirchlichen Behörde, richtet sich, was den Religions-Unterricht, die kirchliche Aufsicht und den Rücktritt in die Seelsorge betrifft, nach §§ 38. 39. der II^{ten} Verf: Beil: und in den übrigen Beziehungen nach der allerhöchsten Verfügung vom Juny 1834.

§ 28.—Reichen die beiden Seminarlehrer zu Ertheilung des gesammten Unterrichtes nicht aus, so ist die Zahl derselben nach Umständen zu vermehren oder es sind für einzelne Unterrichts-Gegenstände wohlbefähigte Lehrer aus der Stadt beizuziehen.

§ 29.—Zur Unterstützung der Lehrer in den Uebungsstunden und zur Mitwirkung bei der ununterbrochenen Aufsicht auf die Zöglinge, sind ausserdem noch einige der tüchtigsten

Schuldienst-Expectanten gegen eine verhältnissmässige Remuneration als Gehülfen zu verwenden.

Sie werden von der k. Kreisregierung einberufen, rücken in Bezug auf künftige Anstellung mit ihrer Altersclasse fort, und gehen bei Meldungen um Schuldienste nach dreijähriger vorzüglicher Dienstleistung im Seminar andern, übrigens gleichbefähigten Mitbewerbern vor.

§ 30.—Die für denselben Zweck etwa noch erforderliche Anzahl von Monitoren ernennt der Inspector selbst aus der Mitte der durch Religiosität, Sittlichkeit, Gediegenheit des Characters und Fortgang ausgezeichneten Schul-Seminaristen.

§ 31.—Der Oeconom oder Kostgeber wird nach Vernehmung des Inspectors von der Kreisregierung aufgenommen. Er hat freie Wohnung im Seminar-Gebäude, aber weder auf Gehalt und Remuneration, noch auf freie Beheitzung und Beleuchtung Anspruch. Ihm liegt ob, in Gemässheit des mit ihm abgeschlossenen Vertrages für gesunde, hinreichende und wohlzubereitete Kost zu sorgen, sich mit seiner Familie und seinen Dienstboten in jeder Beziehung der Hausordnung zu fügen, und sich und die Seinigen von aller Einmischung in die Angelegenheiten des Seminars, so wie von allem Verkehre mit den Zöglingen entfernt zu halten.

In dem Vertrage mit ihm ist die Widerruflichkeit auszusprechen, insbesondere aber festzusetzen, dass jedes heimliche Zutragen von Speisen und Getränken, von Briefen und Nachrichten, jedes Geben oder Annehmen von Geschenken, jeder versuchte oder vollbrachte Unterschleif und jedes Zuwiderhandeln gegen die Hausordnung, alsbaldige Entfernung aus der Anstalt mit Verlust jedes Entschädigungs-Anspruches nach sich ziehen.

§ 32. Der Hausmeister wird von dem Inspector mit Zustimmung der k. Kreisregierung aufgenommen, und nach Umständen entlassen.

§ 33. Kein in dem Seminargebäude wohnender Lehrer, Kostgeber und Hausmeister darf Dienstboten bei sich aufnehmen, ohne dem Inspector den Nachweis ihrer Sittlichkeit vorgelegt, und dessen Zustimmung zu der getroffenen Wahl erlangt zu haben.

Eben so wenig darf einer von ihnen Fremde beherbergen, und selbst zur Aufnahme naher Verwandten ist die ausdrückliche Genehmigung des Inspectors erforderlich.

Jeder haftet für seine Angehörigen.

Abtheilung 3.—*Von dem Unterrichte in dem Schullehrer-Seminar.*

§ 34. Der zweijährige Aufenthalt in dem Seminar ist nicht sowohl bestimmt, die Zöglinge mit vielerley neuen Kenntnissen auszustatten, als vielmehr in ihnen das Erlernte zu grösserer Gediegenheit und klarer Anschauung zu bringen, sie auf den rechten Standpunkt des Schullehrers zu stellen, sie mit der Unterrichtkunst im wahren Sinne des Wortes vertraut zu machen, und in ihnen jene einfache, prunklose, aber gründliche Mittheilungsgabe zu entwickeln, welche allein über das kindliche Gemüth eine bleibende Herrschaft auszuüben vermag.

§ 35. Dazu bedarf es auch von Seite der Seminar-Vorsteher keiner wissenschaftlichen Vorträge, welche nur dazu dienen würden, die Schul-Seminaristen von der wahren Methode ab- und dahin zu verleiten, dass sie sich selbst als eine Art von Professoren und die Schulstube als einen academischen Hörsaal betrachten. Es muss ihnen vielmehr der Unterricht gerade in der Weise ertheilt werden, in welcher sie selbst späterhin unterrichten sollen, und es ist Sorge zu tragen, dass ihr ganzes Leben hindurch Unterricht und Lehrgabe der Seminarlehrer ihnen als Muster einer einfachen, klaren, bestimmten und der Fassungskraft der Lernenden ganz anpassenden Mittheilungsweise vorschweben.

Uebrigens soll die Erziehungslehre dazu benützt werden, um die Seminaristen mit den Vorzügen und Mängeln der verschiedenen Lehrarten bekannt zu machen.

Die k. Kreisregierungen haben diesem Gegenstande eine ganz besondere Fürsorge zu widmen und namentlich alles Ernstes darüber zu wachen, dass die Lehrmethode in dem Schullehrer-Seminar sich möglichst an die für die teutschen Schulen vorgeschriebenen anreihe, und dass Abweichungen von dieser Regel nur mit Genehmigung des k. Staatsministeriums des Innern statt finden.

§ 36. Damit übrigens der theoretische Unterricht mit dem practischen Hand in Hand gehe, sind die teutschen Schulen am Seminar-Sitze durchaus nur mit ausgezeichneten, die volle Befähigung von Musterlehrern an sich tragenden Schullehrern zu besetzen, und diese bey ihrer Anstellung zu verpflichten, dass sie nach den gemeinsamen Anordnungen der Seminar und Local-Inspectoren sich fügen und den Seminaristen es möglich machen, wöchentlich zu bestimmten Stunden die Orts-Schulen besuchen, und unter steter Aufsicht erst einzelne Schüler, dann einzelne kleinere oder grössere Abtheilungen und zuletzt vereinigte Classen in denjenigen Lehrgegenständen unterrichten, in welchen sich die Kunst der Begriffsentwicklung, der Fragestellung und des methodischen Verfahrens am besten erlernen und einüben lässt.

Unterlassen oder laues Aufgreifen dieser Verpflichtung zieht nach fruchtlosen Ermahnungen die Versetzung der betreffenden Schullehrer nach sich.

§ 37. Als Lehrgegenstände des Schullehrer-Seminars sind fortan zu betrachten.

I.—*Der Religions-Unterricht.*

Der Zweck desselben ist, die Seminaristen mit den Lehren und Vorschriften ihrer Confession in einem Grade vertraut zu machen, welcher nicht nur das eigene Durchdrungenseyn, sondern auch die Fähigkeit zur lebendigen Uebertragung des Lehrstoffes auf Andere verbürgt und mit der Glaubenslehre die Liebe zum Guten auf das innigste in das ganze Wesen des künftigen Lehrers verwebt. Dabei ist

a. der

a. der eingeführte Catechismus nach seinem ganzen Inhalte genau und gründlich, mit vorzüglicher Beachtung des Wortverständnisses und so zu erklären, dass die Seminaristen daraus lernen, wie sie als künftige Lehrer theils vorbereitend, theils nachhelfend auf das Gedeihen des Religions-Unterrichtes einwirken, Liebe zu Gott und ächten religiösen Sinn erwecken, und den einzelnen Glaubenslehren eine fruchtbare Anwendung auf das Leben gewinnen sollen,

b. der Unterricht in der biblischen Geschichte, welcher zugleich die Kenntniss des Hauptinhaltes der heiligen Schrift umfasst, ist so zu behandeln, dass der Schul-Seminarist in den Stand gesetzt werde, die biblischen Geschichten, Gleichnisse und Reden in einer für Kinder angemessenen Sprache vorzutragen, daraus die für das Leben wichtigen Momente hervorzuheben, und dieselben in das Gemüth der Kinder zu übertragen. Mit ihm ist auch die Erklärung der sonn- und festtäglichen Epistel und Evangelien, so wie eine kurze Uebersicht über die festlichen Zeiten und über die Geschichte des Christenthums zu verbinden.

c. Das Auswendiglernen biblischer Beweis-Stellen und geistlicher Lieder muss in der Art zur Anwendung kommen, dass dieselben nicht nur dem Gedächtnisse tief einprägt, und mit Würde und Anstand vorgetragen, sondern auch von den Zöglingen in ihrem ächten Sinne aufgefasst und beim Religionsunterrichte an der rechten Stelle eingeflochten werden.

II. *Der Sprach-Unterricht.*

Dieser Unterricht bezweckt das gründliche Bekanntwerden mit der Muttersprache und zerfällt

a. in den Lese-Unterricht, welcher neben der Lese-Fertigkeit in teutscher und lateinischer Schrift den schmucklosen, deutlichen, wohlklingenden und ausdrucksvollen Vortrag beabsichtigt,

b. in den teutschen Sprach-Unterricht im engern Sinne des Wortes, nämlich in die Angewöhnung, sich in der Muttersprache sowohl mündlich, als schriftlich mit Klarheit, Bestimmtheit und Fertigkeit auszudrücken, wobei die Grundsätze und Formen der Sprache zwar vollständig, aber nicht in wissenschaftlich grammatischer Form, sondern in der ganz einfachen Weise fortlaufender, mündlicher Uebungen und solcher schriftlicher Aufgaben vorzutragen sind, welche sich auf das Berufsleben künftiger Schullehrer, und namentlich auch auf die mit den Schuldiensten häufig verbundenen Gemeinde-Schreiberei beziehen.

III. *Der Unterricht in der Weltkunde.*

Dieser Unterricht soll den Seminaristen die richtige Ansicht und Kenntniss der Aussenwelt, soweit dieselbe ihnen nöthig ist, und zwar mit jener Bestimmtheit der Begriffe gewähren, welche das verständige Wiedergeben des Gelernten möglich macht.

Er umfasst:

a. die Geographie, d. h. Kunde von dem Vaterlande, von den wichtigsten fremden Ländern und von der Erde als Weltkörper, wobey zugleich auf die merkwürdigsten, am häufigsten vorkommenden, in das menschliche Leben am tiefsten eingreifenden Erscheinungen der Natur hinzuweisen, vornämlich aber zu zeigen ist, wie der Mensch alle erschaffene Dinge nach den ewigen Zwecken der Vorsehung und zu Erreichung seiner eigenen Lebensaufgabe beachten und gebrauchen soll;

b. die Naturkunde, d. i. das Wichtigste aus der Naturgeschichte, die allgemeinen Kenntnisse der Productenlehre, eine kurze Encyclopädie der Landwirthschaft und Gewerbe, so weit sie nach Anleitung des für die Schulen bearbeiteten Lesebuches als Vorunterricht für die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschule gelegenheitlich des Schön und Dictandoschreibens gelehrt werden soll.

c. Die Geschichte, welche nicht das Erlernen blosser Namen und Jahrzahlen erfordert, sondern vielmehr den Schulseminaristen eine kurze, auf den Grund der biblischen Geschichte ruhende Uebersicht über die wichtigsten Weltbegebenheiten und eine genauere Kenntniss der Geschichte des Gesammtvaterlandes gewähren und in ihnen die Ueberzeugung erwecken soll, dass Gottes heiliger und ewiger Wille über den Geschicken der Völker waltet, und dass von jeher wahre Wohlfahrt und dauernde Macht nur in der sittlichen und geistigen Veredlung der Nationen und in treuem Festhalten an Recht und Pflicht zu finden war.

Dabei ist auf die speciellere Vaterlandskunde, d. h. auf die Kenntniss der Heimath und deren Einrichtungen vorzugsweise Rücksicht zu nehmen, das staatsbürgerliche Verhältniss hervorzuheben und insbesondere auf dasjenige hinzuweisen, was den künftigen Wirkungskreis der Schulseminaristen berührt, und beitragen kann, in ihnen Treue gegen den König, Liebe zum Throne und Vaterland zu befestigen, und sie gegen Verirrungen jeder Art sicher zu stellen.

IV. *Der Unterricht im Rechnen*, dessen Ziel nicht blos das mechanische Zählen, Zusammensetzen und Behandeln der Ziffer, sondern vielmehr die Schärfung des Denkens ist.

Er zerfällt

a. in das sogenannte Kopf oder mündliche Rechnen und

b. in das Tafel oder schriftliche Rechnen, welche beide im Unterrichte so viel möglich zu verbinden, und durch die Wahl passender, auf das Leben wohl anwendbarer Aufgaben, doppelt erfolgreich zu machen sind.

V. *Der Unterricht im Zeichnen* und in der *Formenlehre*, welcher sich nach den über den Vollzug der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 16ten Feber 1833. erschienenen Vorschriften zu richten hat.

VI. *Der Unterricht im Schönschreiben*, welcher die Verbreitung einer ungekünstelten festen, deutlichen, und gefälligen Handschrift über alle Schulen der Monarchie bezweckt, die Formen der für die deutschen Schulen bearbeiteten Vorschriften zur Grundlage hat, und bis zu jener Präcision und Festigkeit geübt werden muss, ohne welche die Schriftzüge in eine gänzliche Unbestimmtheit und Unleserlichkeit ausarten. Dabey ist an dem Grundsatze festzuhalten, dass nur die in der teutschen, lateinischen und englischen Currentschrift, dann in dem Schnitte in der richtigen Handhabung der Feder und in der gehörigen Körperhaltung beim Schreiben sich auszeichnenden Seminaristen zur Uebung in künstlicher Fractur übergehen dürfen.

VII. *Der Unterricht in der Music.*

Die Aufgabe dieses Unterrichtes ist, die Schullehrer in den Stand zu setzen, dass sie ihre Dienste als Organisten mit Auszeichnung versehen, und den dem teutschen Volkscharacter eigenen Volksgesang und musicalischen Sinn fortzupflanzen und zu veredeln mögen.

Er zerfällt

a. in den Gesang-Unterricht, bei welchem nicht sowohl auf Schmuck, als vielmehr auf Gründlichkeit zu sehen und der Uebergang zu schwierigeren Gesängen nur jenen Schulseminaristen zu gestatten ist, welche im Choral und in dem einfachen, aber ächt nationalen Vortrage teutscher Lieder vollkommene Ausbildung besitzen;

b. in das Clavier und Orgelspiel, wobei der Unterricht und die Uebungen im Figural-Spiel sich vorzugsweise auf richtigen und fertigen Vortrag der Choral-Melodien, auf Präludien, Versette, Fugen u. s. w. sich zu beziehen haben;

c. in den Unterricht im Generalbasse, welcher weniger die eigentliche Composition, als vielmehr die genaue Entwickelung der Accorde in den verschiedenen Tonarten, die Kenntniss von dem Contrapunkte und von der richtigen Bezifferung von Versetzungen u. s. w. bezweckt;

d. das Violinspiel, welches als nothwendiger Behelf zu dem Gesangunterrichte zu betrachten, bei den mehr befähigten Zöglingen in gesteigerten Uebungen fortzusetzen; bei den übrigen aber, wenigstens so weit zu betreiben ist, als es die Leitung des Gesangunterrichtes und für die Catholiken die Aufführung einer leichten figurirten Messe erfordern;

e. in den Unterricht auf andern Instrumenten, welche keinem Seminaristen geboten, wohl aber den mit Vorkenntnissen versehenen, hauptsächlich dadurch zu verschaffen ist, dass wöchentlich zweimal in einer dafür festgesetzten Stunde grössere Musicstücke unter Instrumentalbegleitung eingeübt und bei schicklichen Veranlassungen, z. B. an Geburts und Namensfesten Ihrer Majestäten, öffentliche Musicproductionen gestattet werden.

VIII. Die Erziehungslehre endlich, welche ihrer Bestimmung nach die Schulseminaristen mit der Natur des Kindes und den verschiedenen Einwirkungen auf dasselbe, mit dem sorgsamen Beobachten der Individualitäten und mit der grossen Wahrheit bekannt machen soll, dass nur durch Beachtung der Eigenthümlichkeiten jedes einzelnen Kindes und durch zweckmässige Entwicklung derselben bleibende Veredlung möglich ist, zerfällt,

a. in die allgemeinen Erziehungs-Grundsätze,
b. in die Unterrichts-Kunst und Methodenlehre,
c. in die Schulzucht, und
d. in die Schulverwaltung.

Sie ist gleichfalls nicht als blosses trocknes Regelwerk, sondern vielmehr fasslich und möglichst practisch vorzutragen.

An den Abschnitt über die Schulverwaltung hat sich zugleich ein kurzer Unterricht über diejenigen Dienstesverrichtungen anzureihen, welche den Schullehrern, neben ihrem Schulamte, übertragen zu werden pflegen.

Auch sind die nöthigen Kenntnisse über den Unterricht blinder, taubstummer, oder sonst nur theilweise für den Unterricht fähiger Kinder mit Benützung der an jedem Seminarsitze befindlichen oder zu errichtenden Musterschulen bei der Methodenlehre und Unterrichts-Kunst anzureihen.

§ 38.—Die Vertheilung der Lehrfächer unter dem Seminarpersonale kömmt auf Antrag des Inspectors und des Kreis-Scholarchates der Kreisregierung zu.

Der Inspector selbst, welchem neben der ihm übertragenen Verwaltung und Leitung der Gesammt-Anstalt vorzüglich das Nachsehen in allen Lehr- und Arbeits-Sälen obliegt, hat in der Regel täglich nur zwei Unterrichts-Stunden zu ertheilen.

Die Aufsicht während der Uebungs-Stunden führen die Lehrer gemeinschaftlich mit den Unteraufsehern.

Kein Lehrer darf sich weigern, ausser den ihm durch die Kreis-Regierung übertragenen Lehrgegenständen und Functionen auch noch allen denjenigen Obliegenheiten nachzukommen, welche der Inspector ihm zuweist, und es findet gegen die Verfügungen des Letztern keine Berufung mit Suspensivkraft, sondern lediglich neben der Befolgung des erhaltenen Auftrags die Beschwerdeführung statt.

§ 39.—Als Lesebücher dienen zunächst die in den teutschen Werk- und Feiertagsschulen eingeführten Schriften, und zwar um so mehr, als es von Wichtigkeit ist, die künftigen

Lehrer schon während ihrer Vorbildungs-Periode mit dem Inhalte und mit dem Geiste derselben genau bekannt zu machen. Die übrigen werden von dem Staatsministerium des Innern vorgeschrieben.

Das Dictiren von Heften für die einzelnen Lehrgegenstände und das willkürliche Abweichen von den einmal vorgeschriebenen Lehrbüchern ist bei strengster Verantwortlichkeit des Inspectors verboten.

§ 40.—Zu Anschaffung der nöthigen Lehrmittel, für Anlegung und Unterhaltung einer Schulbibliothek und anderer nöthigen Sammlungen ist in dem jährlichen Etat durch Einstellung einer angemessenen Summe Sorge zu tragen, zugleich aber auch dahin zu wirken, dass die Seminaristen sich selbst allmählig einen kleinen Vorrath solcher Lehrmittel bereiten, deren sie später zum Unterrichte und dessen Versinnlichung bedürfen.

§ 41.—Der Gesammt-Unterricht bleibt nach Beilage V. in zwey einjährige Curse abgetheilt. V.

Auf den Grund dieser Abtheilung entwirft der Inspector nach Anhörung der gutachtlichen Vorschläge des Lehrerpersonals die Tages und Stundenordnung, bei welcher 12 Stunden als Schlaf-, Essens- und Erholungszeit, die übrigen 12 Stunden aber für den Unterricht und die Uebungen in Anrechnung kommen, und die Vertheilung so getroffen werden muss, dass die Geisteskräfte nicht durch zu lange anhaltende, einförmige Thätigkeit abgestumpft, sondern vielmehr durch zweckmässige Abwechslung in steter Regsamkeit erhalten werden.

Dieser Entwurf unterliegt auf Antrag des Kreis-Scholarchates der Genehmigung des Königl[n] General Commissärs und Regierungs-Präsidenten.

§ 42.—An Sonn- und Feyertägen, so wie mindestens an zwei andern Tagen der Woche, ist den Zöglingen unter Aufsicht des Vorstandes oder eines Lehrers, bei günstiger Witterung, ein angemessener Spaziergang ins Freie zu gestatten.

Diese Spaziergänge sind insbesondere zu benützen, um die Schul-Seminaristen mit dem rationellen Betriebe der Landwirthschaft vertraut zu machen und eben deshalb ist es sehr erwünscht, dass neben dem Seminar-Inspector oder Lehrer auch der Landwirthschaftslehrer der im Orte befindlichen Landwirthschafts-Schule an diesen Excursionen Theil nehme, und dass dieselben öfters zu Besichtigung zweckmässig verwalteter Landgüter benützt werden.

§ 43.—Das Aussetzen einzelner Unterrichtsstunden, oder das Freygeben ganzer Arbeitstage ist weder dem Lehrer, noch dem Inspector gestattet. Krankheitsfälle oder sonst dringende Verhinderungen einzelner Mitglieder des Personals sind dem Vorstande zu Anordnung der erforderlichen Stellvertretung anzuzeigen.

§ 44.—Die Ferien, welche sich zu Ostern nicht über 14 Tage und im Herbste nicht über 6 Wochen ausdehnen dürfen, werden nach Zeit und Umfang von der Kreisregierung, d. h. von dem General-Commissär und Regierungs-Präsidenten unter Beirath des Kreisscholarchates festgesetzt. In gleicher Weise wird jährlich über die Frage entschieden, ob die Zöglinge während der Ferien nach Hause entlassen, oder in der Anstalt behalten, oder in Gesellschaft der Lehrer mit grösseren Excursionen beschäftigt werden sollen, wobei das Leztere die Regel, das Entlassen nach Hause aber um so mehr die Ausnahme zu bilden hat, als gerade diese Zeit trefflich verwendet werden kann, um den jungen Leuten im lebendigern Gespräche das beizubringen, oder nachholend zu erläutern und zu befestigen, was der Lehrvortrag an sich nicht tief genug einzuprägen vermochte, und um namentlich die edlere Gemüthsrichtung noch mehr hervorzurufen und zu fördern.

§ 45.—Die Lehrer haben schon im Laufe des Jahres und namentlich nach Beendigung einzelner Hauptabschnitte durch kleine Zwischenprüfungen sich zu überzeugen, ob und in wie weit die Zöglinge den Unterricht gefasst haben. Auch ist es Sache des Inspectors, monatlich eine der Arbeiten vorzugsweise auszuheben und als Probearbeit für die Location zu benützen, oder auch von Zeit zu Zeit allgemeinere Zwischenprüfungen zu veranlassen. Die Hauptprüfung aber findet am Schlusse des Lehrjahres unter Leitung des Kreis-Schul-Referenten, oder eines abgeordneten Kreis-Scholarchaten statt. Sie umfasst, theils schriftlich, theils mündlich sämmtliche Lehrgegenstände, und erstreckt sich auf beide Curse, mit vorzugsweiser Strenge aber auf den zweiten, als den Curs der Austretenden.

§ 46.—Nach Befund der Prüfung und nachdem das Ergebniss in Form der Beilage VI. angemessen aufgezeichnet worden ist, vernimmt der vorsitzende Commissär die Wünsche des Inspectors und sämmtlicher Lehrer über die etwa erforderlichen Massregeln und Einrichtungen und über die Abstellung etwa bemerkter Mängel und Missbräuche. Zugleich untersucht er den Gesammtzustand des Seminars und unterstellt sofort seinen Commissionsbericht der näheren Würdigung der vorgesetzten Kreisregierung, welche im Einklange mit ihrem Kreis-Scholarchate über die angeregten Punkte, so wie über die ihr sonst nöthig scheinenden Fragen die entsprechende Entscheidung erlässt, eine Abschrift der erlassenen Verfügung aber sammt den erwachsenen Acten in der Form Anlage VII. zur Kenntniss des k: Staats-Ministeriums des Innern bringt. VI. VII.

ABTHEILUNG 4.—*Von der Erziehungs-Weise, der Hausordnung, Disciplin und Qualification der Schul-Seminaristen.*

§ 47.—Die Lebensweise der Seminaristen soll ganz einfach, streng geordnet, und so beschaffen seyn, dass dadurch ihre Befähigung zum künftigen Berufe in jeder Beziehung herbeigeführt werde.

Zu dem Ende hat der Inspector nach den in die Beilage VIII. aufgenommenen Grundsätzen eine vollständige Disciplinar und Hausordnung zu entwerfen, dieselbe der Genehmigung der k. Kreisregierung zu untergeben und in Gemeinschaft mit sämmtlichem Personale dahin zu wirken, dass die Zöglinge diesen Anordnungen nicht sowohl aus Furcht, als vielmehr aus wahrer Liebe zum Guten, willigen und freudigen Gehorsam leisten. VIII.

Diese Disciplinar- und Hausordnung ist jährlich bei Wiederöffnung des Unterrichtes neu zu publiciren.

§ 48.—Zu Belebung und Erweckung eines wahrhaft religiösen Sinnes, dessen Begründung zu den wichtigsten Aufgaben des Seminars gehört, muss vorzugsweise das Beispiel des Inspectors und sämmtlicher Lehrer beitragen. Ausserdem sind dafür das tägliche, mit geistlichen Gesängen zu verbindede Morgen und Abendgebet, der fleissige Besuch des öffentlichen Gottesdienstes, (bei Catholiken insbesondere der täglichen heiligen Messe) die regelmässige Beicht und Communion, Ermahnungen und ähnliche Veranlassungen zu benützen.

§ 49.—Belobung, Tadel, Drohung und Strafe sind von Seite des Vorstandes und der Lehrer mit um so grösserer Vorsicht und Abwägung anzuwenden, als es sich in dem Seminare um das Heranbilden von Leuten handelt, denen nach kurzer Frist die Erziehung der Jugend und damit der entschiedenste Einfluss auf die Sittlichkeit ganzer Bezirke anvertraut werden soll, wesshalb auch nicht sowohl eine, die Fehler augenblicklich zurückscheuchende Strenge, als vielmehr ein genaues Erforschen der Charactere und Geistes-Richtungen ein alsbaldiges Ausscheiden der den Gehorsam versagenden und ein ernstliches, aber väterliches Leiten der übrigen Schulseminaristen Pflicht und Aufgabe wird.

§ 50.—Die im Seminar stufenweise anzuwendenden Strafen sind

1. Ermahnung und Warnung.
2. Verweis und Strafbedrohung.
3. Absonderung und schriftliche Vormerkung.
4. Kürzere oder längere Entziehung der Freyheit, oder einzelner Vortheile und Genüsse.
5. Entziehung etwaiger öffentlicher Unterstützung.
6. Zeitliche oder gänzliche Ausschliessung aus dem Seminar, und in deren Folge von dem Schulfache.

Uebrigens findet die obenerwähnte Steigerung nur bezüglich des Fleisses, der Reinlichkeit, einfacher Uebertretungen der Haus und Disciplinarordnung u. s. w. statt. Jede von einem wahrhaft bösartigen Gemüthe, von Mangel eines religiösen und sittlichen Gefühles, von vorherschendem Hange zum Trunke und zur Ausschweifung, von aufbrausendem leidenschaftlichem Wesen und von sonst mit dem Stande des Erziehers unverträglichen Fehlern zeugende Handlung, zieht die strengste Erwägung und nach Umständen den Antrag auf Zurückweisung an einen strengen Musterlehrer, Behufs der etwaigen Entwurzelung dieser Gebrechen, oder die Ausschliessung vom Lehrberufe nach sich.

Die Strafgrade 1–3 werden von den Lehrern, die von 1–4 von dem Inspector und die von 5–6 auf Antrag des Letztern von der Kreisregierung verfügt.

Jede eigentliche Strafe wird in das Strafbuch eingetragen, bei Abfassung der jährlichen Censur berücksichtiget, und so ferne ihre Veranlassung auf das Hinneigen zu einem dem Lehrberufe nachtheiligen Fehler schliessen lässt, selbst in dem Entlassungs-Zeugnisse ausgedrückt.

§ 51.—Zu genauer Beurtheilung der Seminaristen dienen:

a. die einzelnen Wahrnehmungen und Bemerkungen, welche der Inspector und die Lehrer während des Jahres aufzeichnen.
b. die monatliche Classification, welche sich auf das Ergebniss der Leistungen, vornehmlich aber der Probearbeiten und Zwischenprüfungen stützt.
c. Die Jahrescensur, welche der Inspector unter Beiziehung der Lehrer zu fertigen, und in welcher er eine genaue Schilderung sämmtlicher Zöglinge nach Anlage, Fleiss, Fortgang und sittlichem Betragen zu entwerfen hat.

Diese Censuren werden ihrem Hauptinhalte nach jährlich den Seminaristen eröffnet, und nicht bloss der k. Kreisregierung, sondern auch auf etwaiges Verlangen den einschlägigen Schulbehörden, Eltern und Vormünden, in Abschrift mitgetheilt.

§ 52.—Das Ergebniss dieser Wahrnehmungen, Bemerkungen, Classificationen und Jahres-Censuren wird durch bestimmte Noten ausgedrückt, welche sich in drey Classen theilen, und von welchen jede wieder zwei Stufen in nachstehender Reihenfolge umfasst:

I. Notenclasse (der ausgezeichneten Leistung).
1te Notenstufe (vorzüglich).
2te Notenstufe (sehr gut).
II.te Notenclasse (der hinreichenden Leistung).
3te Notenstufe (gut).
4te Notenstufe (hinlänglich).
III.te Notenclasse (der mangelhaften Leistung).
5te Notenstufe (gering).
6te Notenstufe (schlecht).

Die Note der ausgezeichneten Leistung erhält, wer in allen Hauptfächern die erste Notenclasse erreicht hat, und in keinem derselben bis zur IIIten Classe herabgesunken ist;

Die Note der hinreichenden Leistung erlangt, wer in keinem Fache sich als mangelhaft beweisst, in einigen aber als vorzüglich oder sehr gut erkannt wird.

Der Note der mangelhaften Leistung endlich fällt jeder anheim, der entweder in sittlicher Hinsicht tadelhaft ist, oder bezüglich der Kenntnisse eine Note der ersten und zweiten Classe nicht verdient.

§ 53.—Auf den Grund dieser einzelnen Noten werden am Schlusse jedes Jahres,
a. den Seminaristen des 1ten Curses, das Jahres-Zeugniss und
b. den Seminaristen des zweiten Curses das Austritts-Zeugniss nach beiliegenden Formular-Beilage IX. X. ausgestellt und eingehändiget.

IX u. X.

Abschnitt IV.—*Von der Fortbildung der mit dem Befähigungs-Zeugnisse ausgetretenen Schulseminaristen vor ihrer wirklichen Anstellung.*

§ 54.—Die mit dem Zeugnisse der Befähigung aus dem Seminar entlassenen Jünglinge treten sogleich in die Reihe der Schuldienstexpectanten ein, und haben sich in dieser Eigenschaft unter Vorzeigung ihrer Austrittsscheine der einschlägigen Districts-Schul und Districts-Polizeybehörden persönlich vorzustellen.

Sie begeben sich hierauf in die Schulpraxis, üben sich unter Aufsicht bewährter Lehrer und Inspectoren im Schulhalten, und habe ihre bereits gewonnenen Kenntnisse durch Privatfleiss und durch sorgfältige Benützung der für sie bestimmten Fortbildungs-Anstalten zu befestigen und zu vermehren. Im ersten und zweiten Jahre werden sie als Schulgehilfen verwendet, vom dritten anfangend kann nach gewonnener Ueberzeugung von ihrer hinlänglichen Befähigung ihre Verwendung als Schulverweser von der betreffenden Kreisregierung angeordenet werden.

§ 55.—Um sich von der Fortbildung der Schuldienst Expectanten zu überzeugen bestimmt jede Kreisregierung in jedem Districts-Inspections Bezirke einen oder einige der bewährtesten Local-Inspectoren oder Lehrer, bei welchem die Expectanten des Bezirkes monatlich mindestens einmal erscheinen, um mündliche Unterweisung zu erhalten, schriftliche Aufgaben zu fertigen, sich über ihre Privatbeschäftigung, über die Auswahl der von ihnen zu lesenden Bücher, und über ihr Benehmen in der Schule zu verständigen, auch musicalische oder andere Uebungen vorzunehmen.

Der betreffende Districts-Schul-Inspector ist gehalten, den Schuldienst-Expectanten seines Bezirkes die ernsteste Aufmerksamkeit zu widmen und namentlich ihren Berufs Ernst und ihr sittliches Benehmen entsprechend zu beaufsichtigen; zu dem Ende den oben erwähnten Versammlungen öfters persönlich beizuwohnen, die schriftlichen Arbeiten sämmtlicher Expectanten seines Bezirkes zur genauen Würdigung sich vorlegen zu lassen, dieselben theils nur im allgemeinen, theils genauer seiner Durchsicht zu unterwerfen. Die Qualification der Schuldienst-Expectanten, Schulgehilfen und Schulverweser seines Bezirkes mit Berücksichtigung der Angaben ihrer Conferenz-Vorstände und Schulinspectionen herzustellen und selbe der k. Kreisregierung vorzulegen.

§ 56.—In der Regel nach Verlauf von drey Jahren von dem Austritte aus dem Seminar angerechnet, bestehen die Schuldienst-Expectanten an dem Sitze der k. Kreis-Regierung und unter Leitung des Kreis-Schul-Referenten oder eines von dem k. General Commissär und Regierungs Präsidenten abgeordneten Kreis-Scholarchen und vor einer Commission, welche, so weit es nöthig ist, einen Districts oder Localinspector, einen Geistlichen der betreffenden Confession, einen Seminar-Vorstand, einen Musicverständigen, und einen Zeichnungslehrer als Mitglieder zählt, die eigentliche Anstellungs-Prüfung, deren Beginn 6 Wochen zuvor durch das Kreis und Intelligenzblatt öffentlich ausgeschrieben wird.

Diese Prüfung erstreckt sich theils mündlich, theils schriftlich, auf alle Lehrgegenstände des Schullehrer-Seminars, ausserdem aber noch, und ganz vorzugsweise auf Erforschung der Lehrgeschicklichkeit und des äussern Benehmens beim Schulhalten.

Das Nichterscheinen bei der Prüfung zieht die Hinweisung zu dem nächsten Concurse, jedoch, so ferne das Ausbleiben als schuldlos erkannt wird, mit Vorbehalt der frühern Concursreihe, nach sich.

§ 57.—Das von der Commission unter Bezug auf § 52, gefertigte und nach Beilage XI. sich richtende Prüfungs-Resultat wird sammt dem abgehaltenen Protocolle durch den Kreis-Schulreferenten oder Kreis-Scholarchen der k. Kreisregierungs-Kammer des Innern einbefördert, welche durch das Kreis-Scholarchat auf bureaucratischem Wege die Noten der Einzelnen festgesetzt, und selbe durch die Districts-Schul-Inspectionen in der Form Beilage XII. eröffnen lässt. XI. XII.

§ 58.—Erst die mit Erfolg erstandene Anstellungs-Prüfung macht anstellungsfähig.

Wer bei dieser Prüfung nicht mindestens die zweite Notenclasse erreicht hat, wird der nächstjährigen Prüfung zugewiesen. Dreimaliges Zurückweisen zieht die gänzliche Ausschliessung vom Schulfache nach sich.

Abschnitt V.—*Von der Fortbildung wirklich angestellter Lehrer.*

§ 59.—Auch die angestellten Lehrer sind verpflichtet, ihrer Fortbildung die angemessene Sorgfalt zuzuwenden und sich darüber vorschriftsmässig auszuweisen.

Den Minderbefähigten unter ihnen liegt ob, dem Districts-Inspector, oder einem von diesem in Vorschlag gebrachten und von der Kreisregierung bestätigten Inspector von Monat zu Monat Beweise ihres Fleisses und ihres Fortschreitens, und zwar so lange fort abzulegen, bis es ihnen gelungen ist, die Notenstuffe "gut" zu erhalten.

Die übrigen müssen sich wenigstens alle Viertel Jahre bei den auf Antrag des Districts-Inspectors durch die k. Kreisregierung für eine Zahl von Schulen als Conferenz-Vorstände bestellten Local-Inspectoren, und jährlich einmal bei dem Districts-Schul-Inspector selbst versammeln, um sich mit demselben über alle, das Schulwesen berührende Gegenstände zu besprechen, und über die von Zeit zu Zeit abzufordernden schriftlichen Arbeiten dessen Beurtheilung zu vernehmen.

Gerne wird gesehen werden, wenn sie sich ausserdem mit Wissen und Zustimmung der Districts-Polizeybehörde und der Districts-Schulinspection, wo möglich am Sitze der Letztern und unter Aufsicht des Districts-Inspectors oder eines Local-Schulinspectors zu musicalischen Uebungen versammeln.

Die Leistungen der Lehrer in Bezug auf die Fortbildung sind sorgfältig zu beobachten und bei Fertigung der Qualifications-Noten in besondere Erwägung zu ziehen.

Uebrigens ist denjenigen Lehrern, welche das 60te Lebensjahr überschritten haben, die

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28.
BAVARIA.

Theilnahme an den Conferenzen in der sichern Ueberzeugung freigestellt, dass sie nicht ohne Noth einem so wichtigen Zwecke sich entziehen werden.

§ 60.—Jeder Inspections-District muss allmählich den ältern und neueren Verordnungen gemäss in den Besitz einer kleinen Schulbibliothek gelangen, deren Gründung und Ergänzung mittelst mässiger, wo möglich freywilliger Beyträge der Inspectoren und Schullehrer statt zu finden hat.

Sie wird in der Regel an dem Sitze der Districts-Schul-Inspection aufgestellt und der Leitung eines Schul-Inspectors untergeben, welcher insbesondere auch darüber zu wachen hat, dass kein ungeeignetes Buch angeschafft, und die ganze Bibliothek so gestaltet werde, dass die Lehrer dadurch reichliche Nahrung für die Bildung ihres Verstandes und Herzens erhalten, sie aber dabei ihrem Standpunkte und dem einfachen gründlichen Streben nach gewissenhaften Vollzuge der bestehenden Vorschriften nicht entrückt werden.

§ 61.—Wie über die wissenschaftliche, so haben die k. Kreisregierungen und sämmtliche Schulbehörden auch über die sittliche Veredlung und Vervollkommung der Schullehrer zu wachen, und bei eigener Verantwortlichkeit zu bewirken, dass nur solche Männer in dem Erziehungs und Unterrichtsfache verwendet und belassen werden, deren religiös sittlicher Wandel in allen Beziehungen tadellos ist.

Wahrgenommene Fehler sind durch ernste Belehrung und eindringliche Ermahnung im Keime zu beseitigen, bei wiederholtem Hervortreten aber mit rücksichtloser Strenge den klaren Bestimmungen der allerhöchsten Verordnung vom 11ten Juny 1809 über die Errichtung der Schullehrer-Seminare (Reggsblatt Jahrgang 1809 St. XLIII. S. 953 und folg:) insbesondere Regulativ Ziff: II. § 1–4 inclus: dann nach den allerhöchsten Verordnungen vom 25ten July 1810, und 6ten August 1815. (Reggsblatt Jahrgang 1815 St. XXXIII. S. 689 und folg: lit: E. Ziffr. 6. 7. u: 8:) und allerh: Verordnung, ohne weiters temporär oder bleibend von dem Lehr und Erziehungsfache zu entfernen, und es ist in Vollzug dieser lezten Bestimmung nie ausser Augen zu lassen, dass, wo es sich um Glück und Ruhe der Familien, um das Theuerste der Eltern, um die kommende Generation und sonach um die Zukunft des Vaterlandes handelt, Mitleid gegen Einzelne zur Härte gegen Alle wird, dass die Entfernung untüchtiger Lehrer nicht sowohl aus dem Standpunkte der Strafe, als vielmehr aus jenem der Fürsorge für die öffentliche und Privat-Wohlfahrt zu betrachten ist, und dass der Staat seine Pflicht nur dann vollständig erfüllt, wenn er eben so eifrig im Belohnen ausgezeichnet tüchtiger, als im Beseitigen untauglicher Lehrer ist, wobei übrigens den Behörden nicht nur unbenommen, sondern sogar zur Pflicht gemacht bleibt, in der Art der Entfernung, zwischen braven aber unfähig gewordenen und zwischen moralisch schlechten Lehrern zu unterscheiden, und bezüglich der ersteren durch Beigebung eines Adstanten, durch Ausmittelung untergeordneter Anstellungen und Verwendungen in Kanzleyen, im Communalwesen, durch Empfehlung zu Aufschlägerdiensten u. s. w. jede mit dem Hauptzwecke vereinbarliche Fürsorge eintreten zu lassen.

München den 31ten Jänner 1836. Auf Seiner Königl Majestät allerhöchsten Befehl.

Die Bildung der Schullehrer betreffend.

Sub-Enclosure (G. 2) in No. 28.

BEILAGE I.—Ergebniss der im Bezirke der Districts-Schulinspection Neustadt a/S. am 7 Aug. 1835 abgehaltenen Prüfung zur Aufnahme der Schuldienst-Präparanden.

NAME der angemeldeten Präparanden.	Zeit und Ort der Geburt. T.	M.	Jahr.	Stand und Aufenthalt der Eltern.	Früher besuchte Lehr-Anstalten.	Noten des Schulentlass-Scheins. Anlage.	Kenntnisse.	Fleiss.	Betragen.	Urtheil über die äussere Befähigung des Präparanden.
(Alphabetische Reihen-Folge hier, wie in allen Listen). 1. Mann, Joh. Georg.	14	Aug.	1822 Lohr im Landgerichte Neustadt an der Saale.	-- Schullehrer zu Hainsfahrt, Landgerichts Nördlingen.	-- 1. Ortsschule zu Lohr. 2. Gewerbschule zu Neustadt.	gut	- sehr gut.	gross	- sehr gut.	-- Körperlich gesund und kräftig.

BEY DER PRÜFUNG NACHGEWIESENE KENNTNISSE. Religions-Kenntniss.	Sprach-Kenntniss.	Sach-Kenntnisse.	Rechnen.	Schreiben und Zeichnen.	Gesang und Music.	Ausweis über den zu nehmenden Präparanden-Unterricht und die Vermögens-Verhältnisse.	Urtheil und andere Bemerkungen des Districts-Inspectors.
Weiss den Catechismus gut auswendig, gibt darüber Antworten, die Nachdenken beweisen. Ist in der biblischen Geschichte bewandert. Hat noch keine Lieder gelernt.	-- Fertiges, aber übel betontes Lesen; Rechtschreiben, ohne bedeutende Fehler. Aufsatz, noch ziemlich verworren.	--Einige Kenntniss von Bayern. Aus der Naturlehre, Naturgeschichte und Geschichte nichts.	-- Ein fertiger Kopfrechner. Auch die schriftliche Aufgabe aus der Dreysatzlehre wurde fertig und richtig gelöst.	-- 1. Eine deutliche und schon ziemlich feste Handschrift. 2. Im Zeichnen noch kein Anfang.	-- 1. Gutes Gehör, ziemlich reine Stimme. 2. Im Clavierspiel erst Anfänger. 3. Andere Instrumente nichts. 3.	-- 1. Wünscht, bey dem Präparandenlehrer Richter zu Neustadt a/S. eintreten zu dürfen. 2. Der Vater ist ziemlich vermögend.	Befähigt.

BEILAGE II.—Bezeichnung derjenigen Kenntnisse, über welche sich die Schuldienstpräparanden bei den jährlichen Prüfungen vor der Districts-Inspection auszuweisen haben.

No.	Lehrgegenstände.	Am Schlusse des 1ten Jahres.	Am Schlusse des 2ten Jahres.	Am Schlusse des 3ten Jahres.
1.	Religion -	- - Die Präparanden müssen die erste Hälfte des eingeführten Katechismus genau auswendig gelernt haben, und über das Verständniss seines Inhaltes Rechenschaft zu geben wissen. Ein Gleiches ist in Absicht auf die biblischen Geschichten des alten Testamentes zu fordern, und ebenso haben sie etwa den dritten Theil der vorgeschriebenen Spruch und Liedersammlung sich fest einzuprägen und mit Anstand und Ausdruck vorzutragen.	- - Des Katechismus zweite Hälfte, die biblischen Geschichten des neuen Testamentes und die Erlernung des zweiten Drittheils der Sprüche und Lieder.	- - Ausführlichere Wiederholung der gesammten Katechismuslehre und biblischen Geschichte, sowie die Wiederholung und Vollendung des Auswendiglernens der vorgeschriebenen Sprüche und religiösen Lieder.
2.	Sprache -	- - Sie sollen geübt seyn, richtig und mit gutem Ausdrucke zu lesen, vorgesprochene Sätze ohne gröbere Fehler gegen die Orthographie nachzuschreiben, einfache Sätze ohne Sprachunrichtigkeit selbst zu bilden und über Entstehung, Bedeutung, und Gebrauch der einzelnen Wörter genügende Auskunft zu geben.	- - Fortgesetzte Uebung im richtigen und ausdrucksvollen Lesen; fehlerloses Nachschreiben vorgesprochener Sätze; genauere Kenntniss der Satzlehre und Fertigung leichter Aufsätze nach Mustern oder nach Angabe der Hauptgedanken.	- - Forgesetztes richtiges und ausdrucksvolles Lesen, fehlerloses Nachschreiben vorgesprochener Sätze; sorgfältige Beachtung der Unterscheidungszeichen, und Fertigung leichter Aufsätze nach blosser Angabe des Hauptgedankens.
3.	Weltkunde -	- - Sie haben sich auszuweisen, dass sie von der Erde und deren wichtigsten Ländern, Erzeugnissen und Naturerscheinungen, wenigstens einen einfachen, klaren und richtigen Ueberblick, von Bayern und der vaterländischen Geschichte aber ein ziemlich genaue Kenntniss haben.	- - Kenntniss von Teutschland, von den wichtigsten Naturerscheinungen und Naturerzeugnissen, so wie von den merkwürdigsten Begebenheiten und Personen aus der Geschichte.	- - Kenntniss der übrigen, jedoch nur der wichtigsten Länder, Erzeugnisse, Personen und Begebenheiten. Hinsichtlich der Erzeugnisse ist aber hauptsächlich auf Verwendung derselben, auf Bebauung des Bodens, und auf die ersten landwirthschaftlichen Kenntnisse überhaupt sorgfältige Rücksicht zu nehmen.
4.	Rechnen -	- - Die Grundrechnungen in benannten und nicht benannten, in ganzen und gebrochenen Zahlen, sowie die gewöhnliche Dreysatzlehre muss mündlich und schriftlich wohl geübt seyn.	- - Die schwereren der gewöhnlichen Rechnungsweisen mit ganzen und gebrochenen Zahlen mündlich und schriftlich.	- - Die Zusammengesetztern Rechnungs-Arten in ganzen und gebrochenen Zahlen, mündlich und schriftlich.
5.	Schönschreiben.	- - Es ist ein leichte, einfache, deutliche und feste Handschrift der teutschen Currentzüge zu erlangen.	- - Fortgesetzte Ausbildung der teutschen Currentschrift, hinreichende Uebung im Nachbilden der lateinischen (englischen) Schrift.	- - Nicht bloss schön, sondern auch beim Schnellschreiben deutliche und gut ins Auge fallende teutsche und lateinische Currentschrift.
6.	Zeichnen und Formenlehre überhaupt.	Die Präparanden sollen sich darüber ausweisen, dass sie die verschiedenen einfachen Linien und Körper nachbilden, und über deren gegenseitige Verhältnisse Rechenschaft zu geben vermögen.	- - Fortgesetzte Linearzeichnung und Formenkenntniss.	- - Uebung im Ornamentenzeichnen und näherer Auskunft über die verschiedenartigen Formen der Körper.

(*continued*)

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28.
BAVARIA.

No.	Lehrgegenstände.	Im ersten Jahre.	Im zweiten Jahre.	Im dritten Jahre.
7.	Musik -	- - Es ist Tactkenntniss, Notenlesen und treffen der Töne, sowie das Absingen leichterer Choräle oder anderer Kirchengesänge, Anfang im Clavierspiele und Kenntniss der einfachern Accorde zu fördern.	- - Uebung im mehrstimmigen Gesange, das Spielen leichter Choräle und anderer Tonstücke auf dem Clavier; Anfang im Violin-Spiel und in der Generalbasslehre.	- - Singen und Spielen der Choräle und der vorgeschriebenen Kirchen-Gesänge oder leichter Messen, &c. &c. Begleitung derselben mit der Violine, Uebersicht über die Hauptgrundsätze der Generalbasslehre.

ANMERKUNG 1. Bey den hier aufgestellten Forderungen ist der Massstab so genommen, dass diejenigen, welche sie erfüllen, als wohl vorbereitet ins Schullehrer-Seminar treten; diejenigen, welche nur den Forderungen des zweiten Lehrjahres genügen, wenigstens bei der Aufnahme nicht zurückzuweisen; diejenigen aber, welche nicht einmal diesen Leistungen entsprechen, bei der Aufnahmsprüfung nicht zuzulassen sind.

2. Dabei ist ferner angenommen, dass die Präparanden sich alle Tage wenigstens 8–10 Stunden mit ihrer Vorbereitung auf's Seminar beschäftigen. Davon möchte der dritte Theil der Zeit den eigentlichen Lehrstunden, zwei Drittheile der Selbstbeschäftigung theils unter, theils ohne specielle Aufsicht des Lehrers zu widmen seyn. Die weitere Eintheilung der Lehr- und Arbeits-Stunden muss den Präparanden-Lehrern überlassen bleiben; als ohngefähr anzunehmendes Verhältniss aber wird folgendes bezeichnet:

1. Religion.	Lehrst:	3.	Uebungsst:	3.	Zusammen,	6.
2. Sprache	–	4.	- –	- 2.	- –	- 6.
3. Weltkunde	–	3.	- –	- 3.	- –	- 6.
4. Rechnen	–	2.	- –	- 4.	- –	- 6.
5. Schönschreiben		2.	- –	- 4.	- –	- 6.
6. Zeichnen, &c.	–	2.	- –	- 4.	- –	- 6.
7. Musik - -	–	6.	- –	- 6.	- –	12.

3. Jedem Unterrichts-Gegenstande muss ein bestimmtes Lehrbuch zu Grunde liegen; Hefte schreiben zu lassen oder zu dictiren ist verboten. Damit soll aber keineswegs gesagt werden, dass nicht die Dictandoübungen zusammenhängenden Stoff haben dürfen.

BEILAGE III.—Ergebniss der im Prüfungs-District Neustadt a./S. mit den Schuldienst-Präparanden aus den Districts-Inspectionen Wipfeld, Ebersberg, Cham und Weilheim am 14ten September 1835, vorgenommenen Jahres-Prüfung.

Name, Eltern und Heimath.	Zeit und Ort der Geburt. Tag.	Monat.	Jahr.	Präparanden-Lehrer.	Lehr-Jahr.	Zeugniss aus dem Präparanden-Unterrichte. Anlage.	Kenntnisse.	Fleiss.	Betragen.	Religions-Kenntnisse.
1. Maier Ge. Ad. Taglöhnerssohn aus Erzberg.	11	October	1819 Erzberg Landgerichts Thalheim.	- - Holderer, Pfarrer zu Wannen, Landgerichts Thalheim.	Das 2te	- - hinlänglich.	- - hinlänglich.	- - hinlänglich.	gut -	- - 1. Die 3 ersten Gebote wohl eingeübt. 2. Geschichte Jo sephs ziemlich geläufig. 3. Mehrere Lieder Verse stockend. 3.

Sprach-Kenntnisse.	Welt-Kunde.	Rechnen.	Schönschreiben.	Zeichnen.	Music.	Aeussere Befähigung.	Urtheil und andere Bemerkungen.
1. Las fertig, aber eintönig. 2. Noch grobe Fehler beim Schreiben. 3. Der bearbeitete Brief, mangelhaft. 4.	- - 1. Die wichtigsten Berge in Teutschland, wohl bekannt. 2. Die wichtigsten Begebenheiten der letzten 20 Jahre-hinlänglich. 3. Die teutschen Futterkräuter gut bekannt. 3.	- - 1. Mündlich einige Additionsaufgaben mit getheilten Zahlen gut. 2. Schriftlich einige Aufgaben aus der Dreysatzlehre mit Brüchen richtig. 3.	- - Die Züge sind noch etwas zu steif, sonst fest und gut. 3.	- - Einfache Ornamente mit ziemlich fester Hand. 3.	- - 1. Die Stimme mutirt. 2. Ein Choral aus Ddur wurde mit grosser Mühe vom Blatte gespielt.	- - Gesunder, kräftiger, etwas plumper Körper.	Note II. 2. - - Wurde ernstlich bedeutet, fleissiger zu seyn, um im nächsten Jahre zur Aufnahms-Prüfung gelassen werden zu können.

Anmerk.—Auf dem Titelblatte ist zu erwähnen, wie viele Präparanden, und aus welchem Districte dieselben zu dem Prüfungs-Bezirke gehören, im wie vielsten Lehrjahre sie stehen, welche von ihnen und aus welchen Gründen sich dieselben nicht bei der Prüfung eingefunden haben, was desshalb verfügt worden ist, oder beantragt wird, &c. &c.

Beilage IV.—Ergebniss der Aufnahms-Prüfung für die Präparanden in dem Schullehrer-Seminar zu Freising vom 27 Aug.:—4 September 1835.

Name, Eltern und Heimath der Präparanden.	Zeit und Ort der Geburt.			Vorbereitung auf das Seminar.	Aus dem Präparanden Unterrichte, mitgebrachte Noten.				Aeusseres.
	Tag.	Monat.	Jahr.		Anlage.	Kenntniss.	Fleiss.	Betragen.	
Aures Mich. Andr. Bäckerssohn aus Niedau.	27	Dec.	1813 zu Niedau Landgerichts Niedau.	- - 1. Ortsschule von 1819–26. 2. Präparanden-Unterricht 1829–35 bey Lehrer Erb zu Kissingen, Landgerichts Kissingen.	I. 1.	I. 2.	II. 1.	II. 1.	- - Gross, gesund, lebhaft und ansprechend.

Religion.	Sprache.	Weltkunde.	Rechnen.	Schönschreiben.	Zeichnen.	Music.	Vermögens Nachweis.	Urtheil und Bemerkungen.
In allen Theilen gut I. 2.	- - 1. Lesen I. 1. 2. Mündlich Sprache I. 2. 3 Aussatz I. 2. 4. Rechtschreiben I. 1.	- - 1. Geographie I. 2. 2. Naturlehre II. 1. 3. Landwirthschaft I. 1. 4. Geschichte I. 2.	- 1. Mündlich I. 1. 2. Schriftlich I. 1.	- - 1. teutsche Schrift I. 2. 2. lat. I. 2.	- 1. Ornam. II. 2. 2. Linear.	- - 1. Gesang I. 2. 2. Org. &c. II. 1. 3. Violin-Anfänger. 4. Andere Instrumente. 5. Generalbass II. 1.	- - 1. Von Haus aus arm. 2. Die Ortsgemeinde zahlt 50 fl. 3. Aus der westhold. Stiftung 75 fl.	- - Vollkommen befähigt.

Beilage V.—Vertheilung der Lehrgegenstände in den Schullehrer-Seminarien.

I.—CURS.	Stundenzahl.		II.—CURS.	Lehrstunden.	
	Lehr.	Uebungs.		L.	U.
1. Religionslehre.	4	6	1. Religionslehre.	4	6
1. Genaue Erklärung des eingeführten Katechismus zur ersten Hälfte; 2. Erklärung der sonntäglichen Evangelien.			1. Genaue Erklärung des eingeführten Katechismus zweite Hälfte. 2. Wiederholte Erklärung der sonntäglichen Evangelien und Erklärung der sonntäglichen Episteln.		
3. Religionsgeschichte erste Hälfte, insbesondere genaue Einprägung der biblischen Geschichten, Gleichnisse und Reden.			3. Religionsgeschichte zweiter Theil.		
4. Erlernung und Uebung im Vortrag religiöser Lieder und biblischer Sprüche—erste Hälfte der Sammlung.			4. Erlernung und Uebung im Vortrag religiöser Lieder und biblischer Sprüche—zweite Hälfte.		
5. Fertigung schriftlicher Katechisationen.			5. Schriftliche und mündliche Uebung im Katechisiren.		
2. Sprache.	4	4	2. Sprache.	4	4
1. Uebung im richtigen und ausdrucksvollen Lesen teutscher Schrift. Die katholischen Seminaristen sind auch im Verständnisse der lateinischen Schrift so weit zu üben, als es der Kirchendienst erfordert.			1. Lesen, wie Curs I.		
2. Uebung im Lesenlehren.			2. Fertigung passender Aufsätze, vornehmlich aus dem Fache der Gemeindeschreiberei und des Kirchendienstes, wobei das Dictiren einzelner Protocolle u. dgl. das Rechtschreiben zu befestigen hat.		

(continued)

I.—CURS.	Stundenzahl. Lehr.	Ue-bungs.	II.—CURS.	Stundenzahl. L.	U.
3 Laut-Wort-und Satzlehre in practischen Uebungen. 4. Uebungen im Dictando-Schreiben, soweit es noch erforderlich ist.					
3. Weltkunde. 1. Allgemeine Uebersicht über die wichtigsten Theile und Länder der Erde, 2. der wichtigsten und einflussreichsten Erscheinungen und Erzeugnisse in der Natur. 3. Landwirthschaftliche Kenntnisse; 4. Uebung im Entwerfen von Karten, 5. Die wichtigsten Begebenheiten aus der Geschichte, vornehmlich zur Befestigung des Glaubens an Gott und der Staatsbürgerlichen Pflichten.	4	6	3. Weltkunde. 1. Genauere Kenntniss von Teutschland und Bayern, verbunden mit Kartenzeichnung; 2. von den wichtigsten Erzeugnissen dieser Länder, Rücksicht auf Handel, Gewerbe und Landwirthschaft. 3. Gartenbau, Obstbaumzucht, Bienenzucht. 4. Teutsche und bayerische Geschichte in ihren Hauptmomenten, in gleicher Absicht wie die allgemeine Geschichte im I. Curs.	4	6
4. Rechnen. 1. Wiederholung der sämmtlichen gewöhnlichen Rechnungsarten mündlich und schriftlich. 2. Uebung im Unterrichtgeben; insbesondere im mündlichen Rechnen.	2	4	4. Rechnen. 1. Fortgesetzte Uebung in den schwierigern Rechnungsaufgaben, 2. und des Unterrichtens im Rechnen.	2	4
5. Zeichnen. Ornamentenzeichnung.	2	6	5. Zeichnen. Linearzeichnung.	2	6
6. Schönschreiben. Teutsche und lateinische Currentschrift.	4	3	6. Schönschreiben. 1. Fortgesetzte Uebung im Schönschreiben. 2. Uebung im Unterrichten.	4	3
7. Music. 1. Gesanglehre. 2. Klavier und Orgelspiel. 3. Violine. 4. Andere Instrumentalmusic. 5. Allgemeine Grundlehren des General-Basses.	6	12	7. Music. 1. Fortgesetzte Uebung im Singen. 2. Schwerere Uebungen im Klavier und Orgelspiel. 3. Fortgesetzte Uebung auf der Violine. 4. Uebung auf andern Instrumenten. 5. Weitere Ausführung der General-Basslehre.	6	12
8. Erziehungslehre. 1. Allgemeine Erziehungslehre und Unterrichtskunst.	2	4	8. Erziehungslehre. 1. Methodic, Schulzucht und Schulverwaltung. 2. Practische Uebung, besonders in den einzelnen Methoden, im Taubstummen-Unterricht, &c. &c.	2	4

Beilage, Nro VI.—Ergebniss der im Schullehrer-Seminar zu Freising vom 25 Aug.—2 Sept. 1835, abgehaltenen Jahresprüfung nach den einzelnen Lehrfächern im I. Curs.

Name, Eltern und Heimath der Präparanden.	Zeit und Ort der Geburt.			Bisheriges Zeugniss.					Religion.				Sprache.			
	Tag.	Monat.	Jahr.	Anlage.	Kenntniss.	Fleiss.	Betragen.	Fortg. Platz unter 24.	Katechismus.	Bibl. Geschichte.	Evangel. u. Epistel.	Gedächtniss Uebung.	Lesen.	Sprach Uebung. a. Mündlich.	Sprach Uebung. b. Schriftlich.	Rechtschreiben insbesondere.
I. Mannert Ignaz, Bauernsohn aus Maug, Landgerichts Neundorf.	29	Nov.	1816	I. 2.	I. 2.	I. 2.	I. 2.	I. 1.	g.	s. g.	g.	s. g.	s. g.	s. g.	s. g.	s. g.

Weltkunde.									Rechnen.		Schönschreiben.		Erziehungslehre und Unterrichtskunst.				Musik.					Gesammt-Note.	Urtheil und sonstige Bemerkungen.
Geographie.	Naturlehre.	Naturgeschichte.	Landwirthschaft.	Gartenbau.	Bienen.	Seidenzucht.	Sonstiges.	Geschichte.	a. Mündlich.	b. Schriftlich.	a. Teutsch.	b. Lateinisch.	Erziehungslehre.	Methodic.	Taubstummen-Unterricht.	Eigenes Schul-Halten.	Gesang.	Orgel und Clavier.	Violine.	Andere Instrumente.	General-Bass.		
hinl.	hinl.	hinl.	hinl.	hinl.	hinl.	hinl.	hinl.	hinl.	s. g.	s. g.	s. g.	s. g.	g.	g.	g.	g.	g.	s. g.	hinl.	–	g.	gut.	hinlänglich.

Beilage VII.—*Reihenfolge*

Derjenigen Punkte, über welche die k. Kreisregierungen jährlich dem k. Staatsministerium des Innern in Bezug auf den Zustand der Schullehrer-Seminarien zu berichten haben.

I. *Ueber den äusseren Zustand des Seminars.*

1. Umfang.
2. Localitäten.
3. Oeconomie.
4. Aeussere Einrichtungen.
5. Besondere Vorfälle und Bemerkungen.

II. *Ueber den innern Zustand.*

1. Personal.
2. Lehre.
3. Erziehungsweise.
4. Ergebniss der Prüfung.
5. Allgemeines Urtheil.

III. *Besondere Anträge und Bemerkungen.*

Beilage VIII.—*Hausordnung für die Schullehrer-Seminarien.*

1. Jeder neu aufgenommene Zögling hat sich an dem festgesetzten Tage im Seminar einzufinden, und bey dem Vorstande zu melden; in unabweisbaren Verhinderungsfällen aber rechtzeitig um Verlängerung der Frist nachzusuchen. Der dagegen Handelnde muss gewärtigen, dass statt seiner ein anderer Präparand einberufen werde.

2. Die Neueintretenden werden bey Eröffnung des Lehrcurses von dem Inspector feierlich verpflichtet und dem Gesammt-Lehrpersonale der Anstalt vorgestellt.

3. Der Zutritt in das Seminargebäude oder in die dazu gehörigen Räume, mit Inbegriff des Gartens ist, ausser den Angehörigen der Anstalt, nur denjenigen Orts-Bewohnern gestattet, welche durch ihren Beruf dahin geführt werden, oder von der Inspection speciell die Erlaubniss des Zutrittes erhalten haben.

4. Kein Zögling darf sich von dem Seminar ohne specielle Erlaubniss des Inspectors entfernen. Wird eine solche Erlaubniss ertheilt,—was niemals ohne erheblichen Grund geschehen soll—so hat sich der anbetreffende Seminarist zur bestimmten Zeit wieder einzufinden und bey dem Vorstande zu melden. Der Besuch von Wirthshäusern, das Tabackschnupfen und Tabackrauchen, sey es in oder ausser dem Seminar, Trinkgelage in Privathäusern, sind den Seminaristen unbedingt verboten, und es sollen daher auch Dosen Tabackspfeifen u. d. gl. Geräthe im Seminar gar nicht geduldet werden.

5. Für Beheitzung und Beleuchtung, dann für Reinigung der Wohn-Schlaf-Lehr- und Arbeits-Zimmer, sorgt die Anstalt.

Sämmtliche Localitäten müssen sich stets durch die höchste Reinlichkeit und durch die pünktlichste Ordnung der in denselben befindlichen Gegenstände um so mehr auszeichnen, als sie den Seminaristen für die Zukunft zum Vorbilde dienen sollen.

6. Die Kranken werden in abgesonderten Zimmern untergebracht, so ferne sie nicht die Pflege bey ihren Eltern oder bey Verwandten oder in einer öffentlichen Krankenanstalt vorziehen.

7. Das Haftzimmer muss abgesondert liegen, und so eingerichtet werden, dass auch von Aussen her keine Communication möglich ist.

8. Jeder Seminarist hat bey seinem Eintritte in das Seminar mitzubringen

a. eine einfache Hauskleidung für den täglichen Bedarf,
b. ein Feierkleid von schwarzer Farbe,
c. einen runden Hut, und eine einfache Mütze oder Kappe,
d. zwei Paar kurze Stiefel,
e. die nöthige Leibwäsche, nämlich Hemden, Unterbeinkleider, Strümpfe und Sacktücher, Halsbinden, dann Handtücher von jedem ein halbes Dutzend,
f. ein wollenes gestricktes Jäckchen, Tischbesteck, und das zur Reinigung erforderliche Geräthe. Auch soll er sich im Besitze einer Violine und überhaupt derjenigen Instrumente befinden, auf welchen er sich weiter ausbilden will. Endlich hat er auch für Trink- und Waschgeräth, für Bücher, Schreibmaterial und sonstiges Lehrgeräth aus eignen Mitteln zu sorgen. Für die nöthige Anzahl von Clavieren und Orgeln sorgt theils die Anstalt, theils werden diese Instrumente von den Seminaristen selbst herbeigeschaft, theils gegen eine monatliche kleine Einlage nach und nach angekauft. Der Abgang an diesen Bedürfnissen während des Aufenthaltes im Seminar ist stets sogleich zu ergänzen.

9. Für die Reinigung der Kleidungsstücke hat jeder Seminarist selbst zu sorgen. Es ist für diesen Zweck ein besonderer Platz im Gebäude zu bestimmen, und eine eigene Zeit festzusetzen. Aber auch bei diesem Geschäfte darf es nicht an der erforderlichen Aufsicht fehlen.

10. Die Ausbesserung der Kleidungsstücke oder Schuhe geschieht durch einen von dem Inspector bestimmten Schneider oder Schuhmacher. Die Seminaristen müssen alle für sie gelieferten Arbeiten sogleich bezahlen.

11. Die Leibwäsche ist wenigstens einmal in der Woche zu wechseln. Ein für die Anstalt eigens bestimmter Wäscher nimmt die gebrauchte Leibwäsche an jedem Montage in Empfang und liefert sie am Sonnabend gereinigt und nöthigenfalls ausgebessert wieder ab. Für Herbeischaffung und Reinigung der Bettwäsche sorgt die Anstalt; für die des Tisches der Speisemeister.

Jeder Zögling empfängt bei seinem Eintritte von der Anstalt

a. eine Bettstelle mit vollständig eingerichtetem Bette,
b. einen Schrank für Kleidung, Wäsche, &c.
c. ein verschliessbares Pult,
d. einen Stuhl,
e. ein Behältniss zur Aufbewahrung des Waschgeräthes oder sonstigen Eigenthums.

Wie für das den Seminaristen zur besonderen Benützung übergebene Geräthe sind dieselben in ihrer Gesammtheit auch für alle nicht durch den Gebrauch an sich herbeigeführte Beschädigung der Localitäten und Geräthe der Anstalt, vorbehaltlich ihres Anspruches an den Thäter vollständigen Ersatz zu leisten verpflichtet.

12. Das Frühstück besteht in Milch und Brod, oder in einer einfachen Suppe. Zum Mittagessen wird Suppe, $\frac{1}{2}$lb Fleisch nebst Gemüse und $\frac{1}{2}$lb Brod, an Fasttagen Mehlspeisen gereicht; des Abends giebt es Suppe und eingemachtes Fleisch, oder statt dessen Mehlspeise und Brod, zweimal in der Woche Braten und Salat, an den Fasttagen Käs und Suppe, oder Suppe und Mehlspeise. Das gewöhnliche Getränk ist Wasser, für dessen Herbeischaffung (auch zum Behufe des Waschens) jeder Einzelne selbst zu sorgen hat. Auf Verlangen kann Bier, jedoch des Tages niemals mehr als ein Mass für eine Person gegen Bezahlung verabreicht werden.

13. Frühstück, Mittag und Abendessen werden gemeinschaftlich eingenommen. Das Gebet vor und nach dem Essen verrichtet ein Zögling. Auch während des Essens darf die geeignete Aufsicht nicht unterbleiben. Ausser der Tischzeit wird ohne besondere Erlaubniss des Inspectors weder Speise noch Trank verabreicht. Nur an heissen Sommer-

tagen

tagen und bei sonstigen ausserordentlichen Gelegenheiten ist auf Spaziergängen der Genuss von Bier und Brod, nie aber über das oben bestimmte Mass, oder von Milch und Butter gestattet.

14. Das jeden Seminaristen treffende, nach einem bestimmten Preise festgesetzte Kostgeld, wird an den Inspector bezahlt, und von diesem unmittelbar dem Kostgeber eingehändigt.

Tages-Ordnung.

15. In den Wintermonaten stehen die Seminaristen Morgens um 5 Uhr, in den Sommermonaten um 4½ Uhr und zwar jedesmal nach dem ersten desfallsigen Rufe des Hausdiene auf. Eine halbe Stunde nach dem Aufstehen hat sich jeder an seinem Pulte in dem allgemeinen Studierzimmer, oder in der Kapelle, oder in dem Betsaale reinlich gewaschen, gekämmt und ordentlich angekleidet einzufinden. Nach einem kurzen Gesang und Morgengebet und nach Verrichtung des englischen Grusses von Seite der Catholiken ist Privatstudium bis 7 Uhr. Für die Protestanten findet zur selbigen Zeit gemeinschaftliche Morgenandacht mit Gesang, Gebet und religiöser Betrachtung, hierauf aber bis 8 Uhr Privatstudium und die Einnahme des Frühstückes statt.

16. Um 7 Uhr versammeln sich die katholischen Seminaristen auf das mit der Glocke gegebene Zeichen im Speisezimmer zum Frühstücke, nach dessen Beendigung sie sogleich in die Hauskapelle sich verfügen, wo sie zuerst der religiösen Betrachtung, und sodann dem heil. Messopfer mit jener Andacht beizuwohnen haben, welche diese heilige Handlung erfordert. Während der heiligen Messe werden passende Lieder, teutsche Messen, oder Choralmessen mit und ohne Begleitung der Orgel gesungen.

17. Um 8 Uhr beginnen die Lehrstunden und dauern abwechselnd mit den Uebungsstunden bis 12 Uhr. Während dieser Zeit muss Ruhe, Ernst und ungetheilte Aufmerksamkeit herrschen. Jede störende Handlungsweise, alles Schwätzen, Lachen, Umherlaufen, &c. &c. wird verwiesen und nach Umständen bestraft.

18. Um 12 Uhr wird nach Verrichtung des gemeinschaftlichen Tischgebetes, so wie von Seiten der Katholiken auch des englischen Grusses das Mittagessen eingenommen, welchem wieder Gebet und sodann die Erholungszeit bis 1 oder 1 ½ Uhr, sodann Vorbereitung bis 2 Uhr folgt. Von 2–7 Uhr sind Lehr- und Uebungsstunden.

19. Um 7 Uhr wird nach Verrichtung der Gebete das Abendessen eingenommen. Hierauf darf jeder Seminarist bis 9 Uhr in irgend einer geeigneten, mit keiner nachtheiligen Störung für Andere verbundenen Weise sich frey beschäftigen. Um 9 Uhr folgt das Abendgebet, und 4 stimmiger Gesang sodann das Schlafengehen in geziemender Ruhe und Ordnung.

20.—Während der Erholungszeit ist den Seminaristen jede überhaupt zulässige Freiheit zu gestatten, jeder Missbrauch dieser Freiheit aber und jeder Unfug strenge zu ahnden. Karten, Würfel und Geldspiele sind unbedingt verboten, wohl aber Schach-Kegel- und überhaupt solche Spiele, welche eine zweckmässige körperliche Bewegung und geistige Anregung, besonders im Gehen gewähren, gestattet.

21. Für den Besuch des Gartens sind gewisse Stunden des Tages zu bestimmen und theils zur Erholung, theils nützlichen Beschäftigungen zu verwenden.

22. Die Spaziergänge finden gemeinschaftlich und unter Gesicht statt, sie werden entweder sogleich nach dem Mittagessen, oder einige Stunden später, in den heissen Sommer-Tagen gewöhlich erst nach dem Abendessen vorgenommen.

23. An Sonn und Feiertagen wohnen die Katholiken der Predigt und dem Hochamte, die Protestanten ihrem Gottesdienst mit Ernst, Aufmerksamkeit und Andacht bey. Der Haupt-Inhalt der Predigt ist in ein besonderes Heft einzutragen, von welchem der Religions-Lehrer jedesmal Einsicht zu nehmen hat.

Uebrigens sind die Seminaristen, so weit es geschehen kann, zur Verrichtung des Messnerdienstes und zum Ministriren zu verwenden.

Von dem Betragen der Seminaristen.

24. Ungeheuchelte Frömmigkeit oder wahre Gottesfurcht ist die erste und vorzüglichste Tugend, welche jeder Seminarist zu erstreben hat, und durch jede seiner Handlungen, bei all seinem Thun und Lassen an den Tag legen soll.

25. Hiernächst muss sich nähren und befestigen: Ehrfurcht vor der Person des Königs, Achtung vor dem Gesetze, Liebe zum Vaterlande, Gehorsam gegen die Obrigkeit, und gegen sonstige vorgesetzte, Dienstfertigkeit und Bescheidenheit gegen Berufsgenossen, Höflichkeit und Freundlichkeit gegen alle Menschen.

26. Er hat sein Herz für Recht und Wahrheit offen zu erhalten, aufrichtig und ohne Falsch zu seyn, bey stiller Betrachtung redlich seine Schwächen zu erkennen und sich selbst beherrschen und überwinden zu lernen.

27. Er hat Heftigkeit und Streitsucht, Anmassung und Rohheit, Zorn und Rache, Schadenfreude und Verläumdung, Lug und Trug, Spott und Anklägerei, zweideutigen Scherz und boshaften Witz, Verachtung des Glaubens und Hohn der Frömmigkeit, Schimpfen, Fluchen, und Schwören, Schamlosigkeit und unzüchtiges Benehmen in Gebärden, Worten oder Werken auf das äusserste zu vermeiden.

28. Jeder soll durch anständiges, männliches Betragen, durch sorgfältiges Achten auf sich selbst und genaues Einhalten der bestehenden Sitte, durch Aufmerksamkeit und Fleiss, durch Wahrheitsliebe und Eintracht Andern zum Muster dienen und alle gesellige Tugenden schon jetzt im kleinem Kreise sich angewöhnen, die ihm künftig jede Dienstleistung erleichtern und jene Achtung und Zuneigung sichern werden, deren er in seinem Berufe unerlässlich bedarf.

29. Der Säumige und Schläfrige, der Zerstreute, der Leichtsinnige und Wankelmüthige, der Eigenmächtige und Trotzige lasse sich warnen und bessere sich. Den Widerspenstigen, den Verführer zur Unsittlichkeit oder zur Ungesetzlichkeit, den Wollüstling und Selbstschänder trifft unbedingte Entfernung aus der Anstalt und gänzlicher Ausschluss vom Lehrstande.

30. Dem Gebote der Vorgesetzten und Lehrer ist unbedingter Gehorsam zu leisten. Das Recht gegründeter und bescheidener Einrede oder Erörterung ist dadurch nicht ausgeschlossen. Widerrechtliche Selbsthilfe ist nie und unter keinen Umständen erlaubt. Wer sich verletzt oder beschwert glaubt, wende sich an den Inspector, und erwarte vertrauensvoll, was Rechtens ist.

Gemeinschaftliche Beschwerden und Anliegen sind ausschliessend durch die Monitoren an den Seminarvorstand zu bringen.

31. Jeder ist schuldig, grobe Pflichtverletzungen, von welchen er auf irgend eine Weise Kenntniss erlangt hat, zur Anzeige zu bringen, und als Zeuge der Wahrheit gemäss auszusagen, was er davon weiss. Hehler und Läugner unterliegen der gebührenden Strafe.

32. Gegenseitiges Borgen oder Geldaufnehmen ist den Seminaristen untersagt. Nur mit ausdrücklicher Bewilligung des Inspectors können Darlehen gemacht werden.

33. Jedes Bedürfniss ist sogleich baar oder längstens binnen Monatsfrist zu bezahlen. Rückstände werden nicht geduldet, und ein dreimaliges vergebliches Mahnen von 10 zu 10 Tagen führt Entlassung nach sich.

Für diejenigen Seminaristen, welche ihre Bedürfnisse nicht aus eigenen Mitteln zu bestreiten vermögen, kann Bürgschaft gefordert werden.

Von dem Wirkungskreis des Seminar-Vorstandes der Lehrer, Aufseher und Monitoren.

35. Der Inspector ist Vorstand der Anstalt; er leitet dieselbe und hat zu diesem Behufe die erforderlichen Anordnungen innerhalb der Grenzen seiner Competenz zu erlassen, das übrige Personale ist ihm untergeordnet.

Er versammelt monatlich einmal und so oft er es ausserdem für nothwendig erachtet, die Lehrer und Aufseher zur Berathung über die wichtigern Angelegenheiten der Anstalt und vertheilt hiebei die einzelnen Geschäfte.

Er besucht, wo möglich alle Tage, die Lehr- und Uebungsstunden, erscheint unter den Zöglingen bey dem Gebete und bey Tische so wie in der Kirche, nimmt an den Spaziergängen Antheil, besichtiget fleissig die Schlafzimmer, und hat vorzüglich auch das Rechnungswesen stets in gehöriger Ordnung zu halten.

Ueberhaupt aber liegt in seinem Wirkungskreise Alles, was das Wohl und das Gedeihen der Anstalt unmittelbar oder mittelbar berührt.

Ueber seine Geschäfte führt er ein Tagebuch.

36. Die Lehrer theilen sich mit dem Inspector in den Unterricht und in die Aufsicht, nehmen an den Berathungen Antheil, erscheinen abwechselnd bei dem Gebet, und beim Gottesdienst, bei Tische, bei Spaziergängen und in den Uebungs-Stunden. Sie sind verbunden, dem Inspector von ihrem Lehrgange und ihrer Behandlungsweise Kenntniss zu geben, und dessen Erinnerungen oder Anordnungen genau zu befolgen.

37. Die Aufseher erholen sich täglich zur bestimmten Zeit von dem Inspector die nöthigen Aufträge und sind verbunden, den Lern- und Uebungsstunden beizuwohnen, den schwächeren Seminaristen Nachhilfe zu leisten, die Zöglinge überhaupt zur Aufmerksamkeit und zum Fleisse zu ermuntern, die Trägen, Unaufmerksamen und Saumseligen zu ermahnen, die vorgeschriebene Ordnung aufrecht zu erhalten, täglich von ihren Wahrnehmungen Anzeige an den Inspector zu erstatten, und sich selbst so zu verhalten, dass die Seminaristen Achtung und Vertrauen zu ihnen gewinnen.

38. Die Monitoren sind vorzüglich zum innern Dienst und zur pünktlichen Durchführung der Anordnungen im Einzelnen zu verwenden. Sie werden von dem Inspector gewählt und von demselben wieder wählbar. Es wird von ihnen erwartet, dass sie die ihnen ertheilten Aufträge pünktlich befolgen und in ihrer Stellung sich durchaus nichts Ungeziemendes gegen ihre Mitseminaristen erlauben.

Beilage IX.—*Formular für die Jahres-Zeugnisse der Seminaristen.*

Xaver Mangold

geboren am 15 August 1812 zu Rehburg, Landgerichts Pfaffenhofen, Sohn des Schullehrers Mangold zu Pfaffenhofen, Seminarist des I^ten^ Curses zu Freysing, hat sich im Laufe des Jahres 1835. des nachstehenden Zeugnisses würdig gemacht:

I. Anlagen: (gut.) II. Fortgang: (gut) der 10^te^ unter 22 Seminaristen des 1^ten^ Curses.
III. Kenntnisse: (gut;) im Rechnen noch etwas zurück, in der Religion sehr gut;
IV. Kunstfertigkeiten: (sehr gut;) ein besonders geübter Zeichner.
V. Fleiss: gross. VI. Betragen: (sehr gut.)
VII. Besondere Bemerkungen.—Keine.

Freising am 3^ten^ Sept. 1835.

K. Beyer: Schullehrer-Seminar-Inspection.

(L. S.)

N. Inspector.

Beilage X.—*Formular für die Austritts-Zeugnisse der Seminaristen.*

Austritts-Zeugniss für den Schulseminaristen Xaver Mangold, Schullehrer Sohn aus Pfaffenhofen geb. am 15 August 1812 zu Rehburg Landg. Pfaffenhofen.

I. Anlagen: sehr gut.
II. Kenntnisse: in den meisten Lehrgegenständen sehr gut, in Religion und Geographie vorzüglich.
III. Kunstfertigkeiten: sehr viele; er singt nicht bloss sehr gut, sondern er spielt auch ausgezeichnet auf der Flöte und ist ein tüchtiger Organist. Im Zeichnen leistet er weniger, ist aber doch zum Unterrichte der Anfänger geschickt.
IV. Betragen: voll frommen Ernstes, durchaus musterhaft.
V. Befähigung zum Lehramte: sehr viele; er weiss sich klar, leicht und auf eine ansprechende Weise mitzutheilen, ist für städtische Schulen volkommen geeignet, und dürfte besonders in den höhern Knaben-Classen zu gebrauchen seyn.
VI. Hauptnote . . . I. 1. d. i. vorzüglich.
VII. Besondere Bemerkungen—Keine.

Freysing am 2ten Sept. 1835.

K. Bayer: Schullehrer-Seminar-Inspection.

(L. S.)

N. Inspector.

Beilage XI.—*Ergebniss der Anstellungs-Prüfung der für das Jahr* 1835 *zur Anstellungs-Prüfung im Isarkreise eingerufenen Schuldienst-Expectanten.*

NAME, Alter und Heimath der Expectanten.	Zeit und Ort der Geburt.			Vorbereitungs-jahre.	Gegenwärtige Verwendung.	Frühere Zeugnisse.				
	Tag.	Monat.	Jahr.			Anlage.	Kenntniss.	Fleiss.	Betragen.	Gesammt note.
1. Meier Joh. Xav. Schullehrersohn aus Herrnfeld, Landgerichts Hemau,	13	März	1814 zu Herrnfeld.	- 1. Ortsschule 1820–26. 2. Lehrer, Keim 1826–30. 3. Seminar Freysing 1830–32.	- - Schulgehülfe bei seinem Vater zu Hernfeld seit 1832.	*a. b.* Präpar. Unt. I. 2. / I. 2. / II. 1. / II. 1. / II. 2. *b.* im Seminar I. 1. / I. 1. / I. 1. / I. 1. / I. 1. *c.* als Schulgehülfe 1. 2. / 1. 2. / 1. 2. / 1. 2. / 1. 2.				

Religion.	Sprache.	Weltkunde.	Rechnen.	Schönschreiben und Zeichnen.	Erziehungs-Lehre, Unterrichts Kunde.	Music.	Urtheil der Prüfungs-Commission.	Urtheil des Kreisschol-archates.
Durchgängig sehr gut. 2.	- - 1. Liest sehr gut. 2. Schreibt fehlerfrey und sprachrichtig. 2.	- - 1. Geog. s. gut. 2. Naturgeschichte hinläng. 3. Geschichte gut. 4. Landw. sehr gut. 3.	- 1. Mündlich zusammenhängend und fertig. 2. Schriftlich sehr gut. 4.	- - 1. Teutsch, fest und deutlich, wenn auch nicht sehr schön. 2. Lateinisch desgleichen. 3. Zeichnet unsicher, und ist kaum geeignet, diese Kunst zu lehren. 4.	- - 1. Gute Theorie. 2. Sehr gute Praxis.	- - 1. Ges. tiefe geübte Basstimme. 2. Org., &c. geläufig und ausreichend. 3. Violin hinl. 4. Andere Instrumente nichts. 5. General-Bass, gut. 3.		

Beilage XII.

In Gemässheit einer unter dem 14ten September 1835 ergangenen Entschliessung der k. Regierung des Isar-Kreises, K. d. Innern, wird dem Schuldienst-Expectanten.

Johann Adam Meister,

gegenwärtigen Schulgehülfen zu Morsbach eröffnet, dass er sich bei der am 15ten August zu München stattgefundenen Anstellungs-Prüfung als befähigt erwiesen habe, und mit der Note: gut in die 1te Stufe der 2ten Classe eingetragen worden sey.

Als besondere Erinnerung wird ihm noch bemerklich gemacht, dass er sich einer deutlicheren Aussprache, eines ruhigeren Fortschreitens beym Unterricht-Ertheilen und einer etwas grösseren Handschrift zu befleissigen, auch im Orgelspiel noch mehr zu üben habe.

Münster am 17ten Septr. 1835.

Königl Districts-Schul-Inspection
Kanne.

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28.

BAVARIA.

Sub-Enclosure (H. 1.) in No. 28.

Die für 1832–33 zum erstenmale an das Staatsministerium des Innern gelangten Jahresberichte sämmtlicher Districts- und Local-Schul-Inspectionen haben zu der Wahrnehmung geführt, dass in dem Schulfache unendlich viel geschrieben wird, und dass insbesondere die Schulbehörden sich jährlich nur über Dinge verbreiten müssen, deren Stätigkeit eine Wiederholung durchaus unnöthig macht.

In dieser Erwägung, und im Hinblicke auf die nunmehr allenthalben vollendete Schulstatistic wird hiemit verfügt wie folgt:

I. Die bisherigen Jahresberichte der Districts- und Local-Schulinspectoren haben fürohin zu unterbleiben.

[N. B.—*This is the same as Sub-Enclosure* (F. 1.) *but is retained, in conformity to the original Paper.*]

II. An deren Stelle treten einfache, in nachstehender Weise zu verfassende Visitations-Protocolle.

III. Die Districts-Schulbehörde setzt jährlich gemeinsam mit der Districts-Polizeybehörde die Tage der Schulvisitationen in der Art fest, dass die Visitation des Gesammtbezirkes jedenfalls mit Ablaufe des Wintersemesters vollständig geschlossen sey. Die Visitation selbst wird, in den mit Local-Schul-Commissionen versehenen Städten, durch diese, in den übrigen Bezirken durch die Districts-Schul-Inspectoren im Beiseyn des Vorstandes der Districts-Polizeybehörde (Landgerichts, Herrschaftsgerichts, unmittelbaren Magistrates) vollzogen. Im Verhinderungsfalle ersetzt den Districts-Schul-Inspector ein von der k. Kreisregierung im Voraus zu bestimmender Stellvertreter, den Districtspolizey-Beamten aber ein Polizey-Nebenbeamter.

IV. Die festgesezten Tage werden sämmtlichen Local-Schul-Inspectionen, dann in gutsherrlichen Gerichtsorten den gutsherrlichen Beamten, in den übrigen Gemeinden aber der Gemeinde-Verwaltung kund gegeben, und es erfolgen sofort diejenigen Bekanntmachungen, Einladungen, und Vorbereitungen, welche durch die Verfügung vom 1ten April 1832 für die Visitationen der Kreisscholarchen angeordnet wurden.

V. Der Local-Schul-Inspector übergiebt dem visitirenden Districts-Schulvorstande bei seiner Ankunft eine, nach Anlage I. verfasste kurze Uebersicht der Schulverhältnisse, in welcher auch bereits sowohl er (als Localinspector) als jeder einzelne Lehrer seine etwaigen Beschwerden, Wünsche, Anträge, bereits eigenhändig eingetragen hat.

VI. Die Visitation beginnt mit einer kurzen Anrede des Local-Inspectors mit der in Gegenwart aller anwesenden Eltern und Zuhörer stattfindenden Prüfung der schulpflichtigen Jugend; sodann folgt in einem Nebenzimmer die Durchsicht der Censurbücher und Absentenlisten, dann Bestätigung oder Modificirung der von den Local-Inspectoren beabsichteten Schulvorrückungen, Schulüberweisungen, und Schul-Entlassungen, die Besichtigung der Localitäten und der Schuleinrichtung, und die Anhörung und Bescheidung der etwaigen Anbringen.

Endlich wird zur nähern Würdigung und Bescheidung der von dem Local-Inspector überreichten Uebersicht und zur Ergänzung der Schulstatistic, d. h. zum Eintrag der Veränderungen geschritten, welche sich nicht auf die stets wandelbare Zahl der Einwohner des Schuldistrictes, und auch die eben so stets wandelbare Zahl der Schüler, sondern auf die bleibenden Verhältnisse der Schule und ihres Einkommens, auf den Umfang des Schulsprengels, auf die Zahl der Classen, der Lehrer und Gehilfen, auf den Bestand der Schul-Localitäten und auf den bleibenden Gehalt der Lehrer beziehen.

VII. Die Ergebnisse der Verhandlung gelangen in ein nach Anlage II. doppelt verfasstes Visitations-Protocoll, wovon ein Exemplar dem Local-Inspector zu seiner Nachachtung und zu Ergänzung der Inspections-Acten verbleibt, das andere aber in die Hände des Districts-Inspectors und des Districtspolizey-Vorstandes übergeht, um statt des Jahresberichtes an die Kreisregierung und an das Staatsministerium des Innern, und von dort seiner Zeit wieder zu den Districts-Inspections Acten zu gelangen.

VIII. Das Protocoll wird von dem Districts-Schul-Inspector nach vorgängigem vertraulichen Benehmen mit dem Districts-Polizei-Beamten dictirt. Abweichende Ansichten des leztern ziehen bei rein pädagogischen Fragen eine besondere schriftliche Bemerkung des Polizei-Beamten *in fine* des Protocolls unter der Rubrick: "Besondere Bemerkungen des Districts-Polizei-Beamten, und des Districts-Schul-Inspectors über den Inhalt vorstehenden Protocolls und über die Qualification der Lehrer und des Gehülfenpersonals-"
bey Gegenständen des gemeinschaftlichen Wirkungskreises aber Aufschub des Visitationsbescheides über den streitigen Punkt bis zu erfolgter Regierungs-Entscheidung nach sich. Jedenfalls haben aber solche Ansichtsverschiedenheiten Geheimniss beider Vorstände zu bleiben, und sind nicht zur Kenntniss der übrigen Anwesenden zu bringen.

Die Schreiberei liegt dem Schullehrer und seinem Adstanten oder Präparanden dort ob, wo ein zahlreicheres Lehrer-Adstanten und Präparanden-Personal sich befindet. Sollte die Zahl der Lehrer oder Adstanten nicht hinreichen das Protocoll in Duplo auszufertigen, oder sollte der vorhandene Lehrer zu alt seyn, oder zu langsam schreiben, und kein sonst befähigtes Individuum anwesend und geneigt seyn, so sind die im Dictandoschreiben und in der Moralität gleich ausgezeichnetsten Schüler zum Schreiben zu berufen. Diese Berufung darf auch als Auszeichnung bei genügender Befähigung der Lehrer, Adstanten und Gehülfen verfügt werden; übrigens versteht sich von selbst, dass diese Zuziehung der Schüler nicht zulässig ist, sobald das Protocoll etwas enthalten müsste was sich nicht zur Kenntniss der Schul-Jugend eignete. Dieses Protocoll wird im Beyseyn des Districts-Polizey- und Schulbeamten, des etwa anwesenden Gutsherrn, des Patrimonialrichters, des Local-Inspectors, des Lehrerpersonals, und der Gemeinde-Verwaltung verlesen, und von sämmtlich diesen Anwesenden unterzeichnet; das Urtheil des Districts-Polizeybeamten und des Districts-Schul-Inspectors über Fleiss und Fortgang wird auch insbesondere noch der versammelten Schuljugend,

jugend, und den dort anwesenden Eltern und Zuhörern durch den Districts-Inspector, oder durch den Local-Inspector bekannt gemacht.

IX. Um übrigens den Districts- und Local-Inspectoren die Erfüllung dieser Aufgabe im höchsten Grade zu erleichtern und zu bewirken, dass die Abfassung des Visitations-Protocolles in keinerlei Weise hemmend auf die eigentliche practische Prüfungs- und Visitations-Aufgabe einwirke, werden eigene Formulare, sowohl der Uebersichtsbogen als der Protocolle in der Art hergestellt, dass alles sich Gleichbleibende bereits lythographirt erscheine und die Arbeit sich lediglich auf Ausfüllung des Speziellen beschränke, und es folgen anliegend

a. für jeden Local-Inspector unentgeldlich 24 Exemplare bereits lythographirter Nachweisungen, und für jede Districts-Schul-Inspection 200 Exemplare bereits lythographirter Protocolle, mit dem Bemerken, dass auch in Zukunft dem Bedarf an solchen lythographirten Formbogen unentgeldlich von Seite des Aerars genügt werden wird.

X. Sämmtliche hier angeordnete Arbeiten sind in möglichter, beinahe lapidarer Kürze und mit Vermeidung jedes unnöthigen Wortgepränges zu verfassen, und es ist Sorge zu tragen, dass sowohl die in gedrängterer Form die Stelle der bisherigen Local-Inspections-Jahresberichte versehenden Uebersichten des Local-Inspectors, als die, die Stelle der bisherigen Districts-Inspections-Jahresberichte vertretenden Visitations-Protocolle, das treue Bild der Schulverhältnisse mit jenem Ernste, und in jener einfachen lebendigen Sprache darbieten, worauf vorzüglich der hochwichtige Zweig der Volksbildung einen so entschiedenen Anspruch behauptet.

XI. Uebrigens wird bei diesem Anlasse wiederholt darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass die Schule nicht bloss zur Ausbildung des Verstandes, sondern auch, und zwar vorzugsweise zur Entwickelung und richtigen Leitung des Gemüthes errichtet ist, dass in der Aufgabe des Schulmannes das Erziehen auf gleicher Linie mit dem Lehrer steht, dass tiefe Religiosität, ächtes sittliches Gefühl, und festes Durchdrungenseyn von den Pflichten gegen Gott und die Obrigkeit, die ersten und heiligsten Zwecke jeder Volksbildung, und die unentbehrlichsten Vorbedingungen des Glückes der Einzelnen wie der Nationen ausmache; dass demnach die Schule die gute häusliche Erziehung unterstützen, die mangelhafte ergänzen, die schlechte verbessern muss.

Es wird ferner darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass die Aufgabe des Erziehers nur von jenen erfüllt werden wird, welche in sich selbst die Prämissen einer solchen Erziehung tragen, und dass demnach auch der talentvollste Lehrer für wahre Volksbildung untauglich ist, sobald er selbst des Gehorsams gegen seine Obern, also zunächst gegen die mit einer höhern wissentschaftlichen Bildung, und mit der Weihe des priesterlichen Amtes versehenen Local-Schul-Inspectors, des reinen Gemüthes und wahrhaft religiöser Gesinnung entbehrt, und dass in Ländern, wo der Schulbesuch auf gesetzlichem Zwange beruht, unzeitige Nachsicht, Dulden eines oberflächlich verbildenden Unterrichts oder Belassen eines schlechten Lehrers auf seiner Stelle, einen offenbaren Verrath nicht nur gegen den Staat, dessen ganze Zukunft auf der heranwachsenden Generation beruht, sondern auch gegen die Eltern in sich schliesst, deren edelstes Gut in solchem Falle frevelhaften Händen überantwortet wird.

Es ist von höchster Wichtigkeit, dass die K. Districts-Schul-Inspectoren und die sie begleitenden Districts-Polizei-Beamten innig von dieser Wahrheit durchdrungen seyen. Es ist insbesondere unentbehrlich, sie zu überzeugen, wie die Zeit der unreifen Bildung, des Spielens mit sogenannten gemeinnützigen Gegenständen, und des Verachtens alles Positiven in Kirche und Staat, verschwinden muss; wie es sich darum handelt, nicht Rückschritte in der Volksbildung zu machen, wohl aber gründliche Kenntnisse an die Stelle des Auswendiglernens und der Paradeprüfungen treten zu lassen, und das Nützliche nur als Folgerung des Nothwendigen zu betrachten, und ein ernstes wahrhaft gebildetes Geschlecht dem Vaterlande zu erziehen, und wie die Aufgabe der Schulleitung sowohl als der Schulvisitationen nur dann im Sinne Seiner Majestät gelösst erscheint, wenn obiger Gesichtspunkt durch sie auch wirklich in die That und ins Leben übergeht.

XII. Gegenwärtige Verfügung tritt, wo die Schul-Visitationen für 1832–33 noch nicht vollzogen sind, mit dem Tage ihres Erscheinens in Wirksamkeit. Für jene Orte und Bezirke, wo die Schulvisitationen pro 1832–33 bereits statt gefunden haben, erfolgt noch die Vorlage der üblichen Jahresberichte, und der Terminus *a quo* für jene Orte und Bezirke ist das Schuljahr 1833–34.

Die K. Kreisregierungen werden hiernach gemeinsam mit dem Kreisscholarchate das Geeignete alsbald anordnen, die nöthigen Detail-Instructionen erlassen, und die erlassenen binnen 14 Tagen abschriftlich zur Anzeige bringen.

München am 24 Juli 1833.

Auf Seiner König[1] Majestät allerhöchsten Befehl
An sämmtliche K. Kreisregierungen

K. d. J. ergangen.

Die Schuljahresberichte, und die damit in Verbindung stehenden jährlichen Hauptvisitationen der Districts-Polizeibeamten und der Districts-Schul-Inspectoren, oder der bei den Behörden repräsentirenden Local-Schul-Commissionen, der den K. Kreisregierungen unmittelbar untergeordneten magistratischen Städte betr.

No. 10. Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28. Bavaria.

Sub-Enclosure (H. 2.) in No. 28.

I.

Nachweisung des Local-Inspectors

über den Stand und die Verhältnisse der Schule für den Zeitraum von bis.

I.—*Eingetretene Veränderungen in Bezug auf die Schulstatistic.*

Ad. Columne 1. Etwaige Veränderungen des Schulortes und Schulsprengels.
Ad. Colum. 2. Entfernung der etwa neu hinzugekommenen Orte vom Sitze der Schule nach bayerischen Stunden.
Ad. Col. 3. Etwaige Aenderungen in der Zahl der Schulabtheilungen und Classen.
Ad. Col. 4. Etwaige Aenderungen in der Zahl der

a. Haupt-
b. Nebenlehrer.

Ad. Col. 5. Etwaige Veränderung der Localitäten.
Ad. Col. 6. Etwaige Veränderungs-Absicht auf die Baupflicht.
Ad. Col. 7. Etwaige Mehrung, Minderung oder Vertauschung der dem Schulzwecke gewidmeten Gründe.
Ad. Col. 8. Etwaige Veränderungen in dem Fundations-Vermögen

a. in Absicht auf den Activ Stand
b. in Absicht auf die Schulden und Lasten
c. in Absicht auf das reine Vermögen.

Ad. Col. 9. Etwaige Veränderung des Lehrer-Einkommens, und zwar

a. durch bleibende Erhöhung oder Schmälerung des ständigen Gehalts
b. Auf Mehrung, Minderung oder Auswechselung der Realitäten,
c. durch Mehrung, Minderung oder Aenderung der nutzbringenden Rechte,
d. durch Entzug oder Einkommensmehrung oder Minderung der mit dem Lehrer Einkommen verbundenen Neben-Verdienste.

II.—*Sonstige Veränderungen in den Schulverhältnissen.*

a. In dem Personale der Local-Schul-Inspection.
b. In dem Personale des Schul-Lehrer Personals.
c. In der Schuleinrichtung.

III.—*Kurze Schulchronik für die Dauer der obbezeichneten Periode.*

Tag der vorjährigen Schulvisitation, Ob und wie alle damal ertheilten Bescheide voll zogen wurden.
Schluss des vorigen Wintersemesters.
Beginn des vorigen Sommersemesters.
Schluss desselben.
Beginn des gegenwärtigen Wintersemesters.
Tag der speciellen Visitation des Districts-Inspectors, während des Jahres.
Stattgehabte besondere Ereignisse und Vorfälle.
Besondere Feyerlichkeiten.
Besondere Unterbrechungen.
Sonst Bemerkenswerthes.

IV.—*Stand der Schule und des Schulbesuches.*

	Stand mit Schluss des vorigen Schuljahres.	Abgang.	Zugang.	Gegenwärtiger Stand.	Unschuldbare Abwesenheit.	Ertheilte Strafen.	Bemerkungen.
a. Werktags-Schule:							
1. Knaben-Classe - - -							
2. Knaben-Classe - - -							
3. Knaben-Classe - - -							
1. Mädchen-Classe - - -							
2. Mädchen-Classe - - -							
3. Mädchen-Classe - - -							
b. Feyertags-Schule:							
1. Männliche - - - -							
2. Weibliche - - - -							

V.—*Stand der Censurbücher und der Schullisten.*

VI.—*Anstalten zur Fortbildung der Lehrer.*

VII.—*Umfang des Unterrichtes.*

Ob die gesetzlichen Lehrbücher und Schriften gebraucht werden, oder ob und welche Abweichung, wann und wo diese durch die Regierungsgenehmigung erlangt, ob die Schönschreib- und Dictaten-Hefte für jedes Schulpflichtige gehörig vorhanden, gesammelt, geheftet und aufbewahrt sind:

Ob ihr Inhalt den Vorschriften entspricht, ob jede Classe die vorschriftsmässige Aufgabe des Jahres vollkommen erfüllt habe oder nicht, und im letzteren Falle, warum nicht.

VIII.—*Zahl der Lehrstunden, von wem gegeben und etwaige Erläuterung über die Methode.*

	I. Männliche Werktags-Classe.		II. Männliche Werktags-Classe.		III. Männliche Werktags-Classe.		I. Weibliche Werktags-Classe.		II. Weibliche Werktags-Classe.		III. Weibliche Werktags-Classe.		Männliche Feyertags-Schule.		Weibliche Feyertags-Schule.		Besondere Bemerkungen, insbesondere ob buchstabirt oder lautirt.
	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	Zahl der Stunden.	von wem gegeben.	
Religion																	
Lesen																	
Schönschreiben																	
Dictandoschreiben																	
Tafelrechnen																	
Kopfrechnen																	
Biblische Geschichte																	
Allgemeine und bayerische Geschichte																	
Geographie																	

IX.— *Sonstige Verhältnisse.*

Häusliche Erziehung, ob derselben in der Schule nachgeholfen werde?

Sittlichkeit der Schuljugend, Betragen derselben $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{in}\\ \text{ausser}\end{matrix}\right\}$ der Schule,

Entferntbleiben von den Wirthshäusern, Tanzplätzen und sonstigen öffentlichen Belustigungsorten.

Gesundheitsverhältniss der Jugend.

X.—*Stand des Schulfondes, der Schul-Einnahmen und Schulausgaben, Rechnungs-Abschluss für das Jahr*

XI.—*Wünsche und Anträge des Local-Inspectors.*

XII.—*Wünsche und Anträge der Lehrer.*

Sub-Enclosure (H. 3.) in No. 28.

II.—*Protocoll.*

über die zu am stattgehabte Schulvisitation.

Gegenwärtige:

Von Seite der Districtspolizei-Behörde
Die Gutsherrschaft
Von Seite des Patrimonialgerichts
Die Gemeinde Verwaltung bestehend aus:
Von Seite der Districtsschul-Inspection
— der Local-Inspection
— des Lehrerpersonals, nämlich:

Nachdem der heutige Tag zur Schul-Visitation für die hiesigen Schulen festgesetzt und in dessen Folge die vorgeschriebene Bekanntmachung erlassen worden war, versammelten sich heute die Obgenannten, und es wurde verhandelt, wie folgt:

I.—*Uebergabe des Ausweises.*

Der Local-Inspector übergab den visitirenden Polizey- und Schulbeamten die vorgeschriebene Uebersicht der Schul-Verhältnisse, welche gegenwärtigem Protocolle unter Ziffer 1. beigefügt wurde.

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28.
BAVARIA.

II.—*Schulprüfung und deren Ergebniss.*

Sofort eröffnete der Districts-Inspector durch eine kurze Anrede die Schul-Prüfung, welche nachstehende Resultate darbot.

CLASSE.	Geprüft.	RESULTATE.	Verfügungen.
A. WERKTAGS-SCHULE:			
1. Classe der Knabenschule -	von bis Uhr	Religion.	
2. Classe der Knabenschule.		Lesen.	
3. Classe der Knabenschule.		Schönschreiben.	
		Dictandoschreiben.	
1. Classe der Mädchenschule.		Tafelrechnen.	
2. Classe der Mädchenschule.		Kopfrechnen.	
3. Classe der Mädchenschule.		Biblische Geschichte.	
		Geschichte und Erdbeschreibung.	
B. FEYERTAGS-SCHULE:		inserat: II. Classe wie oben.	
Männlich.			
Weiblich.			

III.—*Censur-Bücher Absenten-Listen.*

Die Durchsichtigung der Absentenlisten ergab folgende

Wahrnehmungen.	Bescheide.

IV.—*Vorrücken der Werk- und Feyertags-Schüler aus einer Classe in die andere,—Uebertritt aus der Werk- in die Feyertags-Schule,—Entlassungen.*

Hinsichtlich der Vorrückung-Schulüberweisung und Schulentlassung setzte der Districts-Inspector fest was folgt:

Zum Uebertritte in eine höhere Classe fand er nach dem Prüfungs-Resultate nicht befähigt - - - - - - - - - - -

Zum Uebertritte in die Sonn- und Feyertags-Schule fand er ohngeachtet des erreichten Ueberweisungs-Alters nicht befähigt, und verwies somit noch für ein Jahr in die Werktagsschule - - - - - - - -

Zur Entlassung aus der Sonn- und Feyertag-Schule fand er trotz des zurückgelegten 18ten Lebensjahres nicht befähigt und verwies somit noch für ein Jahr in diese Schule - - - - - - - - - -

V.—*Einsichtsnahme von den Schul-Localitäten und von den Schulgeräthen.*

Wahrnehmungen.	Bescheide.

VI.—*Etwaige Anbringen des Lehrers und der Betheiligten.*

Name der Erschienenen.	Kurzer Inhalt des Uebrigen.	Bescheid.

VII.—*Durchsicht der von dem Local-Inspector vorgelegten Nachweise.*

Die von dem Local-Inspector übergebenen Nachweise gaben zu folgenden Verhandlungen Anlass.

RUBRA.

zu I. nämlich zu den Veränderungen der Schulstatistic.

BESCHEID.

Sowohl die in dem Nachweise enthaltenen, als die etwa noch ferner entdeckten Veränderungen der Schulstatistic wurden mit Ausnahme dessen, was die jährlich wandelbare Zahl der Schüler betrifft, in die Original-Statistic der Schule, gleichlautend eingetragen, wie folgt:

zu II. nämlich zu sonstigen Veränderungen der Schul-Verhältnisse -	wurde verfügt.
zu III. nämlich zu der Schulchronic - - - - - - -	wurde verfügt.
zu IV. nämlich zu dem gegenwärtigen Stand der Schule und des Schulunterrichts - - - - - - - - -	wurde verfügt.
zu V. nämlich zu dem Stande der Censur-Bücher und der Schul-Listen - - - - - - - - - -	wurde verfügt.
zu VI. nämlich zu den Anstalten für Fortbildung der Lehrer - -	wurde verfügt.

zu VII. nämlich zu dem Umfang des Unterrichts - - - -	wurde verfügt.
zu VIII. nämlich zur Zahl der Lehrstunden und der Lehrmethode -	wurde verfügt.
zu IX. nämlich zu den sonstigen Verhältnissen - - - -	wurde verfügt.
zu X. nämlich zu dem Abschlusse des Schulfondes und der Schulrechnungen - - - - - - - - - -	wurde verfügt.
zu XI. nämlich zu den Wünschen und Anträgen des Lehrerpersonals - - - - - - - - - - -	wurde verfügt.
zu XII. nämlich zu den Wünschen und Anträgen des Local-Inspectors - - - - - - - - - - -	wurde verfügt.

Nach dem Schlusse dieser Verhandlungen wurde das doppelt ausgefertigte Protocoll verlesen, richtig befunden und von allen Anwesenden unterschrieben.

Besondere Bemerkungen der Districts-Polizey und Districts-Schulbehörden über den Inhalt vorstehenden Protocolls und über die Qualification des Lehrer- und Gehülfen-Personals.

Die Districts-Polizei-Behörde und die Districts-Schul-Inspection haben nach beschlossener Visitation des Gesammt-Bezirkes gemeinsame Zusammentritte über die Qualification des Local-Inspectors und des Lehrers, sodann über die sonstigen Wahrnehmungen berathen und beschlossen, folgende

Anträge an die höchste und allerhöchste Stelle zu bringen:

I. Qualification des Local-Inspectors,
II. Qualification des Lehrer-Personals,
III. Sonstige Anordnungen und Anträge.

Sub-Enclosure (I.) in No. 28.

Abschrift.

Um das schon durch das organische Edict vom 15 September 1808 (Regierungsblatt Jahrgang 1808 Stück 2472, 2473, 2493 und 2494, angeordnete gemeinsame Wirken der Districts-Polizei-Behörden und der Districts-Schul-Inspectionen auch in gemischten oder reinen Ruraldistricten zu verwirklichen, den mündlichen Verkehr und die einfache Form der vertraulichen, denselben bisher vielfach fremd gebliebenen, Mittheilung an die Stelle des Vielschreibens treten zu lassen,—den Schulbehörden die kräftige Unterstützung der Staatsbehörden allenthalben und vollständig zu sichern und die Seelsorger jener peinlichen Lage zu enthalten, welche sie bisher häufig zwang, entweder ihre Stellung als Freunde und Berather ihrer Gemeinden durch einseitige Strenge in Schulsachen oder ihre Pflichten als Schulvorstände durch Rücksichten der seelsorgerlichen Stellung zu gefährden, wird hiemit verfügt was folgt:

I. Die rein technische Leitung des Unterrichts und der geistigen Erziehung gehört ausschliessend dem Wirkungskreise der Local-Schul-Inspectoren und der ihnen vorgesetzten Districts-Schulbehörde an. In Sachen des Religions-Unterrichts insbesondere sind selbe unmittelbar und exclusive der Oberleitung der kirchlichen Stellen ihrer Confessionen untergeben, an welche sie auf Verlangen diessfalls zu berichten, und deren Aufträge und Weisungen sie treulich zu vollziehen haben.

II. Als gemischte Schul-Angelegenheiten sind zu betrachten

a. alle organische Einrichtungen, als: Bildung und Veränderung der Schulsprengel, Errichtung öffentlicher und nicht öffentlicher Lehr-Institute,
b. die Errichtungen und Besetzungen von Lehrstellen,
c. die Qualificationslisten des Lehrer-Personals.
d. die Handhabung des Schulbesuches,
e. die Evidenthaltung der Schulstatistic,
f. Alles finanzielle des Unterrichtes, insbesondere die Herstellung und Unterhaltung der Schulgebäude und der Schulgeräthschaften und das Schulfondrechnungswesen; endlich
g. die jährliche Hauptsvisitation sämmtlicher Schulen jedes Bezirkes.

III. In den gemischten Angelegenheiten steht die Leitung dem Districts-Schul-Inspector gemeinsam mit der Districtspolizeibehörde zu.

IV. In den mit Local-Schul-Commissionen versehenen Städten behält es bei dem bereits geregelten Geschäftsgange sein Bewenden.

V. Was die zu keiner Local-Schul-Commission berechtigten rural- oder gemischten Districte betrifft, so wird in Zukunft möglichst dahin gestrebt werden, die Districts-Schul-Inspectoren an den Sitz der Districts-Polizei-Behörde zu verlegen, und verdiente bewährte Schulmänner bey Verleihung von Amtssitz-Pfarreien ganz vorzüglich zu berücksichtigen.

VI. Wo der Districts-Schul-Inspector an dem Sitze der Districts-Polizei-Behörde sich befindet, finden die gemeinsamen Berathungen nach Erforderniss der vorliegenden Geschäfte statt.

VII. Wo die Districts-Schul-Inspection sich nicht an dem Amtssitze befindet, ist über periodische Zusammentritte übereinzukommen und sind die Gegenstände des gemischten Wirkungskreises dieser Zusammentritte vorzubehalten.

VIII. Die Initiative gebührt in Sachen der Schulbauten der Districts-Polizei-Behörde, in den übrigen Fragen aber der Districts-Inspection, an welche nach wie vor alle Berichte der Local-Inspectionen ergehen.

IX. In den Zusammentritten werden vor Allem die amtlichen Anzeigen der Local-Schul-Inspectionen über die schuldbaren Schulversäumnisse geprüft, und der Districts-Polizei-Behörde zum Vollzuge der gemeinsam beschlossenen Strafen mitgetheilt. Sodann wird zu Berathung der übrigen Gegenstände geschritten.

X. Die Berichte an die königliche Kreisregierung ergehen unter gemeinsamen Formen wie folgt:

Betreff.

"Gemeinsamer Bericht des Landgerichts, Herrschaftsgerichts N. und der Districts-Schul-Inspection N. u. s. w. Unterschrift."

unterthänigst gehorsamste

Landgericht (Herrschaftsgericht) Districts-Schul-Inspection N.

Die Entschliessungen ergehen gleichfalls unter der gemeinsamen Adresse, die Acten werden, soferne sie Schulbau-Fragen, und Schulfond-Rechnungs-Gegenstände betreffen bei der Districts-Polizei-Behörde, für alle übrigen Gegenstände aber bey der Districts-Schul-Inspection aufbewahrt. Jeder Behörde steht es jedoch frey, Abschriften der bei ihr nicht aufbewahrten Entschliessungen zu ihren Acten zu nehmen. In Fragen der Schulorganisation ergehen die Entschliessungen an beide Behörden in doppelter gleichlautender Ausfertigung.

XI. Nichtvereintseyn beider Behörden über einen Gegenstand, zieht dessen Vorlage an die Kreisregierung nach sich. Zögerung der einen in Erledigung wichtigen Gegenstandes berechtigt und verpflichtet die andere nach fruchtloser Mahnung zu Erstattung eines dieses Verhältnisses erwähnenden Separatberichtes.

XII. Die Qualificationsbücher der Lehrer werden von jeder Stelle gesondert geführt, und der übereinstimmende oder abweichende Eintrag hängt von dem Einklange oder Nicht-Einklange der beiderseitigen Urtheile ab, deren gemeinsames Erörtertseyn jedenfalls aus den, den Visitations-Protocollen beigefügten Bemerkungen hervorgeht.

XIII. Protocolle über die Zusammentritte werden nicht geführt, die Berathung ist mündlich, und das Berathenseyn geht aus der gemeinsamen Fertigung der Concepte, so wie aus den diesen Concepten beyzufügenden Worten hervor.

"Beschlossen in dem gemeinsamen Zusammentritte N. N. den . . . . . .

XIV. Die Geschäfts-Stellung der Local-Inspectionen, so wie deren Verhältniss zu den Patrimonialgerichten und die edictmässige Competenz der letzteren bleibt unverändert.

XV. Gegenwärtige Verfügung tritt mit dem 1ten September d. Jhs. in Wirksamkeit. Die Königlichen Kreis-Regierungen Kammern des Innern haben gemeinsam mit ihren Kreis-Scholarchaten die entsprechenden Weisungen zu erlassen, und das Erlassene binnen 14 Tagen anher zur Wissenschaft vorzulegen.

München den 24ten July 1833.

An

Sämmtl. k.. Kreisregierungen.

Das gemeinsame Wirken der Districts-Schul-Inspectoren und der Districts-Polizei-Beamten betreffend.

Sub-Enclosure (J.) in No. 28.

Abschrift.—*Staatsministerium des Innern.*

[N.B.—*This is the same as Sub-Enclosure* (I.) *but is retained, in conformity to the original Paper.*]

Um das schon durch das organische Edict vom 15ten Septr. 1808 (Reggsbl. Jahrgang 1808. Seite 2472, 2473, 2493 und 2494, angeordnete gemeinsame Wirken der Districts-Polizeibehörden und der Districts-Schul-Inspectionen auch in gemischten oder reinen Ruraldistricten zu verwirklichen, den mündlichen Verkehr und die einfache Form der vertraulichen, denselben bisher vielfach fremd gebliebenen Mittheilung, an die Stelle des Vielschreibens treten zu lassen,—den Schulbehörden die kräftige Unterstützung der Staatsbehörden allenthalben und vollständig zu sichern, und die Seelsorger jener peinlichen Lage zu entheben, welche sie bisher häufig zwang, entweder ihre Stellung als Freunde und Berather ihrer Gemeinden durch einseitige Strenge in Schulsachen oder ihre Pflichten als Schulvorstände durch Rücksichten der seelsorgerlichen Stellung zu gefährden, wird hiemit verfügt, was folgt:

I.—Die rein technische Leitung des Unterrichts und der geistigen Erziehung gehört ausschliessend dem Wirkungskreise der Local-Schul-Inspectoren, und der ihnen vorgesetzten Districts-Schulbehörde an. In Sachen des Religions-Unterrichtes insbesondere sind selbe unmittelbar und exclusive der Oberleitung der kirchlichen Stellen ihrer Confessionen untergeben, an welche sie auf Verlangen diesfalls zu berichten, und deren Aufträge und Weisungen sie treulich zu vollziehen haben.

II.—Als gemischte Schul-Angelegenheiten sind zu betrachten

a. alle organische Einrichtungen, als: Bildung und Veränderung der Schulsprengel, Errichtung öffentlicher Lehr-Institute,
b. die Errichtungen und Besetzungen von Lehrstellen
c. die Qualificationslisten des Lehrer-Personals,
d. die Handhabung des Schulbesuches,

e. di

e. die Evidenthaltung der Schultstatistic,

f. alles Finanzielle des Unterrichtes, insbesondere die Herstellung und Unterhaltung der Schulgebäude und der Schulgeräthschaften und das Schulfondrechnungswesen; endlich

g. die jährliche Hauptvisitation sämmtlicher Schulen jedes Bezirkes.

III.—in den gemischten Angelegenheiten steht die Leitung dem Districts-Schul-Inspector gemeinsam mit der Districtspolizeibehörde zu.

IV.—In den mit Local-Schul-Commissionen versehenen Städten behält es bei dem bereits geregelten Geschäftsgange sein Bewenden.

V.—Was die zu keiner Local-Schul-Commission berechtigten Rural- oder gemischten Districte betrifft, so wird in Zukunft möglichst dahin gestrebt werden, die Districts-Schul-Inspectoren an den Sitz der Districtspolizeibehörde zu verlegen, und verdiente bewährte Schulmänner bei Verleihung von Amtssitzpfarreien ganz vorzüglich zu berücksichtigen.

VI.—Wo der Districts-Schul-Inspector an dem Sitze der Districts-Polizeibehörde sich befindet, finden die gemeinsamen Berathungen nach Erforderniss der vorliegenden Geschäfte statt.

VII. Wo die Districts-Schul-Inspection sich nicht an dem Amtssitze befindet, ist über periodische Zusammentritte übereinzukommen, und sind die Gegenstände des gemischten Wirkungskreises dieser Zusammentritte vorzubehalten.

VIII. Die Initiative gebührt in Sachen der Schulbauten der Districts-Polizeibehörde, in den übrigen Fragen aber der Districts-Inspection, an welche nach wie vor alle Berichte der Local-Inspectionen ergehen.

IX. In den Zusammentritten werden vor Allem die amtlichen Anzeigen der Local-Schul-Inspectionen über die schuldbaren Schulversäumnisse geprüft, und der Districts-Polizeibehörde zum Vollzuge der gemeinsam beschlossenen Strafen mitgetheilt. Sodann wird zu Berathung der übrigen Gegenständen geschritten.

X. Die Berichte an die Kreisregierung ergehen unter gemeinsamen Formen wie folgt:

Betreff

" Gemeinsamer Bericht des Landgerichts, Herrschaftgerichts N, und der Districts-Schul-Inspection N. u. s. w.

" Unterschrift."

unterthänigst gehorsamste Landgericht (Herrschaftsgericht) Districts-Schul-Inspection N.

Die Entschliessungen ergehen gleichfalls unter der gemeinsamen Adresse, die Acten werden, so ferne sie Schulbaufragen und Schulfondrechnungs—Gegenstände betreffen, bei der Districts-Polizei-Behörde, für alle übrigen Gegenstände aber bei der Districts-Schul-Inspection aufbewahrt. Jeder Behörde steht es jedoch frei, die bei ihr nicht aufbewahrten Entschliessungen zu ihren Acten zu nehmen. In Fragen der Schulorganisation ergehen die Entschliessungen an beide Behörden in doppelter gleichlautender Ausfertigung.

XI. Nichtvereintseyn beider Behörden über einen Gegenstand zieht dessen Vorlage an die Kreisregierung nach sich. Zögerung der einen in Erledigung wichtigen Gegenstandes berechtigt und verpflichtet die andere nach fruchtloser Mahnung zu Erstattung eines dieses Verhältnisses erwähnenden Separatberichtes.

XII. Die Qualificationsbücher der Lehrer werden von jeder Stelle gesondert geführt, und der übereinstimmende oder abweichende Eintrag hängt von dem Einklange oder Nicht-einklange der beiderseitigen Urtheile ab, deren gemeinsames Erörtertseyn jedenfalls aus den, den Visitations-Protocollen beigefügten Bemerkungen hervorgeht.

XIII. Protocolle über die Zusammentritte werden nicht geführt, die Berathung ist mündlich, und das Berathenseyn geht aus der gemeinsamen Fertigung der Concepte, so wie aus den diesen Concepten beizufügenden Worten hervor.

Beschlossen in dem gemeinsamen Zusammentritte N. N. den ....

XIV. Die Geschäfts-Stellung der Local-Inspectionen, so wie deren Verhältniss zu den Patrimonialgerichten und die edictmässige Competenz der letztern bleibt unverändert.

XV. Gegenwärtige Verfügung tritt mit dem 1ten September d. I. in Wirksamkeit. Die K. Kreisregierungen K. d. I. haben gemeinsam mit ihren Kreisscholarchaten die entsprechenden Weisungen zu erlassen, und das Erlassene binnen 14 Tagen anher zur Wissenschaft vorzulegen.

München am 24ten Juli 1833.

An

Sämmtliche K. Kreisregierungen.

Das gemeinsame Wirken der District-Schul-Inspectoren, und der Districts-Polizei-Beamten betreffend.

Sub-Enclosure (K. 1.) in No. 28.

Abschrift.—*Auf Befehl.*

Seine Majestät der König haben durch allerhöchste Verfügung vom 1ten April vor. Js. (Reggs. Bltt. Jahrgg 1832. Seite 279) zu verfügen geruht:

" es sollen jährlich entweder durch den Schulreferenten oder durch einen der Kreis-scholarchen die Volksschulen mindestens zweier Schul-Inspections-Districte visitirt werden. Die Visitation hat den intellectuellen sowohl als den moralischen Zustand der Schule zu umfassen und sich nach einer von dem Ministerium des Innern zu erlassenden genauen Instruction zu richten."

Im Vollzuge dieser allerhöchsten Anordnung wird hiemit nach vernommenem Gutachten des obersten Schulrathes verfügt was folgt:

1. Die vorgeschriebenen Kreis-Schul-Visitationen sollen, wenn nicht besondere Umstände Ausnahmen nothwendig machen, jederzeit in den Monaten Februar, März oder April vorgenommen werden und bis zum 1ten May als dem Anfange der Sommer-Schulen beendigt seyn.

2. Die Auswahl der zu visitirenden Schulbezirke steht dem Königl General Commissär und Regierungs-Präsidenten zu. Er gründet selbe auf das stets zu vernehmende Gutachten des Kreisscholarchates und auf die vorliegenden Warnehmungen über den Zustand der Schulen in der Art, dass die Controlle vor allem jene Districte treffe, deren Districts-Inspectoren in Eifer, Thätigkeit oder Befähigung zurückstehen, oder welche wegen mangelhafter Befähigung der Local-Inspectoren, wegen Nichtmitwirkung der Districts-Polizey-Behörden, oder endlich wegen sonstiger Umstände einer Controlle besonders zu bedürfen scheinen.

3. Der grosse Zweck Seiner Majestät ist: das Volksschulwesen von der in neuerer Zeit eingerissenen Tendenz bloser Verstandesbildung und oberflächlicher Vielwisserei auf den Standpunkt gleichmässiger Entwickelung des Geistes und des Herzens und reellen bleibenden Unterrichtes zurückgeführt zu wissen. Die Schule soll nicht blos lehren, sondern auch erziehen; sie soll den Einfluss weiser gebildeter Eltern unterstützen, den unvollständigen ergänzen, den mangelnden ersetzen, den schlechten unschädlich machen. Die Jugend soll von ächter Religiosität, d. h. von einem treuen Festhalten an den Lehrsätzen und dem Geiste ihres Glaubensbekenntnisses durchdrungen und sittlich eben so sehr, als intellectuell veredelt werden. Das Erlernte selbst soll nicht blos memorirt, sondern auch begriffen seyn. Der Lehr-Umfang soll so weit reichen, als es die Gründlichkeit gestattet; nie aber sollen sich seine Gränzen auf Kosten der Gründlichkeit erweitern. Mit einem Worte: von König Ludwig's Epoche soll ein ächt deutsches, biederes, religiös und politisch nachhaltiges gebildetes Geschlecht auf die Zukunft übergehen. Aufgabe des Visitators ist es vor allem, diesen Geist des Volksschulwesens zu erfassen, und nach ihm seine Einleitungen sowohl als seine Aeusserungen, seine Belehrungen und sein Urtheil zu bemessen. Die Visitation wird durch den Visitator als K. Regierungs-Commissär geleitet, und es haben derselben der erste Polizei-Beamte des Bezirkes, der Districts-Schul-Inspector, der Local-Schul-Inspector sammt den Mitgliedern der Local-Schul-Inspection, oder Local Schul-Commission beizuwohnen. Wo eine Schule mehrere Orte in sich fasst, sind ausser den Mitgliedern der Local-Inspection auch aus jedem der entfernteren Orte die Vorsteher und einzelne wackere, geachtete Männer beizuziehen. Endlich sollen alle zu der betreffenden Schule gehörigen Lehrer und Lehrgehülfen mit der gesammten Werk- und Feyertagsschulpflichtigen Jugend gegenwärtig sein.

Den Districts-Polizei-Beamten ist der Visitations-Termin mit der Weisung bekannt zu machen, im Verhinderungsfalle einen Stellvertreter abzuordnen;—Eltern und Schulfreunde sind zu der Verhandlung förmlich und rechtzeitig einzuladen.

4. Die Visitation umfasst den Gesammtzustand der Schule, und zerfällt in die beiden Hauptabtheilungen:

1. Untersuchung des Unterrichtes und der Erziehung, und
2. Untersuchung der äusseren Schulverhältnisse.

5. Sie beginnt jederzeit mit Prüfung der Kenntnisse; zuerst werden die Anfänger, hierauf die übrigen Werktagsschüler, und zuletzt die zur Feyertagsschule gehörige Jugend vorgerufen.

Um sich über den Stand der Kenntnisse vollkommene Gewissheit zu verschaffen, hat der Regierungs-Commissär nicht blos den Lehrplan und die Stundenordnung, die vorzulegenden Listen und Schriften genau einzusehen und das bei der Prüfung vorzunehmende Lehrpensum selbst zu bestimmen, sondern es wird ihm noch zur besonderen Pflicht gemacht, aus allen Fächern selbst zu prüfen und den Lehrer, den Districts- und Local-Schul-Inspector nur in soweit dazu aufzufordern, als es nothwendig ist, um deren Unterrichtsweise und den in der Schule eingeführten Lehrgang besser kennen zu lernen. Dabei hat er sein Augenmerk auf den in der Schule herrschenden Lehrton, auf die eingeführten Methoden und darauf zu richten, ob die Schüler das Gelernte bloss mechanisch ins Gedächtniss aufgenommen haben, oder ob sie davon mit Bewusstseyn Rechenschaft darüber zu geben und dasselbige in Anwendung auf die vorgelegten Fälle zu bringen vermögen. Er hat ferner darauf zu achten, ob der Lehrer vorzugsweise nur einzelne Schüler hervorhebt, oder ob er es versteht die Gesammtheit gleichmässig zu beschäftigen, aufmerksam zu erhalten und die überwiegende Mehrzahl auf gleicher Stufe fortzuführen. Endlich hat er genau darauf Rücksicht zu nehmen, wie wenige oder wie viele der Anfänger nach dem ersten Lehrjahre den Forderungen des Schulplans entsprechen, ob die zur Sontagsschule Uebertretenden die gehörige Reife erlangt haben; wie sich die oberste Abtheilung der Feyertagsschüler zur obersten Classe der Werktagsschüler verhält, und daraus das Gesammtergebniss des Unterrichtes herzustellen.

6. In der auf die Prüfung zu verwendenden Zeit hat zwar kein Uebermass zu herrschen, gleichwohl aber darf damit nicht früher abgebrochen werden, als bis der wahre Stand der Kenntnisse hinreichend erkundet ist, und auch über die stattfindende Erziehungsweise ein sicheres Urtheil gefällt werden kann.

7. Um letzteres zu erlangen, hat der Regierungs-Commissär zunächst auf die Persönlichkeit des Lehrpersonals zu achten, dabey die Qualifications-Bücher zu vergleichen und sich von der Sinnesweise, der Thätigkeit und der Lebensweise der Unterrichtenden die erforderliche Kenntniss zu verschaffen. Er muss dabey auf das Ansehen und die Wirksamkeit des

Lehrers

Lehrers unter den Schülern, auf die Ruhe und Aufmerksamkeit derselben auf ihre lebendige Theilnahme am Unterrichte, auf die bestehende äussere Ordnung, auf die Handhabung der Disciplin und auf den ganzen in der Schule herrschenden Geist überhaupt, vornehmlich aber darauf sehen, ob Frömmigkeit, Sittlichkeit, Rechtlichkeit, Fleiss und Anhänglichkeit an die bestehende Verfassung, an König und Vaterland, hier blos geboten oder ob sie der Jugend wirklich lieb und zur zweiten Natur gemacht werden.

8. Die Prüfung ist mit einer schlichten, prunklosen, die Bedeutsamkeit des Actes, die Standpunkte des von seiner Majestät vorgezeichneten Erziehungs-Systemes, die Pflichten des Lehrers, der Eltern und der Kinder, und die Erwartungen der Staatsregierung bezüglich auf den moralischen und intellectuellen Zustand der Schulen in kurzer allgemein verständlichen Worten schildernden Anrede des Regierungs-Commissärs zu eröffnen, und mit einer ähnlichen, das Urtheil über das Geschehene aussprechenden zu schliessen. Zeitraubende Feyerlichkeiten und Tändeleyen sind durchaus verboten.

9. Nachdem die Schuljugend entlassen ist, nimmt der Regierungs-Commissär in Begleitung der anwesenden Beamten und der gesammten Local-Schul-Commission, Einsicht von dem Zustand der Schullocalitäten, des Schulgartens, der Lehr- und Schulgeräthe, der Schulacten, insbesondere der Versäummisslisten, der Schulcasse und deren Rechnungen, so wie überhaupt von der gesammten äusseren Schuleinrichtung.

10. Hierauf lässt er unter 4 Augen und der Reihe nach erst die eines Gesuches oder einer Beschwerde wegen anwesenden Eltern, dann die Vorsteher, Lehrer und Inspectoren vor sich kommen, vernimmt ihre Anträge, verfügt darüber sogleich, in soweit es auf dem Wege blosser Ermahnung oder Hinweisung auf bestehende Gesetze und Verordnungen geschehen kann, und der Fall einer Disciplinar-Einschreitung nicht gegeben ist, und versammelt zuletzt das gesammte Personal, um sich mit demselben über die allgemeinen Schul-Angelegenheiten zu benehmen, und das Erforderliche zu besprechen und vorzubereiten.

11. Ueber diese Verhandlungen sowohl als über das Gesammt-Ergebniss der Visitation wird ein von allen Beamten und sonst betheiligten Personen zu unterzeichnendes Protocoll aufgenommen; wobey es jedem frei steht, seine besonderen Bemerkungen entweder beizufügen oder in einer eigenen Beilage an die Königl. Kreis-Regierung gelangen zu lassen. Dieses Protocoll sammt den, so ferne der Raum nicht hinreicht, am Rande beigefügten Bemerkungen, legt der Commissär 14 Tage nach geschlossener Visitation der Kgl. Regierung vor.

12. Die Fertigung des Protocolls und des Berichtes liegt dem Regierungs-Commissär ob. Demselben steht es aber frey, die Mitwirkung der Anwesenden dabey in Anspruch zu nehmen und hauptsächlich von Lehrern und Inspectoren die einzelnen Angaben vorbereiten und beibringen zu lassen. Die Fassung selbst hat nach Kürze, Bestimmtheit und leichter Uebersicht zu streben. Insbesondere sind darin keine Wiederholungen der in den Schulstatistiken enthaltenen Notizen aufzunehmen, sondern vielmehr alle Ansätze unter Bezugnahme auf die Statistic zu verfassen, und Abweichungen, als solche förmlich zu bezeichnen, und der das Protocoll Eintragende selbst hat zur Erleichterung der Revision der in mitfolgender Skizze angegebenen Reihenfolge der einzelnen Vortrags-Nummern zu folgen.

13. Die ganze Visitation soll die Frist eines Tages nicht überschreiten, aber es soll auch nicht gestattet werden, an einem und demselben Tage, ganz ungewöhnliche Fälle ausgenommen, mehr als zwey Schulen zur Untersuchung zu bringen.

14. Während oder nach geschlossener Visitation eines Districts-Schul-Inspections-Bezirkes hat der Regierungs-Commissär auch von der Geschäftsführung der Districts-Inspection oder Schulcommission und von den auf das Schulwesen bezüglichen Acten und Verhandlungen der Polizeibehörde Kenntniss zu nehmen, und insbesondere auf die den Districts-Inspectoren unmittelbar untergebenen Schulen ein vorzügliches Augenmerk zu richten.

15. Die Königl. Regierung prüft die eingegangenen Berichte und Protocolle durch das Kreis-Scholarchat, und den Kreis-Schulreferenten, ertheilt hierauf die erforderlichen Entschliessungen, verfügt insbesondere die etwa angemessen scheinenden Abänderungen in den Qulificationslisten der Local-Schul-Inspectoren, und sendet gelegentlich der Vorlage der Jahresberichte und der dissfallsigen Protocolle und Verfügungen auch die Visitations-Berichte und die darauf bezüglichen Verhandlungen an das Königl. Staats Ministerium des Innern ein.

16. Vorstehende Anordnung bezieht sich zunächst auf die in der Entschliessung, vom 1ten April 1832 vorgeschriebene regelmässige Visitation, ist aber auch auf die von dem k. General-Commissär und Regierungs-Präsidenten etwa verfügten aussergewöhnlichen und unvermutheten Untersuchungen einzelner Schulen anwendbar.

Die Visitation der Volksschulen durch Königl. Regierungen betreffend.

München den 12ten Februar 1833.
An
Sämmtliche Kreisregierungen ergangen.

Sub-Enclosure (K. 2.) in No. 28.

Ad Nro 3,723.

Abschrift.—*Schema zur Abfassung des Protocolls bey der Schulvisitation durch den Regierungs-Commissär.*

Ort und Zeit der Visitation der Schule.

I. Erwähnung oder Beifügung der Anrede des Visitators.

II. Untersuchung des innern Schulwesens.

a. Untersuchung des in den Schulen befolgten Ganges der Stunden-Ordnung, der Lehrbücher, der Lehrmethode, der Lehrabtheilungen, und der Vertheilung der Lehrfächer unter den Lehrern, und der Theilnahme der Ortsgeistlichen.
b. der Prüfung des vorgenommenen Lehrpensums, wie viel Zeit beiläufig darauf verwendet und durch wen examinirt wird.
c. Ergebniss der Prüfung, Urtheil der Beamten und Anwesenden, Urtheil des Regierungs-Commissärs über alle in der Instruction zur Beachtung vorgeschriebenen Puncte.
d. Vorlegung des Sittenbuches, der Versäumniss-Listen, Conferenz-Protocolle, &c. &c.
e. Angabe der Bemerkungen, welche Lehrer, Inspectoren und Vorsteher hinsichtlich der Schulerziehung, des Einflusses der häuslichen Zucht und der Ortsverhältnisse zu machen haben.
f. Urtheil des Commissärs mit Beachtung der in der Instruction aufgenommenen Punkte.

III. Untersuchung der äussern Schulverhältnisse.

1. Beschaffenheit der Schullocalitäten.
   a. Urtheil darüber, mit Bezugnahme auf die der Schulstatistic beigefügten Plane,
   b. Anträge und Anordnungen.
2. Schulbesuch.
   a. Durchsicht der Absenten-Listen, deren Genauigkeit, ob die schuldbaren Absenten in dem 1ten und 2ten Falle aus eigener Competenz der Local-Schul-Commission bestraft, ob sie in dem 3ten und den folgenden Fällen der Districts-Polizei-Behörde angezeigt wurden; ob letztere strafend eingeschritten ist.
   Ob keine Ueberweisung aus der Werk- in die Feyertagsschule und keine Entlassung von letzterer ohne vorgängige Prüfung und ohne Protocoll-Beschluss der Local-Schul-Inspection statt gefunden hat. Ob Altersdispense nur mit Genehmigung des District-Schul-Inspectors und auf den Grund einer von demselben abgehaltenen Special-Prüfung statt gefunden hat.
   b. Anträge und Anordnungen.
3. Schulaufnahme, Versetzung, Entlassung, &c.
   a. Einsichtnahme und Beurtheilung der Listen,
   b. Etwaige Verfügungen.
4. Verhältniss der Lehrer, Inspectoren, Vorsteher, &c. zu den Schülern und unter sich.
5. Schul-Zusammenkünfte.
   a. der Lehrer unter sich
   b. ob die monatlichen Schulconferenzen der Local-Schul-Inspectoren richtig gehalten und ob die Beschlüsse aufgezeichnet werden.
   c. Beurtheilung und Antrag.
6. Oeconomische Verhältnisse.
   a. Vergleichung des wirklichen Befundes mit der Schulstatistic.
   b. Zustand der Rechnungen,
   c. Anträge.
7. Schulacten Listen, &c.
   a. Beschaffenheit,
   b. Anträge.
8. Sonstige Beisätze und allgemeines Urtheil.

Unterschrift.

Sub-Enclosure (L.) in No. 28.

Die Nothwendigkeit der raschen Herstellung entsprechender Zeichnungs-Vorlagen ist durch die eingesendeten Arbeiten der Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schulen, dann der Schullehrer-Seminare, noch mehr aber durch die zur Ausstellung gebrachten Leistungen der Volks-Zeichnungsschulen zur vollsten Evidenz gelangt. Niemand kann mehr an der Wahrheit zweifeln, dass schriftliche Belehrungen allein nicht genügen, wo Vollzugs-Organe der manigfachsten Art und der verschiedensten Bildungsgrade, das Geschriebene ins Leben übertragen sollen, und das gebotene Vorlageblätter der materielle explicative Theil der Instructionen der einzige Weg zur Einheit der Bestrebungen und zur zweckmässigen Abstuffung des Unterrichts und das einzige Mittel sind, der Sache das Uebergewicht über die Speculationen der Kunsthändler zu sichern.

Es wird daher verfügt was folgt:

I. Es sollen schleunigst vollständige Vorlagen für die Zeichnungsschulen aller Categorien hergestellt werden,

II. Die Entwerfung derselben wird der k. Academie der bildenden Künste als dem gesetzlichen Mittelpunkte der künstlerischen Bildung im Staate im Vereine mit den Vorständen der drey k. polytechnischen Schulen Oberingenieur und Rector Pauli, Rector Scharrer und Rector Leo übertragen.

III. Druck

III. Druck und Verlag sind dem k. Central-Schulbücher-Verlage zur Pflicht gemacht, welcher seiner Bestimmung gemäss die dessfalls nöthigen Ausgaben, inclusive der Honorare, aus seiner Fonden vorschiessen, durchaus keinen Profit nehmen, wohl aber in dem gesicherten Absatze an alle Zeichnungs-Schulen, den vollen Ersatz seiner Auslagen finden wird.

IV. Da der Zweck des so umfassend gestalteten Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes dahin geht, das Zeichnen als technische Sprache, gleich der Schriftsprache, über alle Classen der Nation auszudehnen und durch diese technische Sprache die bessere Ausbildung der Handwerker, dann neben der Befähigung der Fabrik-Besitzer zum Verständnisse der Maschinen, die Gutsbesitzer zu Beurtheilung von Bauplänen und verbesserten Acker-Werkzeugen, auch erhöhten Kunstsinn und den ächten Uebergang der Kunst in die Gewerbe und in das Leben zu bewirken, so muss vor allem die Wahl der (ausschliessend dem Gebiete des Linear- und Ornamentenzeichnens zu entnehmenden) Gegenstände in der Art bemessen werden, dass neben den allgemeinen Erfordernissen auch jede specielle Richtung ihren speciellen Bedarf vollständig gedeckt finde, dass sonach landwirthschaftliche mit industriellen Maschinen und Gebäuden, Blumen-Ornamente (wichtig für die künftigen Cattundrucker, die Tapeten-Fabrikanten u. s. w.) mit rein architectonischen Ornamenten abwechseln, und dass diese Manigfaltigkeit der Objecte durch die zweckmässige Ordnung des Ganzen in die gehörige Harmonie gesetzt, und durchgehends von jenem Ernste durchdrungen werde, welcher den Character des Werkes bilden muss.

Auf die weiblichen Arbeiten ist in dem Werke keine specielle Rücksicht zu nehmen. Vielmehr sind für den Punkt, wo der allgemeine Zeichnungs-Unterricht bey Mädchen in jenen behufs der freyeren Handarbeiten sich scheidet, zu Gunsten der weiblichen Arbeits-Schulen, eigene Vorlagen durch einen Zusammentritt verständiger Personen ausarbeiten zu lassen, und diese als gesonderte Verlags-Artikel zu behandeln und zu debitiren.

V. Das Werk soll in zwey Hauptheile zerfallen:

a. in die Vorlagen für die Elementar-Volkszeichnungsschulen, und

b. in die Vorlagen für die Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbsschulen, dann für die Schullehrer-Seminare.

VI. Jeder dieser Haupttheile soll nach Cursen eingetheilt werden, und für jeden Curs in eine Reihe von Heften zerfallen, deren jedes ein gewisses Gebiet von Gegenständen zum Zwecke hat, z. B. Wohngebäude überhaupt, landwirthschaftliche Gebäude, landwirthschaftliche Geräthe, industrielle Gebäude u. s. w.

VII. Die einzelnen Blätter jedes Heftes sind durch eigene Bezeichnungen, in solche, welche jede Schule absolut haben muss, und in solche auszuscheiden, deren Anschaffung oder Nichtanschaffung nach Massgabe der Mittel jeder einzelnen Schule anheim gegeben bleibt. Ferner sind die Blätter jedes einzelnen Heftes in sich selbständig zu numeriren, damit in Zukunft von 2 zu 2 Jahren die entsprechend erachteten Nachträge gehörig angereiht, und durch diese die jeweiligen Fortschritte sowohl der Kunst, als der landwirthschaftlichen und industriellen Technic unbemerkt, aber um so sicherer und wirksamer in die Schulen und durch diese in die Masse der Nation übertragen werden können.

VIII. Da übrigens der Zeichnungs-Unterricht stets unvollständig bleiben würde, wenn mit der bildlichen Darstellung von Körpern nicht auch die Anschauung derselben verbunden würde, und da sowohl des Verständnisses der Vorlagen (von Seite oft ganz ungebildeter Knaben) als auch der practischen Richtung des gesammten technischen Unterrichts wegen, von absoluter Nothwendigkeit und eben desshalb unbedingt geboten ist, dass das Zeichnen nach Vorlagen von der einfachsten Dorfschule bis zu den vollständigen Landwirthschafts- und Gewerbs-Schulen mit gleichzeitigem Nachbilden körperlicher Vorlagen verbunden werde, so ist gleichzeitig mit dem Inslebentreten der Vorlagen-Sammlung auch das Inslebentreten einer Sammlung körperlicher Vorlagen zu bewirken, deren Verlag gleichfalls der Central-Schulbücher-Verlag zu übernehmen hat, und bezüglich deren Eintheilen nach Cursen u. s. w. dasjenige in analoge Anwendung zu kommen hat, was oben unter Ziffer V. VI. VII., in Absicht auf die Zeichnungs-Vorlagen festgesetzt wurde.

IX. Die körperlichen Vorlagen sind in der Art zu bemessen, dass bei mathematisch begränzten und folglich durch Grundriss, Aufriss und Durchschnitt darstellungsfähigen Gegenständen, durch den Nachweis der zu zeichnenden Flächen und bei Körpern von weniger gesetzmässiger Begränzung, zu deren möglichst klaren Darstellung Licht und Schatten zu Hülfe genommen werden müssen, durch den practischen Nachweis des Schattens, dem Vorstellungs-Vermögen der Jugend aufgeholfen und den Schülern der richtige Tact in dem Gebrauche der zur Darstellung nothwendigen Hülfs-Mittel gewährt werde.

Die Königliche Academie der bildenden Künste, im Vereine mit den Vorständen der drey polytechnischen Schulen des Reiches wird sich von selbst berufen fühlen, diesen grossen, nicht nur für Bayern, sondern auch für das gesammte teutsche Vaterland hochwichtigen Werke, die sorgfältigste Behandlung zu widmen, wo möglich das gleichzeitige Erscheinen einzelner Blätter aus allen Heften und somit die gleichzeitige Reglung des Zeichnungs-Unterrichtes in allen seinen Abstuffungen zu bewirken, und in der möglichst kürzesten Frist das Ziel zu verwirklichen, welches die erhabene Idee des Königlichen Beschützers der Künste und Wissenschaften in deren würdige Hände niedergelegt hat.

München den 13ten December 1835.

Auf

Seiner Königl. Majestät Allerhöchsten Befehl

An

die k. Academie der bildenden Künste.

Die Herausgabe eines Vorlagewerkes für den Zeichnungs-Unterriht betreffend.

No. 10.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

28.
BAVARIA.

Sub-Enclosure (M.) in No. 28.

Einige Schulvisitations-Protocolle vom Jahre 1833–34 geben Zweifel über den Sinn verschiedener Stellen der am 24ten Juli 1833 im unbemerkten Betreffe erlassenen allgemeinen Ausschreibung zu entnehmen, und deuten auf die Nothwendigkeit diessfallsiger Erläuterungen hin.

In Folge dieser Anregung wird hiemit bemerkt, was folgt:

I. *Zu Ziffer III. der Ausschreibung vom* 24ten *Juli* 1833.

Die Natur der Sache fordert, dass die Visitationen der teutschen Schulen in der Regel mit dem Schlusse der keineswegs an den zufälligen Termin Ostern gebundenen Winterschulen allenthalben vollzogen seyen.

In der That lässt sich ein gründliches Urtheil über die Landschulen nur in dem Zeitpunkte der wirklich gefüllten Schule, nicht aber in einer Jahres-Zeit fällen, in welcher die Feld-Arbeit und manigfache andere Rücksichten der Schulfrequenz auf dem Lande stets mehr oder minder nahe treten. Eben deshalb ist auch laut der nunmehr vorliegenden Aufschlüsse das Visitiren vor Ostern bereits bisher in den meisten Schul-Districten des Königreiches üblich gewesen.

Uebrigens versteht sich von selbst, dass eine Ausnahme von der Regel allerdings da Platz greifen kann und muss, wo der unverhältnissmässige Umfang eines Inspections-Districtes oder sonstige ausserordentliche-streng nachzuweisende Hindernisse das Vollenden der Visitation vor Ostern aus irgend einem Grunde unmöglich machen.

II. *Zu Ziffer III. der Ausschreibung vom* 24ten *Juli* 1833.

Die öftere Anwesenheit der Amts-Vorstände in den Gemeinden bilded die erste und unerlässlichste Grundlage jeder wohlgeordneten lebendigen Verwaltung. Namentlich ist den bayerischen Districts-Polizei-Beamten das jährlich mindestens zweimaliche Besuchen jeder Gemeinde durch ältere und neuere Ausschreibungen zur förmlichen Pflicht gemacht.

Das Nichttheilnehmen der Polizeibeamten an den Schulvisitationen würde daher keine andere Folge haben, als den Districts-Verwaltungs-Behörden die persönliche Controlle des ersten und wichtigsten aller Geschäfte (des Geschäfts der Volksbildung und der sittlichen und geistigen Veredlung der Nation) zu benehmen, um ihr Erscheinen an demselben Orte auf andere minder wichtige Tage zu verlegen.

Eine wesentliche Erleichterung haben jedoch die Amts-Vorstände bereits dadurch erlangt, dass ihnen die vertretungsweise Abordnung ihrer Nebenbeamten ohne die gewöhnlich strengen Beweise absoluter Verhinderung gestattet wurde.

Sollten in ausserordentlichen-jedesmal nachzuweisenden Fällen unverschiebliche Geschäfte dem Erscheinen des Beamten sowohl als seiner Stellvertreter bey allen Schulvisitationen hindernd entgegentreten, so müsste jedenfalls nach Einvernahme der Local-Inspection durch Abrede mit dem Districts-Schul-Inspector die Einleitung dahin getroffen werden, dass dieses Nichterscheinen nur die als anstandsfrey bekannten Schulen treffe und dass der Polizei-Beamte oder dessen Ersatzmann unfehlbar in keiner jener Schulgemeinden vermisst werde, für deren Prüfung der Districts- oder Local-Inspector dessen Anwesenheit als nothwendig bezeichnet.

III.—*Zu Ziff. VI. der Ausschreibung vom* 24ten *Juli* 1833.

Es lag bereits in der Absicht der Abschreibung vom 24ten Juli 1833, dass die kurze der Prüfung vorangehende Anrede von dem Districts-Inspector gehalten werde; das diesen Act der Local-Inspection zu wendende Lithographie-Versehen in der benannten Ausschreibung ist daher angemessen zu verbessern.

IV.—*Zu Ziff. VI. der Ausschreibung vom* 24ten *Juli* 1833.

Alle Schulverordnungen der vergangenen, wie der gegenwärtigen Regierung, wollten Vorrückungen aus einer Classe der Werktags- oder Sonn- und Feyertags-Schule in die andere als reines *Internum* der Schulen dem Ermessen des Localschul-Inspectors vorbehalten, die Ueberweisungen aus der Werktags- in die Sonn- und Feyertags-Schulen, also die Entlassung aus der Werktags-Schulpflicht, dann die Entlassungen aus der Sonn- und Feyertags-Schule, also aus der Gesammt-Schulpflicht, als ein das staatsbürgerliche Leben und selbst die einstige Zulassbarkeit zur Ansässigmachung und Verehelichung und zu den verschiedenen sonstigen Zweigen bürgerlicher Wirksamkeit ohne Rücksicht auf Alter und sonstige Verhältnisse, von dem genügenden Bestandenhaben der entsprechenden Prüfung abhängig und durch die Districts-Behörden genau controlirt wissen.

Die Erfahrung hat die Wichtigkeit und Richtigkeit dieser Bestimmungen noch näher dargelegt, und durch unbestreitbare Thatsachen bewiesen, dass der Local-Inspector das Gehässige der Gesetzes-Strenge unmöglich auf sich allein zu nehmen vermag, ohne seine seelsorgerliche Stellung und die unerlässlichen Bande der Liebe und des Vertrauens zu gefährden.

Die Acten beweisen, wie in den nichtcontrolirten Schulen gegen Wort und Geist der Vorschriften der Uebertritt sowohl als der Austritt mit der 1ten Communion oder Confirmation, ohne dass eine Prüfung veranlasst oder dem Erfolg dieser Prüfung irgend eine Wirkung beigelegt wird, verbunden sey,— und tausend biedere Bayern beklagen jetzt eine Nachsicht, welche sie bey sonst eminenter Tüchtigkeit von den Unterofficier-Stellen im

Heere,

Heere, von der Anstellung im Staats und öffentlichen Dienste, von den Ehren-Aemtern des Gemeinde und Stiftungs-Wesens, ja sogar laut der Gesetze vom 11ten Septr. 1825, und 1ten Juli 1834, von den edleren Rechten des Meisterwerdens, des Erlangens eines eigenen Herdes und des Begründens einer eigenen Familie ausschliesst. Was durch die Ausschreibung vom 24ten Juli 1833, in das Gedächtniss zurückgerufen und näher präcisirt wurde, lag daher längst in den allseitigen Wünschen. Ja sehr viele würdige Local-Schul-Inspectionen hatten diess in Berichten, Eingaben und Visitations-Protocollen als das einzige Mittel bezeichnet, dem Gesetze Vollzug zu sichern, ohne die Orts-Pfarrer in eine Collision von Pflichten und in Reibungen mit ihren Pfarr-Kindern zu bringen.

Wohl aber ist der Districts-Schul-Inspector, falls er die Visitationen nicht insgesammt vor Schluss des Wintersemesters abthun kann, gehalten, gemeinsam mit dem Vorstande der Districts-Polizeibehörde einen Tag zu bestimmen, an welchem die von den Local-Inspectionen in Folge der jährlichen Schluss-Prüfung zur Ueberweisung aus der Werktags in die Sonn- und Feyertags-Schule, oder zu Entlassung aus der letzteren reif befundenen Schulpflichtigen der vor Schlusse des Wintersemesters nicht zu Visitation gelangenden Orte an dem Sitze der Districts-Polizey-Behörde zu controlirenden Districts-Prüfung, und zwar die männlichen unter Aufsicht des Gemeinde Vorstehers, die weiblichen unter der Aufsicht einer würdigen, von der Localinspection zu bestimmenden Frau, insoferne erscheinen können, als in der betreffenden Gemeinde Entlassungen mit Schlusse der Winterschule überhaupt herkömmlich sind, und als der Orts Pfarrer in seiner Eigenschaft als Localinspector ihnen bezeugt, dass das Verbleiben in der Schule bis zur Visitation auf ihre Familien-oder sonstigen Verhältnisse nachtheilig einwirken würde.

Auch werden die Districts-Inspectoren im Benehmen mit den Districts-Polizeybeamten, sich von selbst berufen fühlen, dort, wo die zu grosse Entfernung der Ortschaften das Uebernachten der Schulpflichtigen ausser ihrem Wohnorte nach sich ziehen würde, statt Einer solchen Districts Prüfung, deren mehrere in dem Mittelpunkte der vor Ostern nicht visitirt werdenden Schul-Gemeinden angeordnet werden.

Sehr gern gesehen, und als Beweis edlen Eifers für die Sache des öffentlichen Unterrichtes wird es erkannt werden, wenn ausser dem zum Erscheinen verpflichteten Schullehrer auch der Local-Inspector der betreffenden Gemeinde sich persönlich an den Prüfungssitz begeben und an den Prüfungen den für die Visitations-Prüfungen durch Ausschreibung vom 24ten Juli 1833, vorgezeichneten Antheil zu nehmen, ohne dass jedoch ein solches Erscheinen bey diesen bloss im Privat-Interesse einzelner Schüler und Schülerinnen stattfindenden Prüfungen ihnen zur Obliegenheit gemacht werden will.

Auf diese Weise wird die, namentlich durch die neuesten Gesetze von 1825. und 1334. so nöthig gewordene Controle aufrecht erhalten, ohne irgend störend in die Verhältnisse der Einzelnen einzugreifen.

V.—*Zu Ziff. VII. und VIII. der Ausschreibung vom 24ten Juli* 1833.

Das Schreiben der Protocolle durch ausgezeichnete Schüler bleibt an die in der Ausschreibung vom 24ten Juli 1833 festgesetzten Voraussetzungen geknüpft. Die Herstellung eines Duplicates für die Kreis-Regierung erscheint um so weniger nöthig, als die Visitations-Protocolle der Kreis-Regierung nach gemachtem Gebrauche von dem obersten Kirchen und Schul-Rathe an die k. Kreis-Regierung zurückgelangen, und von dem k. Staats-Ministerium des Innern nicht zurückbehalten werden.

München den 18ten Januar 1836.

Auf
Seiner Königlichen Majestät Allerhöchsten Befehl.
An
sämmtliche k. Kreisregierungen Kammer des Innern also ergangen.

Die jährlichen Visitationen der teutschen Schulen nach Masgabe der Ministerial-Entschliessung vom 24ten Juli 1833 betreffend.

No. 29.—PRUSSIA.

Lord *William Russell* to Viscount *Palmerston.*

My Lord, Berlin, 6 May 1836.

In the month of November 1834, Mr. Abercrombie, by the directions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 29th October of that year, applied to the Prussian Government for information in answer to certain questions (of which a copy is herewith enclosed) relative to the state of National Museums and Libraries in Prussia; it is, however, only lately that I have received from his Excellency Monsieur Ancillon a note upon the subject of those inquiries, of which, and of its Enclosure, I have now the honour to transmit a copy to your Lordship, together with the original documents furnished by his Excellency.

I have also the honour to forward to your Lordship a Memorandum, and its Enclosure, upon the subject of the Royal Museums at Berlin, drawn up from those documents; as also a Translation, with Enclosure, of the Regulations of the Royal Library at Berlin.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Wm. Russell.

The Right Hon.
The Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure, No. 1. Questions relative to Museums and Libraries.
Enclosure, No. 2. M. Ancillon to Lord Wm. Russell, 22 April 1836.
Enclosure, No. 3. Memorandum relative to Museums.
Enclosure, No. 4. Regulations of Royal Library at Berlin.

Enclosure 1, in No. 29.

Memorandum of Information desired.

Museum.

1. Is there a National Museum, devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history, in the capital of ——— ?
2. Under whose control and direction is it placed ?
3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries ?
4. Into what departments is it divided ?
5. What are the general annual expenses ?
6. Out of what fund are they defrayed ?
7. Who are the principal directors at present ?
8. What the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the Museum ?

Library.

1. How many Public Libraries are there in the capital of ——— ?
2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries ?
3. What is the annual expense of books ?
4. What the general annual expenses ?
5. Out of what fund are they paid ?
6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public ?
7. Who are the principal librarians at present ?
8. What is the number of volumes in each ?
9. What the number of manuscripts ?
10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally ?
11. Are there any annual printed accounts, or reports relating to them ?
12. What is the number of provincial libraries ?
13. Are they under the superintendence of any Government authority ?

Enclosure 2, in No. 29.

M. *Ancillon* to Lord *William Russell.*

Berlin, ce 22 Avril 1836.

Au reçu de la note de M. Abercrombie en date du 12 Novembre 1834, le soussigné s'est empressé de démander au Ministère du Culte et de l'Instruction Publique, les renseignemens que le Gouvernement Britannique a désiré d'obtenir relativement aux Musées et Bibliothèques de la Prusse.

Ce n'est qu'aujourd'hui que, par suite d'une communication de M. le Baron d'Altenstein, le soussigné se voit en état de répondre à ce désir, en transmettant ci-joint à Mylord Russell, &c. les réponses aux différentes questions qui lui ont été adressées sur cet objet et en y joignant les pièces imprimées qui leur servent d'appui.

En

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

En abandonnant à Mylord Russell de porter ces différentes pièces à la connaissance de sa Cour, le soussigné profite de cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Ancillon.

À Mylord Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

29.
Prussia.

Enclosure 2 (A.) in No. 29.

A. Musées.

Il existe à Berlin

a. Un musée qui a pour but l'avancement des beaux arts et l'étude des objets d'art.
Il est divisé en neuf sections.
Les questions ad 2—8 trouvent leur solution dans le statut ci-joint du 15 Janvier 1835, et dans l'état également ci-annexé de l'année 1835.
Les frais d'entretien de ce musée, comme des musées et collections dénommés ci-aprés tombent à la charge des caisses de l'état.

b. Une collection de plâtres d'après des antiques et des sculptures modernes, qui va être ouverte à l'usage du public.

c. Un musée zoologique et entomologique.

d. Un musée anatomique et zootomique.

e. Un musée minéralogique.

f. Une collection de plantes.

No. 1.
No. 2.

Copies des états des musées ad c. d. e. f, pour l'an 1835, et des règlemens qui s'y rapportent se trouvent ci-annexés.

No. 3-13.

B. Bibliothèques.

Ad. 1. À Berlin il y a une bibliothèque qui est entretenue des fonds de l'état. Il y en a encore d'autres moins grandes à l'Université, à l'Institut Médical et Chirurgical, à tous les gymnases et aux différens ministères, dont l'usage est réservé aux précepteurs et aux étudians, ainsi qu'aux membres de ces ministères.

Ad. 2. jusqu'à 7. L'état ci-joint de 1835, tout comme les règlemens qui s'y rapportent, répondent à ces questions.

No. 19.
No. 20.

Ad. 8 & 9. L'on ne peut indiquer avec exactitude le nombre des volumes et des manuscrits, ni dans la Bibliothèque Royale, ni dans les autres bibliothèques de la capitale.

Ad. 10. Le règlement ci-annexé résout cette question.

Ad. 11. Les rapports annuels des bibliothécaires sur l'administration des bibliothèques ne sont pas imprimés; mais on publie chaque année une liste des ouvrages dont on a augmenté tant la Bibliothèque Royale à Berlin, que les bibliothèques des Universités de Bonn, Breslau, Halle, Königsberg, et Greifswald, dans le courant de l'année.

Ad. 12. L'on ne peut indiquer le nombre des bibliothèques dans les différentes provinces de la monarchie. Les Universités de Bonn, Breslau, Halle, Königsberg et Greifswald, l'Académie de Münster, le Lycée Hosianum à Braunsberg, les 112 gymnases de l'état Prussien, le séminaire des ecclésiastiques évangéliques à Wittenberg, les différens séminaires aux Universités et les séminaires pour les maîtres-d'école; tous ces instituts possèdent des bibliothèques qu'ils entretiennent de leurs fonds particuliers. Les consistoires royaux, les conseils d'école provinciaux, les régences et beaucoup d'églises ont des bibliothèques à l'augmentation desquelles leurs fonds sont spécialement appliqués. Il y a en outre de grandes bibliothèques publiques à Erfurt, Düsseldorf, Thorn, Stralsund, Danzig, Posen, Stettin, Magdebourg, Quedlinbourg, Trèves et Paderborn, qui sont entretenues en partie aux frais de l'état, et en partie des revenus des communes et des fondations.

Ad. 13. Les bibliothèques des Universités, des gymnases, des séminaires, et des écoles primaires, des églises, &c. &c. resortissent au ministère du Culte et de l'Instruction Publique; les bibliothèques des villes sont administrées par les magistrats respectifs, et ressortissent en dernier lieu au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Enclosure 2 (B.) in No. 29.

(1.)—Statut für das Königliche Museum zu *Berlin.*

Berlin, 15ten Januar 1835.

Wir Friedrich Wilhelm, von Gottes Gnaden, König von Preussen, &c. &c.
haben in Gnaden beschlossen: für das zur Förderung der Kunst und der auf die Betrachtung und das Studium der Kunstwerke sich gründenden Bildung in Unserer Haupt- und Residenzstadt errichtete Museum nachstehendes, die Bestimmungen über die Beaufsichtigung, die Verwaltung und Benutzung desselben enthaltende Statut zur Nachachtung und Befolgung festzusetzen.

§ 1.—Zu dem Museum gehören folgende, theils im Museums-Gebäude, theils in andern Localien aufgestellte Sammlungen:

Bestandtheile des Museums.

1) die Gemälde-Gallerie,
2) die Gallerie antiker Sculpturen,
3) das Antiquarium, bestehend aus den Sammlungen

 a) antiker

a) antiker Vasen, Bronzen, &c.,
b) geschnittener Steine,
c) antiker Münzen,
d) der Münzen und Medaillen des Mittelalters und der neueren Zeit;

4) die Sammlung ägyptischer Alterthümer,
5) der Majoliken und Glas-Malereien,
6) der Kupferstiche und Handzeichnungen,
7) der slavo-germanischen Alterthümer,
8) die ethnographische Sammlung,
9) die Sammlung von Merkwürdigkeiten aller Art, die nicht zur Aufnahme in die vorgenannten Sammlungen geeignet sind, mehr oder weniger der Kunst angehören, an die sich jedoch theils ein künstlerisches, theils ein historisches Interesse knüpft. (Kunstkammer.)

Beaufsichtigung u. Verwaltung der Sammlungen.

§ 2.—Die obere Aufsicht und Verwaltung des Museums, als eines für wissenschaftliche und Kunstzwecke gegründeten Instituts, überweisen Wir dem Ressort Unseres Ministeriums der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten, dem es obliegt, dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass das Institut die ihm von Uns angewiesene Stellung jederzeit einnehme und seine Bestimmung erfülle. Namentlich ressortirt von dem Ministerium unmittelbar alles, was auf die Verbindung des Museums mit der Verwaltung im Allgemeinen und besonders mit sämmtlichen Veranstaltungen für Wissenschaft und Kunst und deren Benutzung für diesen Zweck nähere oder entferntere Beziehung hat. Das Ministerium verfügt hierüber selbstständig nach den von Uns im Allgemeinen in diesem Statut genehmigten Grundsätzen, oder hat an Uns unmittelbar zu berichten und Unsere Bestimmung zu gewärtigen.

Der General-Intendant.

§ 3.—Die specielle Oberaufsicht und Verwaltung des Museums ist dem General-Intendanten nach den in diesem Reglement enthaltenen allgemeinen und speciellen Bestimmungen und mit den ihm darin ertheilten Befugnissen übertragen. Es liegt ihm ob, darauf zu sehen, dass sämmtliche Localitäten der Sammlungen in gutem Stande erhalten bleiben, und dass die Behufs der speciellen Leitung, Anordnung und Verwahrung der einzelnen Sammlungen angestellten Beamten, so wie das übrige Dienstpersonale ihre Pflichten pünktlich erfüllen. Das gesammte Beamten-Personale des Museums ist ihm daher zunächst und unmittelbar untergeordnet und untergeben und hat seinen Weisungen, welche sich auf ihre in diesem Statute festgestellten oder durch besondere Instructionen noch festzustellenden Dienst-Obliegenheiten beziehen, Folge zu leisten, so wie es auch in allen ihre Dienstverhältnisse betreffenden Angelegenheiten sich immer zunächst an ihn zu wenden hat.

§ 4.—In allen Angelegenheiten, die das Museum betreffen, deren Leitung und Beurtheilung sich aus den reglementsmässigen Bestimmungen ergiebt, und nicht der artistischen Commission oder den Directorial-Beamten ausdrücklich vorbehalten ist, verfügt der General-Intendant selbstständig; wo es aber auf neue nicht schon feststehende Anordnungen ankommt, wozu weder ihm, noch der artistischen Commission, noch den Directorial-Beamten die bestimmte Befugniss ertheilt ist, hat er die nöthigen Anträge bei dem vorgesetzten Ministerium zu formiren.

§ 5.—Wir behalten Uns vor, dem General-Intendanten in Sachen des Museums Unsere Befehle unmittelbar zugehen zu lassen und gestatten ihm, nöthigen Falles auch an Uns unmittelbar zu berichten. In solchen Fällen hat er jedoch von Unseren Befehlen, wie von dem Inhalte seiner Berichte dem Ministerium der Geistlichen und Unterrichts-Angelegenheiten Kenntniss zu geben.

§ 6.—Wenn der General-Intendant auf mehrere Tage und Wochen verhindert wird, seine Geschäfte selbst wahrzunehmen, so hat er für die angemessene Vertretung zu sorgen und dazu die Genehmigung Unseres Ministeriums der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten einzuholen. Etwaigen Urlaub hat er bei Uns unmittelbar nachzusuchen, von dessen Bewilligung aber das Ministerium in Kenntniss zu setzen ist.

Die artistische Commission.

§ 7.—Für die Angelegenheiten des Museums, deren Berathung und Anordnung ein auf wissenschaftliche und künstlerische Bildung gegründetes Urtheil in Anspruch nehmen, haben Wir eine artistische Commission verordnet, deren Mitglieder Wir neben dem General-Intendanten aus den Directorial-Beamten und aus Künstlern und Kunstverständigen jedesmal für drei Jahre auf den Vorschlag des Ministeriums der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten zu ernennen Uns vorbehalten.

§ 8.—Die artistische Commission hat die Verpflichtung und die Befugniss zu berathen und zu beschliessen:

a) über die zu bewirkende Erwerbung neuer Gegenstände für die Sammlungen des Museums;
b) über die Entfernung oder Entäusserung eines zu den Sammlungen gehörenden Gegenstandes;
c) über die für die Beschauung vortheilhafteste Aufstellung der Kunst-Gegenstände;
d) über jede wesentliche Veränderung der bisherigen Aufstellung;
e) über die Restauration der in beschädigtem Zustande erworbenen oder schadhaft gewordenen Gegenstände;
f) über die Gesuche um Erlaubniss zum Copiren, in so fern solche zu ertheilen nicht schon der Academie der Künste reglementsmässig zusteht;
g) über die das Museum betreffenden Gegenstände, worüber das Ministerium ihre Meinung erfordert, hat sie ihr Gutachten abzugeben.

§ 9.—Wenn über den Ankauf eines Kunstwerks für die einzelnen Abtheilungen des Antiquariums, des ägyptischen Museums, der Kunstkammer und der Kupferstich-Sammlung

oder

oder sonst über Gegenstände dieser Abtheilungen in Beziehung auf die im vorigen § enthaltenen Bestimmungen zu berathen und zu beschliessen ist, so muss der mit der speciellen Beaufsichtigung und Ordnung der betreffenden Abtheilungen beauftragte Dirigent, respective Assistent, auch wenn er nicht zum Mitgliede der Commission ernannt ist, zu den Berathungen der Commission hinzugezogen und ihm eine Stimme zugestanden werden.

§ 10.—Bei den Ankäufen und Erwerbungen für die Sammlungen des Museums hat die artistische Commission nicht aus den Augen zu lassen, dass die Gemälde und Sculpturen den Kern der Sammlungen bilden, weshalb die zur Vermehrung ausgesetzten Fonds wesentlich zur Erweiterung und Verschönerung der Gemälde- und Sculpturen-Gallerie zu verwenden sind, so dass zwar die Erwerbung eines besonders interessanten Gegenstandes für eine der übrigen Sammlungen nicht ausgeschlossen bleibt, doch nur in dem Maasse zuzulassen ist, dass die Zwecke für jene Hauptgegenstände in keiner Art gefährdet werden. Bei Erwerbungen für die Gemälde-Gallerie ist besonders Bedacht zu nehmen, dass sie nicht blos dazu dienen, vorhandene Lücken durch Werke auszufüllen, an denen die Eigenthümlichkeit der verschiedenen Bildungsstufen ausgezeichneter Meister, bestimmter Kunstschulen und Kunstrichtungen zur Anschauung gebracht wird, sondern dass hauptsächlich auch der Mangel an künstlerisch bedeutsamen Gemälden der grössesten Meister in Laufe der Jahre sich nach und nach möglichst beseitige.

§ 11.—Die Commission hat sich bei ihren Ankäufen und Verwendungen nach der ihr im Anfange jedes Jahres zur Disposition zu stellenden Summe zu richten. Ueberschreitungen dieser Summe, sey es durch Anlehen oder Vorschuss, sind zu vermeiden, und wo solche unter ganz besondern Umständen Statt finden sollen, oder im Fall über die disponible Summe hinaus eine ausserordentliche Bewilligung erforderlich wäre, hat die Commission nicht zu beschliessen, sondern nur ein vollständiges Gutachten abzugeben und bei dem vorgesetzten Ministerium eine desfallsige Bericht-Erstattung an Uns zu beantragen.

§ 12.—Die Beschlüsse der Commission werden nach Stimmenmehrheit gefasst. Es müssen aber alle Mitglieder, auch diejenigen, welche bei dem Vortrage zufällig nicht zugegen, oder nicht vertreten waren, mit ihrem Gutachten gehört werden. Bei gleicher Stimmenzahl entscheidet die Stimme des General-Intendanten.

§ 13.—Der General-Intendant führt in der Commission den Vorsitz, ordnet die Art und Weise des Vortrags an und leitet die Geschäfte. Er bringt die Beschlüsse der Commission zur Ausführung und hat dafür zu sorgen, dass alle das wesentliche Interesse des Museums, namentlich die Ankäufe betreffenden Beschlüsse zur Kenntniss des vorgesetzten Ministeriums gelangen.

§ 14.—Bei längerer Abwesenheit des General-Intendanten führt ein Mitglied der Commission, das dazu auf den diesfälligen Bericht des General-Intendanten von dem Ministerium der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten ernannt wird, den Vorsitz und übernimmt die Leitung der Geschäfte.

§ 15.—Bei längerer Abwesenheit der zur Commission gehörenden Directoren können sich diese durch einen ihrer Assistenten vertreten lassen, in welchem Falle sie der Commission dieses schriftlich anzuzeigen haben.

Die Directoren und Assistenten.

§ 16.—Den einzelnen Abtheilungen des Museums sind die Directoren mit ihren Assistenten vorgesetzt, welche auf den Vorschlag des General-Intendanten und den Antrag Unseres Ministeriums der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten von Uns ernannt werden. Es sind dazu jederzeit Männer zu wählen, welche ausser der Qualification für die Verwaltung der ihnen anzuvertrauenden Abtheilung ganz vorzüglich geeignet sind, die allgemeinen Zwecke des Instituts in Beziehung auf Wissenschaft und Kunst zu fördern und Ausgezeichnetes zu leisten.

Die Directoren.

§ 17.—Die Directoren stehen ihrer amtlichen Stellung nach unter dem General-Intendanten und haben sich in allen dienstlichen Angelegenheiten in der Regel zunächst an ihn zu wenden.

§ 18.—Es liegt ihnen ob, für die gute Aufbewahrung und angemessene Aufstellung der Kunstgegenstände, für die Erhaltung der Locale und Geräthe, der Bibliothek und des wissenschaftlichen Apparats der ihrer Aufsicht untergebenen Abtheilung Sorge zu tragen, und sie sind dafür verantwortlich, dass alles in der nöthigen Ordnung bleibe und für Künstler und Kunstfreunde möglichst gemeinnützig werde.

§ 19.—Wenn Reparaturen oder Restaurationen in einer Abtheilung sich als nothwendig ergeben, oder die Benutzung der Gelegenheit zu neuen für die Abtheilung wichtigen Erwerbungen zu befürworten ist, so hat der Director dem General-Intendanten darüber die erforderlichen Vorschläge zu machen, welcher sofort das Geeignete verfügen, oder, falls der Gegenstand von Bedeutung ist, die Sache bei der artistischen Commission zur Sprache bringen und die Hinzuziehung des betreffenden Directors zu den Berathungen der artistischen Commission veranlassen wird.

§ 20.—Wesentliche Abänderungen und zweckmässig erscheinende neue Einrichtungen kann der Director der betreffenden Abtheilung nicht ohne Weiteres ausführen, sondern er hat jedesmal, wo die Entscheidung nicht der artistischen Commission zusteht, zuvor dem General-Intendanten darüber zu berichten, der in den § 4. bezeichneten Fällen den Bericht des Directors von seinem Gutachten begleitet dem vorgesetzten Ministerium vorlegen wird.

§ 21.—Die Directoren sind verpflichtet, ihre Zeit den auf die Gegenstände der ihnen anvertrauten Sammlung sich beziehenden Studien und Arbeiten gewissenhaft zu widmen und gehalten, mit Ausschluss der Sonn- und Feiertage, in ihren Dienststunden, täglich von 11—1 Uhr, in der ihrer Aufsicht untergebenen Abtheilung des Museums gegenwärtig zu seyn.

Für die Tage, an welchen zu den betreffenden Abtheilungen dem Publicum und den Künstlern und Kunstfreunden der Zutritt gestattet ist, und bei den Sammlungen, die täglich

geöffnet sind, ist ihnen freigestellt, mit ihren Gehülfen eine von dem General-Intendanten zu genehmigende Einigung zu treffen, nach welcher während der Besuchstunden immer einer von ihnen in dem Locale anwesend seyn muss, um jede gewünschte Auskunft über Kunstgegenstände bereitwillig und freundlich ertheilen und überhaupt die nöthige Aufsicht wirksam führen zu können. Wenn ein Director durch Krankheit oder sonst wie verhindert werden sollte, in den ihm zugefallenen Dienststunden zu erscheinen, so hat er dieses ungesäumt dem General-Intendanten anzuzeigen, damit dieser wegen der Stellvertretung das Erforderliche veranlasse.

§ 22.—Zu den Obliegenheiten der Directoren gehört es ferner, die Inventarien der Sammlung in Ordnung zu halten, die Cataloge anzufertigen, für den Druck derselben zur rechten Zeit Sorge zu tragen, auch einzelne Theile der Sammlungen durch Druckschriften bekannt zu machen und zu erklären, wozu jedoch, wenn dem Museum dadurch Kosten verursacht werden, zuvor die Genehmigung des vorgesetzten Ministeriums einzuholen ist.

§ 23.—Bei den Directorial-Geschäften und Arbeiten können sich die Directoren der Hülfe ihrer Assistenten unter Zustimmung des General-Intendanten und des Ministeriums bedienen, welches letztere auch befugt ist, einzelne Geschäfte und Arbeiten nach einem zwischen den betreffenden Directoren und Assistenten berathenen und von dem General-Intendanten begutachteten Plane den Gehülfen besonders zu übertragen. Im letztern Falle haben die Directoren nur darüber zu wachen, dass die Arbeit vorschriftsmässig ausgeführt werde.

§ 24.—Das Verhältniss der Directoren zu ihren Assistenten ergiebt sich aus den die letzteren betreffenden Bestimmungen.

§ 25.—Den Directoren sind die ihrer Abtheilung zugewiesenen Gallerie-Diener erster und zweiter Classe untergeben und haben diese die von ihnen erhaltenen Anweisungen und Anordnungen pünktlich zu befolgen und auszuführen. Sollte ein Gallerie-Diener sich Versäumnisse und Vergehen, die Ordnungsstrafen nach sich ziehen, zu Schulden kommen lassen, so hat der Director dem General-Intendanten zur weiteren Veranlassung davon Anzeige zu machen.

§ 26.—Der Bau- und Haus-Inspector und der Castellan sind den Directoren zwar nicht untergeben, sie haben jedoch den Wünschen und Anforderungen, welche die Directoren in Beziehung auf die ihrer Aufsicht anvertrauten Sammlungen an sie richten, willig Genüge zu leisten.

§ 27.—Die Directoren sind verpflichtet, am Ende jedes Jahrs einen Verwaltungs-Bericht zu erstatten, in welchem sie von ihren eigenen Leistungen und denen ihrer Assistenten, über die Beziehungen, in welche sie zu den Vorstehern ausländischer Sammlungen ähnlicher Art getreten, von den Verbindungen, die von ihnen Behufs der Vorschläge zu neuen wichtigen Erwerbungen angeknüpft, ferner über das, was von ihnen selbst in Betreff der ihnen anvertrauten Sammlungen herausgegeben und wie die darauf bezüglichen Arbeiten anderer Gelehrten unterstützt worden sind, Rechenschaft zu geben haben. Diesen Bericht wird der General-Intendant mit seinen Bemerkungen versehen dem vorgesetzten Ministerium einreichen.

§ 28.—Urlaubsgesuche der Directoren sind an den General-Intendanten zu richten, und können von diesem nach Befinden der Umstände für eine Zeit von drei Wochen bewilligt werden. Für einen längern Urlaub und für Reisen jeder Art, die von den Directoren in Angelegenheiten des Museums gemacht werden, ist die Genehmigung des Ministeriums erforderlich.

Die Assistenten.

§ 29.—Die Assistenten bei den verschiedenen Abtheilungen des Museums sind dem General-Intendanten, zunächst aber den Directoren untergeben und haben diese in ihren Dienstgeschäften zu unterstützen, respective die unter Zustimmung des General-Intendanten und mit Genehmigung oder im speciellen Auftrage des Ministeriums ihnen zugewiesenen Arbeiten zu übernehmen und unter der dem betreffenden Director zustehenden Controle auszuführen.

§ 30.—Bei neuen Anordnungen oder Abänderungen der Pläne, nach welchen der Assistent zu arbeiten angewiesen ist, steht es demselben zu, sein von der Ansicht des Directors oder des General-Intendanten etwa abweichendes Votum schriftlich an den letzteren abzugeben, der dasselbe dem an das Ministerium zu erstattenden Berichte beifügen oder bei der artistischen Commission, wenn die Sache dahin gehört, zur Sprache bringen wird.

§ 31.—Die Assistenten müssen mit Ausschluss der Sonn- und Feiertage täglich von 11 bis 1 Uhr in der Abtheilung des Museums, für welche sie angestellt sind, gegenwärtig sein, an den Tagen aber, wo die betreffende Abtheilung dem Publicum, den Künstlern und Kunstfreunden geöffnet, und bei den Abtheilungen, zu denen der Zutritt täglich gestattet ist, nur in den Stunden, die ihnen nach der im § 21. erwähnten Uebereinkunft zufallen. Sie haben dieselben Verpflichtungen zu erfüllen, die in dem gedachten § den Directoren auferlegt sind.—Wenn der Assistent durch Krankheit oder sonst wie verhindert werden sollte, in den ihm zugefallenen Dienststunden zu erscheinen, so hat er dieses ungesäumt dem betreffenden Director schriftlich anzuzeigen, damit dieser für die Vertretung sofort Sorge tragen, nöthigen Falles dem General-Intendanten die erforderliche Anzeige machen könne.

§ 32.—Der Assistent ist gehalten, den Anordnungen des Directors, in sofern sie nicht durch besondere Instruction und Aufträge geordnete Angelegenheiten betreffen, willig Folge zu leisten, und nicht befugt, in der Sammlung, bei der er angestellt ist, eigenmächtig etwas anzuordnen, oder ohne Vorwissen und Zustimmung des Directors und des General-Intendanten, respective ohne besondern Auftrag des Ministeriums sich andern Geschäften und Arbeiten für die Sammlung, als den ihm instructionsmässig zustehenden zu unterziehen.

§ 33.—Die

§ 33.—Die Assistenten haben sich von allem, was in der Abtheilung, für welche sie angestellt sind, vorhanden ist, genau zu unterrichten und mit den Directoren darüber zu wachen, dass nichts beschädigt, sondern alles möglichst gut erhalten werde.

§ 34.—In Abwesenheit des Dirigenten versieht der Assistent dessen Stelle und tritt dann in ein unmittelbares Dienstverhältniss zu dem General-Intendanten.

§ 35.—In allen Dienstsachen, welche ihn nicht persönlich betreffen, hat der Assistent zuerst mit dem betreffenden Director Rücksprache zu nehmen, ehe er sich an den General-Intendanten wendet. In den ihn persönlich betreffenden Angelegenheiten kann er unmittelbar an den General-Intendanten berichten.

§ 36.—Rücksichtlich der Urlaubs-Gesuche gelten die Bestimmungen des § 28. auch für die Assistenten.

§ 37.—Desgleichen kommen auch die im § 25. und 26. über das Verhältniss des Dienstpersonals zu den Dirigenten enthaltenen Bestimmungen bei den Assistenten zur Anwendung, nur sind sie nicht befugt, die Befehle und Anordnungen, die von den Directoren ausgegangen sind, einseitig aufzuheben oder abzuändern.

Der Archäolog des Museums.

§ 38.—Zu den Directorial-Beamten gehört auch der Archäolog des Museums, dessen Functionen mit denen eines Directors unmittelbar zu verbinden jedoch vorbehalten wird.

§ 39.—Die Verpflichtung des Archäologen besteht darin,

a) zur Vervollständigung des Antiken-Vorraths, in dem für die kunstgeschichtlichen Thatsachen des Alterthums die hinlänglichen Beläge dargeboten werden sollen, im Auftrage der artistischen Commission planmässige Ankäufe zu vermitteln,

b) zur wissenschaftlichen Benutzung der Sammlung die nöthigen archäologischen Hülfsmittel, wie z. B. Abformungen, Abbildungen und Zeichnungen in der Sammlung nicht vorhandener, respective unedirter Denkmäler herbeizuschaffen, und dadurch den Vergleich des Vorhandenen mit den Sammlungen des Auslandes zu erleichtern,

c) die vorhandene Sammlung durch öffentliche Mittheilungen, sowohl durch Druckschriften, als auch durch mündliche Vorträge dem wissenschaftlichen und gebildeten Publicum des Aus- und Inlandes nutzbar zu machen.

§ 40.—In seinem Verhältnisse zu dem General-Intendanten und dem Ministerium der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten ist er den Directoren gleich gestellt und gelten die im § 17. und 28. enthaltenen Bestimmungen auch für ihn.

Der Restaurator der Gemälde.

§ 41.—Der Restaurator der Gemälde ist mit dem ihm zugeordneten Gehülfen verpflichtet, die nach dem Beschluss der artistischen Commission bestimmten Restaurationen mit Fleiss und Pünktlichkeit auszuführen.

§ 42.—Er nimmt zu dem Behufe an der Aufsicht über die gute Erhaltung der Gemälde Theil und hat auf die etwa nothwendige Restauration vorhandener oder neu angekaufter Bilder den Director, den General-Intendanten und die artistische Commission aufmerksam zu machen und darüber sein Gutachten abzugeben.

§ 43.—In dringenden Fällen, wo der Director der Bilder-Gallerie oder dessen Assistent durch Krankheit oder Abwesenheit an der Erfüllung ihrer Pflichten gehindert werden, ist der Restaurator oder dessen Gehülfe gehalten, die Aufsicht über die Gallerie nach der besondern Weisung des General-Intendanten stellvertretend zu übernehmen.

§ 44.—Der Restaurator hat am Schlusse des Jahres einen ausführlichen Bericht über die von ihm und seinem Gehülfen während des verflossenen Jahres vorgenommenen und vollendeten Restaurationen zu erstatten und diesen dem General-Intendanten einzureichen, der ihn von seinem Gutachten begleitet dem Ministerium vorlegen wird.

§ 45.—Das Verhältniss des Restaurators zu den vorgesetzten Behörden, so wie das des Gehülfen zu dem Restaurator ist dem der Directoren, respective der Assistenten gleich und gelten daher für ihn und seinen Gehülfen die darauf bezüglichen Bestimmungen für die Directoren und deren Assistenten.

Die Unterbeamten.

§ 46.—Das Unterbeamten-Personale des Museums besteht aus den Beamten

a) des Verwaltungs-Büreaus des General-Intendanten,
b) des Hausdienstes,
c) und des Dienstes in den Gallerien und Sammlungen.

§ 47.—Die Unterbeamten, mit Ausnahme des General-Secretairs und des Bau- und Haus-Inspectors, werden von dem General-Intendanten ernannt, wobei derselbe jedoch die Versorgungs-Ansprüche der anzustellenden Individuen zu berücksichtigen hat. Die eintretenden Veränderungen sind dem Ministerium der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten anzuzeigen, damit das Erforderliche in Beziehung auf die Justification des Etats und der Rechnungen veranlasst werden könne.

In Ansehung des General-Secretairs und des Bau-Inspectors bleibt zwar die Ausfertigung der Bestallung dem General-Intendanten auch überlassen, es ist derselbe jedoch verpflichtet, sich der Zustimmung des Ministeriums der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten vor der Ernennung zu versichern.

Der General-Secretair u. die übrigen Beamten des Büreaus.

§ 48.—In dem Verwaltungs-Büreau, dem der General-Secretair vorsteht, sind alle Geschäfte zu besorgen, die die Correspondenz des General-Intendanten, der artistischen Commission und der Directoren in Angelegenheiten des Museums, die Ordnung des Archivs und der Bibliothek des Instituts veranlasst.

§ 49.—Der General-Secretair und der Rechnungs- und Registratur-Beamte des Büreaus haben ihren Dienst nach einer von dem General-Intendanten vollzogenen und von dem Ministerium gebilligten besondern Dienst-Instruction zu verrichten.

§ 50.—Die

No. 10.

Der Bau- und Haus-Inspector.

§ 50.—Die Aufsicht über den baulichen Zustand und die Besorgung der œconomischen Angelegenheiten und die polizeiliche Ordnung im Innern des Museums liegt dem Bau- und Haus-Inspector unter der Controle des Verwaltungs-Büreaus, respective des General-Secretairs ob.

§ 51.—Er hat die Contracte und Anschläge der Handwerker zu prüfen, und nach erfolgter Genehmigung die Ausführung zu veranlassen und die Arbeiten der Handwerker und Tagelöhner etc. zu controliren.

§ 52.—Er wacht über die Sicherheit, Reinhaltung und zweckmässige Heizung der Locale und führt zu diesem Behuf die strengste Aufsicht über den Castellan, den Portier, Hausknecht, Ofenheizer, Frotteur etc.

§ 53.—Von ihm werden auch die Ankäufe der nöthigen Utensilien, des Feuerungs-Materials, nach den von dem General-Intendanten genehmigten Lieferungs-Contracten, so wie die Frachten ankommender und zu versendender Kunstwerke etc. besorgt.

§ 54.—Ueber sämmtliche Obliegenheiten ist ihm im Einverständniss mit dem Ministerium von dem General-Intendanten eine specielle Instruction zu ertheilen.

Der Castellan.

§ 55.—Unter der Controle des General-Secretairs und des Haus-Inspectors ist der Castellan nach einer ihm zu ertheilenden speciellen Instruction verpflichtet, über die Sicherung des Hauses vor Feuersgefahr und Einbruch, über die Heizung, die Reinhaltung der Treppen, Gänge und innern Räume des Museums aufs pünktlichste zu wachen, das Aufschliessen und Verschliessen der Gallerie und die Beförderung der an den General-Intendanten, das Verwaltungs-Büreau und die übrigen Beamten eingehenden Briefe und Packete zu besorgen.

Der Portier und der Hausknecht

§ 56.—Zur Aufrechthaltung der Ordnung rücksichtlich des dem Publicum zu dem Museum zu gestattenden Zutritts ist der Portier und für die Besorgung des niedern Hausdienstes der Hausknecht angestellt, welche sich in ihren Obliegenheiten nach den allgemeinen reglementsmässigen Bestimmungen und den ihnen besonders zu ertheilenden Instructionen zu richten haben.

Die Gallerie-Diener.

§ 57.—Für den Dienst innerhalb der verschiedenen Sammlungen des Museums sind die Gallerie-Diener erster und zweiter Classe angestellt. Ihnen liegt ob, nach Bestimmung des Directors der betreffenden Abtheilung, respective des Assistenten den Transport der Kunstwerke innerhalb des Gebäudes und die Aufstellung derselben zu bewirken, auf den Zustand der Kunstwerke beständig zu achten und von jeder Veränderung und Beschädigung dem Director sogleich Anzeige zu machen, ferner für das Reinhalten, Abstäuben der Kunstwerke, respective der Schränke, in denen sie sich befinden, zu sorgen und in sofern sie eine Kunst oder ein Handwerk erlernt haben, dasselbe unentgeldlich zum Besten des Museums auszuüben.

§ 58.—Sie haben dem besuchenden Publicum über alles, was die betreffende Abtheilung anlangt, mit gebührender Bereitwilligkeit Auskunft zu ertheilen und strenge darauf zu wachen, dass die zur Besichtigung und Benutzung der Sammlungen Zugelassenen die zu dem Behuf angeschlagenen Reglements gehörig beobachten. Es stehen ihnen in dieser Beziehung höfliche Erinnerungen zu und haben sie, im Fall diese nicht fruchten sollten, sofort dem Director und dessen Assistenten, respective dem Haus-Inspector oder dem General-Secretair die nöthige Anzeige zu machen.

§ 59.—Die Gallerie-Diener sind zwar in der Regel in die verschiedenen Abtheilungen ein für allemal zu vertheilen, doch kann auch der General-Intendant eine von der Nothwendigkeit gebotene Veränderung und Vertauschung der Plätze ohne Weiteres verfügen.

§ 60.—Sie sind verpflichtet, im Dienste immer in der vorgeschriebenen Livrée zu erscheinen.

§ 61.—Da der Eintritt in das Museum sowohl dem grossen Publicum als auch den Kunstfreunden und Künstlern ganz unentgeldlich gestattet wird, so darf kein Gallerie-Diener von den das Museum Besuchenden unter irgend einem Vorwande etwas fordern, noch annehmen.

§ 62.—Wegen der Dienststunden und der den Gallerie-Dienern speciell zuzuweisenden Verrichtungen ist denselben eine besondere Vorschrift zur Nachachtung zu ertheilen.

Die Verwaltung der Fonds des Museums.

§ 63.—Der Etat des Museums wird auf den Grund des von dem General-Intendanten einzureichenden Entwurfs von dem Ministerium der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten und dem Ministerium der Finanzen aufgestellt und mit Erwähnung des Einverständnisses oder der abweichenden Meinung des General-Intendanten Uns zur Vollziehung vorgelegt.

§ 64.—Die Casse des Museums wird bei der General-Casse Unseres Ministeriums der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten besonders verwaltet und die Rechnung auf den Grund des Etats nach den für die gedachte General-Casse geltenden Vorschriften geführt.

§ 65.—Die Anweisung auf die Fonds des Museums erfolgt von dem General-Intendanten innerhalb der Grenzen des Etats, in soweit nicht die Disposition durch die im Etat selbst enthaltenen Bestimmungen beschränkt und dem Ministerium überlassen, oder Unsere unmittelbare Genehmigung nachzusuchen ist.

Die Benutzung des Museums.

§ 66.—Um den Zweck, den Wir bei der Stiftung des Museums ins Auge gefasst haben, zu erreichen, ist es Unser ausdrücklicher Wille, dass eine möglichst freie Benutzung der dazu gehörigen Sammlungen gestattet und bewirkt werde.

§ 67.—Zu dem Behuf sind an bestimmten Tagen der Woche die einzelnen Sammlungen dem grösseren Publicum unter den Bedingungen, welche ein die Ordnung sicherndes Reglement näher zu bestimmen hat, unentgeldlich zu öffnen und ist dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass theils durch die Cataloge der einzelnen Sammlungen, theils durch die von den Beamten bereitwillig zu gebende Auskunft die gewünschte Belehrung ertheilt und der bildende Einfluss der Kunst gefördert werde.

§ 68.—Auch an den nicht öffentlichen Tagen ist den Kunstfreunden und Künstlern nach

den

den darüber reglementsmässig festzustellenden Bestimmungen der Zutritt zu den Sammlungen zu gewähren.

§ 69.—Künstler, in sofern sie nicht noch zu den Zöglingen der Academie der Künste gehören und unter der Leitung ihrer Lehrer stehend die Erlaubniss zum Copiren von der Academie erhalten, haben die Erlaubniss zum Copiren von Gemälden und zum Zeichnen nach den Antiken bei der artistischen Commission nachzusuchen und ist ihnen nach gestatteter Zulassung zur Ausführung ihrer Arbeiten jeder mögliche Vorschub zu leisten.

§ 70.—Gelehrten, welche zu ihren wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen ein fortgesetztes Studium einzelner Kunstwerke nöthig haben, ist der Aufenthalt in den Sammlungen während der Dienststunden der bei denselben fungirenden Beamten zu gestatten. Sie haben sich deshalb an den betreffenden Director zu wenden und von ihm jede zulässige Unterstützung bei ihren Arbeiten und auch die Erlaubniss, Abzeichnungen einzelner Gegenstände zur Erläuterung ihrer Untersuchungen fertigen zu dürfen, zu gewärtigen.

Indem Wir durch vorstehendes Statut die Bestimmungen über die Beaufsichtigung, die Verwaltung und Benutzung Unseres Museums festgestellt haben, befehlen Wir den dabei fungirenden Beamten sich überall darnach zu richten und Unserm General-Intendanten und dem Ministerium der Geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten auf die Befolgung derselben zu achten und die in Verfolg und zur Vollstreckung dieses Statuts erforderlichen Instructionen und speciellen Reglements nach den darin enthaltenen allgemeinen Bestimmungen zu erlassen.

Des zu Urkund haben Wir dieses Statut höchsteigenhändig vollzogen und mit Unserm Königlichen grossen Insiegel versehen lassen.

So geschehen und gegeben zu Berlin, den 15ten Januar 1835.

(L. S.) *Friedrich Wilhelm.*
von Altenstein.

Enclosure 2 (C.) in No. 29.

(2.)—ETAT für die Verwaltung der Königl. Kunst-Museen zu *Berlin*, auf die Jahre 1834 bis 1836.

Nro.	EINNAHME.	BETRAG pro 1834–36. Rthlr. Sgl. d.
	Tit. I.—Vom Grundeigenthum. Nichts.	
	Tit. II.—An Zinsen von Capitalien. Nichts.	
	Tit. III.—An Einnahmen aus dem eigenen Erwerb.	
1.	Aus dem Verkauf von Catalogen, &c. &c. - - - -	800 – –
	Tit. IV.—Aus Staats-Cassen.	
1.	Aus der Central-Verwaltung des Ministerii der Geistlichen, &c. &c. Angelegenheiten an Dotations-Fonds - - 15,410 rthlr.	42,590 – –
	Tit. V.—Insgemein. Nichts.	
	Wiederholung der Einnahme.	
	Tit. I.—Vom Grundeigenthum - - - - -	—
	Tit. II.—An Zinsen von Capitalien - - - -	—
	Tit. III.—An Einnahmen aus dem eigenen Erwerb - -	800 – –
	Tit. IV.—Aus Staats-Cassen - - - 15,410 r/.	42,590 – –
	Tit. V.—Insgemein - - - - - - - -	—
	Summa der Einnahme - - 15,410 r/.	43,390 – –

	AUSGABE.	
	Tit. I.—An Besoldungen.	
	1. Für den General-Intendanten und dessen Büreau Personal.	
1.	der General Intendant Graf von Brühl - - - - -	2 500 – –
2.	der General Secretär Dielitz - - - - - - -	1,000 – –
3.	der Calculator Rechnungs Rath Schneider - - - -	200 – –
4.	der Registrator und Kanzlist Esperstedt - - - - -	400 – –
5.	der Kanzlei-Diener Welle - - - - - - -	300 – –

(*continued*)

Nro.	AUSGABE.	BETRAG pro 1834-36. Rthlr.	Sgl.	d.
	2. Für die höheren Beamten bei den verschiedenen Abtheilungen.			
1.	der Director der Gemälde Gallerie Dr. Waagen - - -	1,500	–	–
2.	der Assistent bei der Gemälde Gallerie Prof. Flotho - - -	500	–	–
3.	der Restaurator Prof. Schlesinger - - - - - -	1,500	–	–
4.	der Gehülfe für den Restaurator Xeller - - - - -	500	–	–
5.	der Director der Sculpturen-Gallerie P. Tieck - - - -	1,500	–	–
6.	der Assistent der Sculpturen-Gallerie und für das Antiquarium Pr. Tölken - - - - - - - - - - -	500	–	–
7.	der Director des Antiquariums Pr. Levezow - - - - incl. 100 r/. persönliche Zulage.	1,600	–	–
8.	der Assistent bei dem Münz-Cabinet Bolzenthal - - -	1,000	–	–
9.	der Director des Kupferstich-Cabinets Schorn - - - -	800	–	–
10.	der Director der Kunstkammer und der damit vereinigten Sammlungen von Ledebur - - - - - - - - - incl. 500r/. persönliche Zulage.	1,500	–	–
11.	der Assistent bei der Kunstkammer Hofrath Foerster - -	1,000	–	–
12.	der Director der Sammlung Aegyptischer Alterthümer Passalacqua ind. 600 r/. persönlicher Zulage.	1,600	–	–
13.	der Archäolog des Museums Prof. Gerhard - - - -	1,000	–	–
	3. Für das Cassen-Verwaltungs-Personal.			
1.	der Rendant, Rechnungs-Rath Dannemann - - - -	300	–	–
2.	der Controlleur und Cassirer, Rechnungs-Rath Kuhlmann -	200	–	–
3.	der Cassen-Secretär Wellmer - - - - - - -	100	–	–
	4. Für die Unterbeamten bei den einzelnen Abtheilungen.			
1.	der technische Gehülfe bei dem Antiquarium Walpurger - -	500	–	–
2.	dem Aufseher der Aegyptischen Alterthümer Metzner - - die persönliche Zulage zum Gehalt des Metzner, beträgt 140 r/.	490	–	–
3.	dem Gallerie-Diener 1te Classe, Schulze - - - -	500	–	–
4.	dem — 1 – Sternaux - - - -	500	–	–
5.	dem — 1 – Vogel - - - - -	500	–	–
6.	dem — 1 – Winkel - - - - -	500	–	–
7.	dem — 2te Classe, Krause - - - - -	350	–	–
8.	dem — 2 – Bouillon - - - -	350	–	–
9.	dem — 2 – Glantz - - - - -	350	–	–
10.	dem — 2 – Grothe - - - - -	350	–	–
11.	dem — 2 – Gysi - - - - -	350	–	–
12.	dem — 2 – Hoffmann - - - -	350	–	–
13.	dem — 2 – Marguairaz - - - -	350	–	–
14.	dem — 2 – Mietag - - - - -	350	–	–
15.	dem — 2 – Pahl - - - - -	350	–	–
16.	dem — 2 – Potass - - - - -	350	–	–
17.	dem — 2 – Stein - - - - -	350	–	–
18.	dem — 2 – Stübbe - - - - -	350	–	–
19.	dem — 2 – Thora - - - - -	350	–	–
20.	2 extra-Gallerie-Diener a 250 r/. - - - - - -	500	–	–
	5. Zum Haus-Dienste.			
1.	der Bau- und Haus-Inspector Kreye - - - - -	800	–	–
2.	der Castellan, Stösser - - - - - - - -	500	–	–
3.	der Portier, Guenin - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
4.	der Hausdiener, Eimler - - - - - - - -	200	–	–
5.	der Hausdiener, Perrenoud - - - - - - -	200	–	–
	Tit. II.—An Verwaltungs-Kosten.			
1.	Zu den Bureaubedürfnissen der General-Intendatur - - -	500	–	–
	Tit. III.—Auf Bekleidung.			
1.	Zu den Uniformen des Dienstpersonals - - - - -	600	–	–
	Tit. IV.—An Diäten.			
	Für ausserordentliche künstlerische und wissenschaftliche Arbeiten, für Gehülfen der Directionen, &c. - 2,000 r/. Hiervon erhält der Archäolog Professor Gerhard die Tit. I. vorkommenden - - - - - - - 500 r/. bleibt - - -	1,500	–	–

Nro.	AUSGABE.		BETRAG pro 1834–36. Rthlr.	Sgl.	d.
	Tit. V.—Zur Heizung u. Erleuchtung.				
	A. Zur Heizung - - - -	2,000			
	B. Zur Erleuchtung - - - -	250			
			2,250	–	–
	Tit. VI.—Zu Baukosten und dahin gehörigen Ausgaben.				
	A. Feuer-Cassenbeiträge				
	B. Für Reinigung der Schornsteine				
1.	Halfter, Schornsteinfegermeister, laut Contract vom 24 Mai 1831, jährlich - - - - -	110 r/.			
	C. zu Bau-Reparaturen - - -	890 r/.			
			1,000	–	–
	Tit. VII.—Zur Reinigung.				
	Zur Reinigung der Zimmer, des Hauses, der Strasse, &c. &c.	1,100			
	Für drei Schauerfrauen a 120 r/. - - - - -	360			
			1,460	–	–
	Tit. VIII.—Insgemein.				
1.	Zur Bestreitung laufender Ausgaben aller Art, bei sämmtlichen 6 Sammlungen - - - - - - -	1,600 r/.			
2.	Zur Anschaffung der Materialien für das Restaurations-Geschäft - - - - - - - - -	200 r/.			
3.	Zur Deckung der Mehrausgaben und unvorhergesehenen Bedürfnissen - - - - - - - -	2,490 r/.			
			4,290	–	–
	Tit. IX.—Zur Vermehrung der Sammlungen.				
1.	Zu neuen Erwerbungen wichtiger Kunstwerke und zu etwanigen Gehalts-Erhöhungen - - - - - - -	19,000 r/.			
	davon ab die Tit. I. vorkommenden persönlichen Zulagen mit - - - - - - - -	1,340 r/.			
	bleiben - - -	17,660 r./			
	Hieraus erhält der Graf Ross eine Leibrente - - - -		2,250	–	–
	und bleiben zu neuen Erwerbungen - - -	15,410 r/.			

WIEDERHOLUNG der AUSGABE.

Tit.	I.—An Besoldungen - - - - - - -	29,540	–	–
Tit.	II.—An Verwaltungs-Kosten - - - - -	500	–	–
Tit.	III.—Auf Bekleidung - - - - -	600	–	–
Tit.	IV.—An Diäten - - - - - - - -	1,500	–	–
Tit.	V.—Zur Heizung u. Erleuchtung - - - -	2,250	–	–
Tit.	VI.—Zu Baukosten, &c. &c. - - - - -	1,000	–	–
Tit.	VII.—Zur Reinigung - - - - - - -	1,460	–	–
Tit.	VIII.—Insgemein - - - - - - -	4,290	–	–
Tit.	IX.—Zur Vermehrung der Sammlungen - 15,410 r/.	2,250	–	–
	Summa der Ausgaben - - - 15,410 r/.	43,390	–	–

SCHLUSS des ETATS.

Die Einnahme ist - - - - - - -	15,410 r/.	43,390	–	–
Die Ausgabe beträgt - - - - - -	15,410 r/.	43,390	–	–
	Geht auf.			

Berlin den 22 Augst 1833.

(L. S.)

Der Minister der Geistlichen Unterrichts und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten
(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Der Finanz Minister
(gez:) *Maasen.*

Etat.

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

29.
PRUSSIA.

Enclosure 2 (D.) in No. 29.

(3.)—ETAT für die Verwaltung des Königl. Zoologischen Museums zu *Berlin*, auf die Jahre 1834–1836.

Nro.	EINNAHME.		BETRAG pro 1834–36.
			Rthlr. Sgl. d.
	Tit. I.—An Unterhaltungs-Fonds.		
1.	Aus der General-Casse des Ministerii der Geistlichen, Unterrichts und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten - - - - -		2,794 – –
	ferner aus der Universitäts-Casse;		
	Entschädigung zu Brennholz:		
	a. für den Inspector Rammelsberg für 1 Haufen Holz -	48 r/.	
	b. für den Aufwärter Brederecke für ½ Haufen Holz -	24 r/.	
2.	Aus dem Holzvorrath der Universität das benöthigte Feuerungsmaterial für das Museum selbst 3 Haufen a 36 r/. - - - - - - - - - - -	108 r/.	
		180 r/.	2,794 – –
	Tit. II.—Aus dem eigenen Erwerbe.		
1.	Aus dem Verkaufe von Doubletten - - - - -		200 – –
	Tit. III.—Insgemein.		
2.	An den in dem Miethswerthe der den Angestellten überlassenen freien Wohnungen denkbaren Einnahmen:		
	a. Wohnung des Directors - - - - -	200 r/.	
	b. Wohnung des Inspectors - - - - -	75 r/.	
	c. Wohnung des Aufwärters - - - -	27 r/.	
		302 r/.	
	WIEDERHOLUNG der EINNAHME.		
	Tit. I.—An Unterhaltungs-Fonds - - - -	180 r/.	2,794 – –
	Tit. II.—Aus dem eigenen Erwerbe - - - -	-	200 – –
	Tit. III.—Insgemein - - - - - - -	302	—
	Summa - - -	482	2,994 – –
	AUSGABE.		
	Tit. I.—An Besoldungen & Löhnungen.		
1.	Dem ersten Director des Museums, Professor Lichtenstein bezieht als solcher kein Gehalt, aber Wohnung im Universitätsgebäude zu - - - - - - - - -	200 r/.	
2.	der zweite Director des Museums, Professor Klug - - -		600 – –
3.	dem Inspector Rammelsberg - - - - - - -		600 –
	ausserdem:		
	a. Wohnung im Universitäts-Gebäude - - -	75 r/.	
	b. Entschädigung für 1 Haufen Holz. incl. Nebenkosten - - - - - - - - -	48 r/.	
		123 r/.	
4.	dem Rendanten W. Deppe - - - - - - - -		400 – –
5.	dem Gehülfen Dr. Wiegmann - - - - - -		144 – –
6.	dem Gehülfen Beyer, incl. 48 r/. Wohnungsentschädigung -		350 – –
7.	dem Gehülfen D. Dietrich - - - - - - - -		300 –
8.	dem Aufwärter Brederecke monatlich 5 r/. und für das unentgeldliche Aufbewahren der Stöcke, Schirme u. Hüte der das Museum Besuchenden, jährlich 40 r/. also - - - -		100 – –
	ausserdem;		
	a. Wohnung im Universitäts-Gebäude - - -	27 r/.	
	b. Entschädigung für einen ½ Haufen Holz incl. Nebenkosten - - - - - - -	24 r/.	
		51	

Nro.	AUSGABE.	BETRAG pro 1834-36. Rthlr.	Sgl.	d.
	Tit. II.—Zu Amtsbedürfnissen.			
1.	Zu Schreibmaterialien, zum Druck der Einlasscarten und Preisverzeichnisse der Doubletten, so wie zum Einbinden der letztern; zu Insertionsgebühren und Brief-Porto bei der Correspondenz - - - - - - - - - - -	40	–	–
2.	Brennmaterial, als Holz aus dem allgemeinen Vorrath der Universität, zur Heizung von 4 bis 5 Zimmern im Museum pptr. 3 Haufen, welche mit Einschluss der Nebenkosten betragen - - - - - - - - - - - 108 r/.			
	Tit. III.—Zur Unterhaltung der Utensilien.			
1.	Zur Unterhaltung der Instrumente, Postamente, Tische, Stühle -	110	–	–
	Tit. IV.—Zur Unterhaltung und Vermehrung des Museums.			
1.	Materialien zum Ausstopfen, als Glasaugen, Werg, &c. &c. -	100	–	–
2.	Zu Gläsern zum Aufbewahren - - - - - - -	20	–	–
3.	Zu Ankäufen naturhistorischer Gegenstände und zu Transportkosten für selbige - - - - - - - - -	220	–	–
	Tit. V.—Insgemein.			
1.	Zu verschiedenen unvorhergesehenen Ausgaben - - -	10	–	–
	WIEDERHOLUNG der AUSGABEN			
	Tit. I.—An Besoldungen & Löhnungen - - - 374 r/.	2,494	–	–
	Tit. II.—Zu Amtsbedürfnissen - - - - 108 r/.	40	–	–
	Tit. III.—Zur Unterhaltung der Utensilien - - - - -	110	–	–
	Tit. IV.—Zur Vermehrung des Museums - - - - -	340	–	–
	Tit. V.—Insgemein - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–
	Summa - - - 482 r/.	2,994	–	
	SCHLUSS des ETATS.			
	Die Einnahme beträgt - - - - - - - - -	2,994	–	–
	Die Ausgabe beträgt - - - - - - - - -	2,994	–	–
	Geht auf.			

Berlin, den 22ten Juni 1833.

(L. S.)

Der Minister der Geistlichen Unterrichts und Medecinal-Angelegenheiten

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Der Finanz-Minister

(gez:) *Maasen.*

Etat.

Enclosure 2 (E.) in No. 29.

(4.)—EXTRACT aus dem Etat für die Verwaltung der Königl. Universität *Berlin* auf die Jahre 1834 bis 1836.

Nro.	AUSGABE.	Excl. der Pensions Beiträge.	BETRAG pro 1834–36.
	X. H.	r/. s/.	Rthlr. Sgl. d.
	Tit. V.—Auf Institute der Universität.		
13.	Zur Unterhaltung der Anatomie und der anatomischen Museen:		
	1. Director, Wohnungsmiethe - - -	- - -	300 - -
	2. d'Alton, Professor - - - - -	- - -	380 - -
	3. Tile, August, Gehülfe postnumerando -	- - -	120 -
	4. Wolfert, Castellan incl. - 57 r/. 15 s/. freie Wohnung - - - 50 r/. -	2 15	341 22 6
	5. Fuggert, Aufwärter incl. - - 20 r/.	1 -	147 - -
	6. Vacant Aufwärter der Museen - - - ausserdem: Wohnung im Universitäts Gebäude - - - - - - 40 r/. und aus Tit. VI. Zur Heizung - 40 r/.	- - -	315 - -
	7. Möllinger Uhrmacher, für das Aufziehen und Instandhalten der Anatomie Uhr - - -	- - -	14 - -
	8. Zur Vermehrung und Unterhaltung der anatomischen und zootomischen Museen - -	- - -	1,100 - -
	9. Auf Cadaver für die Anatomie - - -	- - -	600 - -
	10. Für den Transport der Leichen - - -	- - -	60 - -
	11. Für Brennmaterialien - - - -	- - -	200 - -
	12. Zu unvorhergesehenen Ausgaben - -	- - -	90 - -
	überhaupt - - -	3 15	3,667 22 6

Auf Anweisung des Directors Prof: Müller zu zahlen.

Berlin den 5ten August 1833.

(L. S.)

Der Minister der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Der Finanz-Minister,
(gez:) *Maasen.*

Enclosure 2 (F.) in No. 29.

(5.)—EXTRACT aus dem Etat für die Verwaltung der Königl. Universität zu *Berlin* auf die Jahre 1834 bis 1836.

Nro.	AUSGABE.	BETRAG pro 1834–36.
	Tit. V. —Auf Institut der Universität.	Rthlr. Sgl. d.
14.	Zur Unterhaltung des Mineralien-Cabinets.	
	1. Rose, Dr. Gehülfe incl. 200 r/. Miethsentschädigungen aus den Auditorien Geldern - - - - - - - -	600 - -
	2. Hellwig, Aufwärter - - - - - - - - ausserdem: Wohnung im Universitäts-Gebäude - 40 r/. und aus Tit. 6. zu Holz - - - - - - 24 r/.	120 - -
	3. Demselben, Entschädigung für Licht und Kiehn - - -	16 - -
	4. Zur Vermehrung, Unterhaltung und sonstigen Ausgaben des Cabinets, auf Anweisung des Directors Professors Weiss -	784 - -
	überhaupt - - -	1,520 - -

Berlin den 5ten August 1833.

(L. S.)

Der Minister der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Der Finanz Minister
(gez:) *Maasen.*

Enclosure 2 (G.) in No. 29.

(6.)—EXTRACT aus dem Etat für die Verwaltung der Königl. Universität *Berlin* auf die Jahre 1834–36.

Nro.	AUSGABE.	BETRAG pro 1834–36.
	Tit. V.—Auf Institute der Universität.	Rthlr. Sgl. d.
12.	Zur Unterhaltung des Herbarii in Schœneberg.	
	a. dem Director - - - - - - - - - -	600 – –
	b. Thiele Aufwärter - - - - - - - - -	120 – –
	c. Zur Unterhaltung des Herbarii, auf Anweisung des Directors - - - - - - - - - - -	480 – –
	überhaupt - - -	1,200 – –

Berlin, den 5ten August 1833.

(L. S.)

Der Minister der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Der Finanz Minister

(gez:) *Maasen.*

Enclosure 2 (H.) in No. 29.

(7.)—Instruction

für den Director des zoologischen Museums bei der Königlichen Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin, in Betreff der Benutzung des Museums von Seiten der Studirenden.

Nach dem Beschluss des unterzeichneten Departements soll das zoologische Museum der Universität den hier Studirenden zur Benutzung geöffnet werden, und zwar unter folgenden Bestimmungen:

1. Den Studirenden der Königl. Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität wird das Museum wöchentlich zweimal, nämlich im Sommer Mittwochs und Sonnabends von 4 bis 6 Uhr, und im Winter an denselben Tagen von 2 bis 4 Uhr geöffnet.

2. Diejenigen unter ihnen, welche die Naturgeschichte zum Gegenstand eines besonderen Studiums machen, können, auf deshalb geschenene Nachsuchung von dem Director mit Einlasskarten versehen werden, die ein für allemal zu den genannten Stunden gültig sind.

3. Jedoch ist die Zahl solcher zu unausgesetzten Besuchen des Museums befugten Studirenden beschränkt, und es werden für jedes halbe Jahr nicht mehr, als 20, solcher Einlasskarten ausgegeben.

4. Eben so können von den übrigen Studirenden, jedesmal auch nur 20 zugelassen werden.

5. Diese holen ihre Einlasskarten gegen Einzeichnung ihres Namens in den Morgenstunden der genannten Tage von dem Gehülfen des zoologischen Museums ab.

6. Von den Besuchenden dürfen keine Schränke und Schubkasten geöffnet noch die Naturalien betastet oder in die Hände genommen werden.

7. Zu der Zeit, wo die Studirenden das Museum besuchen, ist es für alle andere Personen geschlossen.

Berlin, den 15ten Juni 1814.

Departement des Cultus und für den öffentlichen Unterricht.

(gez:) *Nicolovius.*

Enclosure 2 (I.) in No. 29.

(8.)—Instruction

für den Director des zoologischen Museums bei der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität zu Berlin, die Benutzung des Museums von Seiten der Gelehrten und Naturforscher.

1. Jeder einheimische oder fremde Gelehrte, der irgend ein Fach der Zoologie zum Gegenstand besonderer Untersuchungen und Nachforschungen macht, hat Anspruch auf den ungehinderten Zutritt in das Museum und die freie Benutzung der vorräthigen Sammlungen.

2. Jedoch können die darauf abzweckenden Arbeiten und Untersuchungen nur in dem Local des Museums vorgenommen und durchaus keine Stücke aus demselben verliehen werden.

3. Wer die obige Absicht hegt, hat sich deshalb an den Director des Musei zu wenden,

und von diesem die näheren Bedingungen, die für jedes Fach andere sein können, zu erfahren.

4. Alle im Königlichen Dienste stehende Gelehrte, besonders die Professoren der Königlichen Universitäten und Gymnasien, so wie die Mitglieder der Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften erhalten den freien Gebrauch der Sammlungen, entweder unbedingt, wenn sie die Stüke an Ort und Stelle betrachten, oder gegen einen schriftlichen Revers, worin sie sich für jeden Schaden verantwortlich machen, wenn sie gewisse Abtheilungen zum Behuf genauerer oder fortgesetzter Untersuchungen in einem der Arbeitszimmer vornehmen wollen. Auf diesen Fall ist dafür zu sorgen, dass sie, so lange ihre Arbeit währt, ein Behältniss benutzen können, zu welchem sie den Schlüssel bekommen, und in welchem in ihrer Abwesenheit die Sachen sicher bewahrt stehen.

5. Auswärtige Personen aber, und sonst dem Director nicht hinlänglich bekannte, haben in der Person eines hier ansässigen sichern Mannes vorher einen Bürgen zu stellen oder sich wegen Erlassung dieser Bedingung an das unterzeichnete Departement zu wenden, ehe ihm die Benutzung der Sammlungen unter denselben Bedingungen, wie oben, von dem Director gestattet werden darf.

6. Dieser ist übrigens angewiesen, allen solchen Arbeiten jeden möglichen Vorschub zu leisten, und auf jede Frage nach den vorhandenen Stücken die nöthige Auskunft und Zurechtweisung zu geben.

Berlin, den 15ten Juni 1814.

Departement für den Cultus und öffentlichen Unterricht:

(gez:) *Nicolovius.*

Enclosure 2 (J.) in No. 29.

(9.)—Instruction

für den Director des zoologischen Museums bei der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität zu Berlin, in Betreff der Benutzung des Museums von Seiten des grösseren Publicums.

Nach dem Beschluss des Königlichen Departements soll das zoologische Museum bei der Königl. Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität auch für das grössere Publicum geöffnet werden und zwar unter folgenden Bestimmungen:

1. Den Besuchen einheimischer und auswärtiger Personen beiderlei Geschlechts steht das Museum Dienstags und Freitags von 12 bis 2 Uhr offen.

2. Zu diesem Behuf werden jedesmal 40 Einlasskarten ausgegeben, die nur für den Tag gültig sind, für welchen sie gelöset wurden.

3. Die Einlasskarten werden aber nur an hier einsässige bekannte Personen auf deren schriftliches Begehren mit Bemerken der Personenzahl, die sie einzuführen denken, ausgegeben, und können Tages zuvor vom Museum abgeholt werden.

4. Fremde haben sich also durch ihre hiesigen Bekannte einführen zu lassen.

5. Die Benutzung des Museums geschieht durchaus unentgeldlich.

6. Der Aufgang ist durch die Haupttreppe im Universitäts-Gebäude.

Berlin, den 15ten Juni 1814.

Departement für den Cultus und öffentlichen Unterricht.

(gez:) *Nicolovius.*

Enclosure 2 (K.) in No. 29.

(10.)—Instruction

für den Gehülfen und Inspector des zoologischen Museums der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität zu Berlin.

Nachdem das Departement des Cultus und öffentlichen Unterrichts beschlossen hat, den A. Rammelsberg aus Braunschweig zum Gehülfen bei dem zoologischen Museum hiesiger Universität anzustellen, so ist für ihn diese Instruction ausgefertigt worden und verpflichtet sich derselbe bei Uebernahme der Stelle eines Gehülfen und Arbeiters am Zoologischen Museum hiesiger Universität den Inhalt dieser Instruction in allen Punkten und allen seinen Kräften zu erfüllen, und verbindet sich eidlich zur Befolgung der darin ertheilten Vorschriften.

1. Seine hauptsächlichen Arbeiten bestehen in Allen dem, was zur kunstmässigen Aufstellung aller in dem Zoologischen Museum enthaltenen Thier-Arten und ihrer Theile und zu der Zubereitung derselben für diejenige Art der Aufbewahrung gehört, welche der Aufseher des Zoologischen Museums bestimmt. Diese Arbeiten sind: Ausbalgen, Ausstopfen, Auftrocknen, Aufblasen, Einsetzen in Weingeist, Ausbreiten der Insecten u. s. w., ferner alle Vorbereitungen und Einrichtungen der Kasten, Gestelle, Gläser, Erhaltungsflüssigkeiten u. s. f. Zugleich das hierbei vorkommende Schreiben der Etiketten, Verzeichnisse und dergl.

2. Zur Erhaltung der aufbewahrten Gegenstände, die ihm zur besondern Pflicht gemacht wird, wendet er alles an, was sie gegen Motten, Raub-Insecten, Feuchtigkeit, Staub und Licht sichert, oder die schon angegriffenen wieder herstellt. Dazu gehört das sorgfältige Verschliessen der Schränke, Kasten und Fenster, das Herablassen der Vorhänge, das zu

 dienlichen

dienlichen Zeitpunkten vorzunehmende Auslüften, Auspochen, Backen, das stete Nachsehen in den Sammlungen zur Entdeckung der Beschädigungen, und die Ausbesserung der beschädigten Gegenstände.

3. Ueberhaupt führt er pünktlich und nach seinen Kräften alle die ihm von dem Aufseher aufgetragenen Arbeiten und Geschäfte aus, welche dieser für die Anstalt zweckmässig und nützlich hält, und sucht mit Bereitwilligkeit sich noch diejenigen Kenntnisse und Fertigkeiten zu erwerben, die ihm von dem Aufseher, als dem Museum ersprieslich, angezeigt und empfohlen werden.

Keine der ihm aufgetragenen, seine Kräfte nicht übersteigenden Arbeiten ist ihm zu mühsam oder zu gering.

4. Er führt eine sorgfältige Aufsicht auf alle Zimmer, Thüren und Fenster des Museums und hütet dasselbe vor Diebstahl, Feuer, Beschädigung durch das Wetter, auf die ihm mögliche Weise. Jeden Morgen und jeden Abend visitirt er zu diesem Entzwecke alle Zimmer des Museums.

5. Er ist bei den Besuchen des Museums und bei den gestatteten Benutzungen der einzelnen Sammlungen gegenwärtig, zeigt sich gegen die Besuchenden gefällig, ist ihnen zu näherer Betrachtung der Gegenstände gern behülflich, ertheilt ihnen willig die verlangte Auskunft, aber verhütet mit eben so viel Gewissenhaftigkeit als Bescheidenheit und Höflichkeit alles Angreifen und Handhaben der Sachen, und giebt nicht zu, dass irgend Einzelne von der Gesellschaft in ein anderes Zimmer des Museums gehn, sondern behält sie alle in seiner Gegenwart.

6. Ohne Erlaubniss des Aufsehers lässt er für sich nie Jemand in das Museum ein, und unter keinem Vorwande vertraut er fremden Personen Schlüssel desselben an.

7. Unter keinem Vorwande und Namen nimmt er irgend eine Erkenntlichkeit für das Einlassen und Umherführen und das Zugegensein bei Besuchen.

8. Er ist für alle in dem Zoologischen Museum aufbewahrten Gegenstände verantwortlich, und erlaubt sich nie, irgend ein Stück, wenn es ihm auch noch so unbedeutend und verdorben scheinen sollte, ohne die ausdrücklich darüber eingeholte Meinung des Aufsehers, daraus zu entfernen.

9. Er sucht auf jede erlaubte Art zu der Vermehrung und Vervollkommenung der im Museum enthaltenen Sammlungen beizutragen, und giebt dem Aufseher sogleich Nachricht, wenn er etwas dahin Einschlagendes in Erfahrung bringt, das dieser zum Besten der Anstalt benutzen könnte.

10. Er darf nie eine Naturalien- oder Präparaten-Sammlung für sich selbst oder für einen Andern machen, und eben so wenig mit solchen Gegenständen Handel oder Tausch treiben.

11. Gegen den Aufseher des Zoologischen-Museums beträgt er sich, wie gegen den Vorgesetzten, dem er zunächst verantwortlich und untergeordnet ist, und gegen die noch neben und mit ihm am Museum Angestellten, wie es der gemeinschaftliche Zweck und gute Verträglichkeit verlangt. Er giebt ihnen nach seinen besten Einsichten Bescheid, unterweist sie gern und ohne Rückhalt in den Fertigkeiten und Kenntnissen, die er besitzt, und hilft willig die Arbeiten ausführen, welche entweder überhaupt gemeinschaftlich wirkende Kräfte fordern, oder ohne seine Beihülfe gar nicht zu Stande gebracht werden könnten. Bei allen Arbeiten ist überhaupt das Beste des Museums allen übrigen Rücksichten voranzustellen, und wenn eine Arbeit durch Aufschub leiden würde, so muss sie einer schon angefangenen unbedenklich vorgezogen werden.

Berlin den 19ten April 1811.

Departement des Cultus und des öffentlichen Unterrichts.

(gez:) v. *Schuckmann.*

Enclosure 2 (L.) in No. 29.

(11.)—Instruction

für den Aufwärter des Zoologischen Museums der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität zu Berlin.

1. Der Aufwärter des Königlichen zoologischen Museums hat die Reinigung und Heitzung der Zimmer, so wie die Wege und Bestellungen für dasselbe zu besorgen und bei den Arbeiten des Gehülfen des Zoologischen Museums die nöthige Handreichung zu leisten.

2. Die Reinigung der Säle, Zimmer, Corridors und Treppen des Museums kann er theilweis durch seine Frau oder eine gemiethete Magd, für die er jedoch völlig verantwortlich ist, verrichten lassen, und ist von ihm nur dahin zu sehen, dass

a. in jedem Zimmer, in welchem gearbeitet wird, täglich einmal ausgekehrt und der Staub mit feuchten Tüchern von den Tischen, Schränken und Fenstern abgenommen werde,

b. dasselbe mit gleicher Sorgfalt in den übrigen Zimmern geschehen so oft es nach Massgabe der Jahreszeit oder anderer Umstände vom Director oder Gehülfen für nöthig gehalten wird,

c. dass das ganze Museum wenigstens halbjährig in den Ostern- und Michaelis-Ferien (sonst aber auch jedes Zimmer so oft es Z. B. in Sommer der Motten wegen nöthig gefunden wird) durchaus und gründlich mit Wasser gereinigt d. h. der Fussboden gescheuert, die Fenster gewaschen, die Vorhänge abgenommen und ausgeklopft und die Schränke auch oberhalb vom Staube völlig befreit werden,

d. dass endlich der Corridor im Hauptgebäude bis an die grosse Treppe und von dieser Treppe der Theil, der aus dem mittlern Stockwerk an der Seite des Museums auf das dritte Stockwerk führt, stets rein gehalten und deshalb auch zu bestimmten Zeiten gewaschen werde.

3. Die frei stehenden grossen Säugethiere hat er wöchentlich einmal nach Anleitung des Gehülfen sammt ihren Gestellen abzuputzen und sogleich zu melden, wenn er an ihnen oder sonst irgendwo Motten bemerkt.

4. Er ist aber nicht befugt, die in den Schränken aufbewahrten Thiere eigenmächtig zu reinigen, oder nur einen derselben anders als auf Befehl des Directors oder Gehülfen zu öffnen.

5. Ueberhaupt ist er verantwortlich für jeden Schaden, der durch seine oder seiner Frau oder seiner Stellvertreter erwiesene Unvorsichtigkeit angerichtet wird, und soll ihm der Ersatz desselben von seinem Lohn abgezogen werden. Er hat sich daher mit dem Reinigen der Gläser, worin Thiere in Weingeist aufbewahrt sind, oder Schrankfenster nicht anders als auf ausdrücklichen Befehl seiner Vorgesetzten zu befassen, noch weniger darf er irgend etwas von den Naturalien anders, als wenn es ihm aufgetragen worden, reinigen wollen.

6. In den Wintermonaten hat er das Arbeitszimmer des Gehülfen und dasjenige Zimmer des Museums zu heizen, in welchem der Director gerade beschäftigt ist. Diess geschieht so früh, dass die Zimmer spätestens um 7 Uhr warm sind. Das dazu nöthige Holz wird ihm vom Castellan angewiesen und von ihm selbst in Vorrath auf das Museum geschafft, Er darf sich auch nicht entziehen, wenn in einzelnen Fällen mehre Zimmer zu heizen sein sollten.

7. Das für das Museum und die Arbeiten des Ausstopfens nöthige Wasser hat er immer in der erforderlichen Menge und frisch herbei und dagegen das schmutzige Wasser nebst dem Abfall fortzuschaffen, ersteres ohne erst daran erinnert zu werden, letzteres nie ohne vorher angefragt zu haben, ob vielleicht noch etwas Brauchbares darin enthalten sei.

8. In allen Angelegenheiten des Museums hat er dem Director und Gehülfen unbedingten Gehorsam zu leisten und die von ihnen erhaltenen Aufträge unverzüglich und auf das Pünktlichste auszurichten, auch täglich zweimal zu einer bestimmten Zeit bei Beiden anzufragen, ob dergleichen für ihn zu thun sei.

9. Dagegen sind diese nicht berechtigt, irgend einen persönlichen Dienst, Z. B. die Reinigung ihrer Wohnungen oder Bestellungen in ihren Privatangelegenheiten, von ihm zu fordern.

10. In Hinsicht auf Bestellungen für das Museum, mit welchen kleine Auslagen verbunden sind, hat er sich wegen deren Vorschuss oder Wiedererstattung an den Gehülfen zu halten, und werden schriftliche Berechnungen gemachter Auslagen ihm nicht gestattet.

11. Es ist ihm ausdrücklich verboten, irgend Jemand ohne Vorwissen und Erlaubniss des Directors den Eintritt in das Museum zu gestatten, oder wohl gar Fremde zum Besehen desselben hineinzuführen.

12. Er macht sich ausdrücklich verbindlich, von Niemand, unter welchem Vorwand es auch sei, Trinkgelder oder irgend eine andere Erkenntlichkeit anzunehmen, es sei denn, dass der Director in einzelnen besondern Fällen seine Einwilligung dazu gebe.

13. Er hat jeden Abend vor Sonnenuntergang die Runde durch alle Zimmer des Museums zu machen, alle Fenster wohl zu verschliessen, die Vorhänge niederzulassen, nach den Oefen zu sehen, ob das Feuer ganz ausgebrannt sei und dem Director Bericht zu erstatten, dass sich alles in Ordnung befinde.

14. Es wird ihm ernstlich verboten, nach dieser Zeit oder wohl gar nicht mit Licht anders als zum Einheizen in das Museum zu kommen.

Berlin, den 12ten August 1813.

Departement des Cultus und des öffentlichen Unterrichts.

(gez:) v. *Schuckmann.*

Enclosure 2 (M.) in No. 29.

(12.)—Instruction

für den zweiten Professor der Anatomie und Prosector des anatomischen Theaters und Museums an der Königlichen Friedrich Wilhelms Universität zu *Berlin.*

1. Der zweite Professor der Anatomie ist zugleich Prosector des anatomischen Theaters und Museums.

2. Um die Liebe für diese Anstalten ungetheilt zu bewahren, darf derselbe, weder für die menschliche Anatomie im gesunden und kranken Zustande, noch für die vergleichende Anatomie eine eigne Sammlung anlegen, sondern alles, was er Merkwürdiges findet und etwa zum Geschenk erhält, fällt an das Anatomische-Museum.

3. Dagegen bleibt ihm unbenommen, die zu seinen Vorträgen nöthigen Präparate, als seinen vergänglichen Apparat, in einem eigenen Spinde auf dem anatomischen Museum und dem anatomischen Theater aufzustellen; so wie aber etwas darunter vorkommt, das dem anatomischen Museum wenigstens in der Art fehlt; so fällt es an dieses.

4. Sonst stehen ihm alle zu seinen Vorlesungen nöthigen Präparate des anatomischen Museums, so wie die für die Vorlesungen noch besonders auf dem anatomischen Theatre aufbewahrten Präparate zum freien Gebrauch, und hat er möglichst darauf zu sehen, dass

immer

immer weniger Präparate vom Museum zu den Vorlesungen nöthig werden und die allein hierzu bestimmten auf dem anatomischen Theater sich möglichst mehren.

5. Verpflichtet sich derselbe zu lesen:

a. in jedem Halbjahr Osteologie
b. im Winterhalbjahr die Syndesmologie und die Lehre von den Aponeurosen (*publice*)
c. im Winterhalbjahr die Splanchnologie
d. im Somerhalbjahr einen grösseren oder kleineren Theil der chirugischen Anatomie, oder die Lehre von den Regionen des menschlichen Körpers.

6. Die Vorlesungen, welche der erste Professor, und welche der zweite Professor halten, werden, um alle Collissionen zu vermeiden, von ihm nicht gelesen, so wie sie sich wiederum seiner Vorlesungen enthalten, es sei denn: dass wegen Krankheit oder anderer dringender Ursachen, oder wegen freier Verabredung darin Abänderungen getroffen werden, denn alle drei Lehrer sind gemeinschaftlich verbunden, nirgend in dem Vortrage der anatomischen Disciplinen eine Lücke zu lassen, und sich wechselseitig zu unterstützen.

7. Auf dem anatomischen Theater leitet er die Arbeiten der Präparanten und widmet diesen täglich ein paar Stunden, besonders den Anfängern, und ist wenigstens die Zeit des Präparirens hindurch auf dem anatomischen Theater zu finden, um überall wenn er sich auch mit andern anatomischen Arbeiten beschäftigt, Hülfe leisten zu können.

8. Er besorgt auch alle anatomischen Einspritzungen, sei es mit Wachs, Gyps oder Queeksilber.

9. Er nimmt keine andern Leichen zu den Einspritzungen, oder zu seinen Vorlesungen, als die ihm von dem ersten Professor angewiesen sind. Da dieser nämlich auch die Leichen für die anatomischen und chirurgischen Cursus bestimmen muss, so hat er auch die Leichen zum Präpariren zu den Vorlesungen u. s. w. auszuwählen und zu vertheilen, damit für Alles gesorgt und die nöthige Controlle beschafft wird, auch keine Missverständnisse durch verschiedenartige Anordnungen bei dem Castellan und dem Inspector entstehen, sondern eine Einheit im Ganzen, namentlich bei den Präparanten erhalten wird. Dagegen ist der erste Professor verpflichtet, die Leichen oder Theile derselben, welche der zweite Lehrer zu seinen Vorlesungen geeignet hält, diesem auf sein Verlangen anzuweisen, wenn er sie nicht selbst für die seinigen oder für die Cursus nöthig gebraucht.

10. Im Sommerhalbjahr präparirt er täglich auf dem anatomischen Museum, zur Bereicherung desselben mehr oder weniger, je nach dem Bedürfniss desselben, und hauptsächlich was der Director jedesmal am nöthigsten findet.

11. Ausserdem steht ihm aber frei, eigene Untersuchungen zu führen falls sie nicht mit denen vom Director gewünschten zusammen (§ 10.) fallen.

12. Was der Director Z. B. für seine Vorträge in der Academie der Wissenschaften, untersucht wissen will, ist, wenn es neue Entdeckungen mit sich führt, dessen literarisches Eigenthum. Dagegen ist dem Prosector Alles, worauf ihn seine selbsgewählten Untersuchungen führen, literarisch eigen.

13. Wenn Candidaten zu ihren Inaugural-Dissertationen Gegenstände, die auf dem anatomischen Museum aufbewahrt werden, zu beschreiben oder abzubilden wünschen, so verweist er sie deshalb an den Director.

14. Er selbst giebt ebenfalls weder Beschreibungen noch Abbildungen von den Gegenständen des Museums heraus, ohne vorher mit dem Director darüber gesprochen und dessen Einwilligung dazu erhalten zu haben.

15. Er hat wie der Director darauf zu sehen, dass die Präparate im möglichst guten Stande erhalten bleiben, und wenn etwas abgeht, dass der Abgang sobald es sein kann, auf das Beste ersetzt wird.

16. Der zweite Prosector, der Castellan und Inspector des anatomischen Theaters, so wie der Gehülfe und Inspector des anatomischen Museums, haben ihm, in Abwesenheit des Directors, in allen Amtsgeschäften Folge zu leisten.

17. Ausser seinem Gehalt und dem Honorar für die Vorlesungen, empfängt er die Hälfte der Gebühren für das Präpariren.

Berlin den 28ten April 1832.

Ministerium der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medecinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Enclosure 2 (N.) in No. 29.

(13.)—Instruction

für den zweiten Prosector des anatomischen Theaters und Museums an der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu *Berlin.*

1. Der zweite Prosector ist sowohl für das anatomische Theater, als für das anatomische Museum thätig.

2. Er besorgt die anatomischen Präparate, welche für die Vorlesungen des ersten Professors frisch gearbeitet werden müssen, wogegen ihm dieser dieselben Präparate.—so weit sie erhalten werden können—wiederum nachher zu seinen Repetitionen überlässt.

3. Sowohl Vormittags als Nachmittags während der Zeit des Präparirens ist er auf dem anatomischen Theater, um abwechselnd, wie es die Arbeiten erfordern, theils diese zu besorgen theils den Präparanten im Seciren Unterricht zu ertheilen.

4. Im Winterhalbjahr hält er ein Repetitorium der anatomischen Vorlesungen des ersten Professors, so dass er in vier Stunden zusammenfasst, was jener in deren sechs vorträgt, daher er auch nur solche Zuhörer zu seinen Repetitorien zulässt, die schon die ausführlicheren Vorlesungen eines Professors einer preussischen Universität besucht haben.

5. Es steht ihm auch frei im Sommerhalbjahr über einzelne Theile der Anatomie, welche die andern Lehrer nicht vortragen Vorlesungen zu halten, falls sie nicht etwa durch freie Verabredung einzeln mit einander darin tauschen.

6. Er darf sich keine Sammlung, weder für menschliche noch für vergleichende Anatomie, im gesunden oder kranken Zustande der Theile anlegen, sondern alles, was er auf dem anatomischen Theater oder sonst Merkwürdiges findet, fällt an das anatomische Museum.

7. Zu den Präparaten, welche im Winterhalbjahr beschafft werden nimmt er keine, als von dem ersten, oder in dessen Auftrage von dem zweiten Professor angewiesenen Leichen.

8. Bei dem Injiciren ist er dem ersten Prosector auf dessen Wunsch behülflich, um eine solche Fertigkeit zu erlangen, dass er ihn im Nothfall ersetzen kann.

9. Im Sommerhalbjahr präparirt er auf dem anatomischen Museum in der Regel in den Vormittags-Stunden von 8 bis 12 Uhr, und wenn es dringende Umstände nöthig machen, auch einige Nachmittags-Stunden, und nur was der Director nöthig findet.

10. Wenn bei dem was der Director für seine Zwecke zu präpariren aufgiebt, sich etwas neues findet, so ist es dessen litterarisches Eigenthum.

11. Was dagegen der zweite Prosector bei seinen eigenen Untersuchungen in andern Stunden bei andern Gegenständen findet bleibt sein unbestrittenes litterarisches Eigenthum.

12. Er beschreibt und zeichnet keine Gegenstände des Museums ohne Bewilligung des Directors, erlaubt dies auch anderen nicht, und lässt Keinem Gegenstände vom Museum verabfolgen, die nicht der Director ausdrücklich dazu bestimmt hat, und es wird wie bisher daraus nichts verliehen, sei es auch auf noch so kurze Zeit.

13. Mit der grössten Sorgfalt nimmt er sich der Präparate sowohl auf dem anatomischen Museum, als auch deren an, welche auf dem anatomischen Theater zu den Vorlesungen aufbewahrt werden, und so wie der Weingeist trübe wird oder verdunstet, in welchem sich Präparate befinden, oder so wie sich Motten und Larven in trockenen Präparaten zeigen, lässt er das Nöthige vom Gehülfen oder Inspector besorgen, oder thut es selbst.

Berlin, den 28ten April 1832.

Ministerium der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Enclosure 2 (O.) in No. 29.

(14.) Instruction

für den Castellan der Anatomie bei der Königlichen Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität zu *Berlin.*

1. Der Castellan der Anatomie hat die Befehle sowohl des Ministerii der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten als des Kriegs-Ministerii pünktlich zu erfüllen.

2. Ebenso hat er in Allem, was sein Amt betrifft, die Befehle der den gedachten Ministerien untergeordneten Behörden zu befolgen, also nicht nur die Befehle der Universität und der medecinisch-chirurgischen Militair-Academie hierselbst, überhaupt, sondern auch zunächst der Professoren der Anatomie und Chirurgie, so wie auch die des Prosectors, und aller übrigen Professoren, welche auf dem anatomischen Theater Vorlesungen halten, oder von den chirurgischen Instrumenten Gebrauch zu machen berechtigt sind.

3. So wie er gegen seine Vorgesetzten stets die ihnen schuldige Ehrfurcht zu beobachten hat, so muss er auch gegen die Studirenden höflich und bescheiden sein.

4. Der Castellan muss den Umlauf aller der ihm von dem Directorio oder dem Decan der Militair-Academie übergebenen Papiere ungesäumt besorgen.

5. Der Castellan muss bei allen öffentlichen Verhandlungen, welche auf der Anatomie Statt finden, folglich während aller daselbst zu haltenden Vorlesungen, so wie während der Abhaltung der anatomisch-chirurgischen Staats-Prüfungen u. s. w. daselbst gegenwärtig sein, und namentlich an den sechs Wochentagen in den sechs Wintermonaten jeden Morgen von 9 bis 12 Uhr in dem zu seinen Geschäften bestimmten öffentlichen Locale anzutreffen sein, oder Falls er durch Krankheit oder in Folge eines höheren Auftrags, daran verhindert sein sollte, den Professoren der Anatomie oder dem Prosector davon Nachricht geben.

6. Der Castellan hat darauf zu sehen, dass der Aufwärter der Anatomie seine Pflichten pünktlich erfülle; jedoch wird er sich bei seinen Aufträgen und Erinnerungen der Bescheidenheit befleissigen.

7. Der Castellan muss auf Alles, was zur Anatomie gehört, auf das Gebäude selbst, auf das Hausgeräthe, auf die anatomischen und chirurgischen Instrumente und Bandagen, auf die Bücher, auf Holz, Torf, Kohlen, Licht u. s. w. ein wachsames Auge haben, damit Diebstahl und Feuers-Gefahr verhütet werden. Derselbe muss ferner die Anatomie zu gehöriger Zeit öffnen und schliessen, auch alles gehörig verwahren, und an die dazu Berechtigten nichts ohne Schein verabfolgen, andern aber ohne Anweisung der Professoren und Geheimen

 Medicinal-

Medicinal-Räthe Rudolphi und Kluge, denen die Oberaufsicht über die vorhandenen anatomischen Präparate, die Bücher-Instrumenten- und Bandagen-Sammlungen anvertraut ist nichts mittheilen, da er für Alles zu haften hat.

8. Daher muss der Castellan auch besonders über das Einheizen im ganzen Gebaüde die Aufsicht führen, nicht zugeben, dass Kohlen-Pfannen und Licht in die Zimmer der Präparanten gebracht werden, noch das irgend Jemand Taback rauche, eben so muss er darüber wachen, dass die möglichst grösste Reinlichkeit beobachtet wird, dass die Ventile stets in Ordnung, und so viel es seyn kann Tag und Nacht offen sind, das Niemand ohne specielle Erlaubniss der Professoren der Anatomie ausser den gewöhnlichen Stunden daselbst präparire.

9. Im Winter muss der Castellan der Anatomie alle Cadaver in Empfang nehmen, und darauf sehen, dass sie von dem Aufwärter zu gehöriger Zeit gereinigt, gewaschen und rasirt werden, damit sie nie anders als von allen Unsauberkeiten frei auf die Präparanten-Tische kommen. Auch müssen die angekommenen Cadaver vor 9 Uhr des Morgens mit Nummern versehen sein, die mit den zu ihnen gehörigen Leichenzetteln übereinstimmen. Auch hat der Castellan darauf zu sehen, dass die, an die Cadaver gehefteten Nummern möglichst lange daran bleiben, und dass nichts von den Cadavern verschleppt oder gestohlen werde. Daher soll er auch bei dem Einpacken und Wegschaffen der verarbeiteten Cadaver gegenwärtig sein, und Niemanden die Todten-Kammer anvertrauen.

10. Lassen Prüfungs-Candidaten die zu ihren Lectionen erforderlichen Präparate heimlich oder öffentlich durch andere anfertigen, so ist der Castellan dafür verantwortlich; daher wird ihm zur Pflicht gemacht, dies durch strenge Wachsamkeit zu verhindern.

11. Sollten auf dem anatomischen Theatre Unordnungen vorfallen, die er nicht beilegen kann, sollten ihm die Studenten oder der Anatomie-Aufwärter daselbst etwas in den Weg legen, so hat er sich deshalb zuvörderst an die Professoren der Anatomie zu wenden, um die Sache in der Kürze beizulegen. Kann die Sache aber nicht beigelegt werden, oder hat er in andern Punkten zu klagen, so wendet er sich entweder an den Rector der Universität oder an den Director der medecinisch-chirurgischen-Militair-Academie, je nachdem die Sache geeignet ist.

12. Da die Geschäfte des Castellans für die sechs Sommer-Monate fast ganz ruhen, so ist derselbe während dieser Zeit verpflichtet dem Director des anatomischen Museums oder dem Prosector an den sechs Wochentagen täglich wenigstens drei Stunden im Verfertigen der Präparate behülflich zu sein.

Berlin, den 13ten April 1829.

Der Minister der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medecinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Der Minister des Kriegs.

(gez:) von *Hake.*

Enclosure 2 (P.) in No. 29.

(15.)—Instruction

und Bestallung für den Wärter des anatomischen Museums der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu *Berlin.*

Nachdem des Königs Majestät durch die allerhöchste Cabinets Ordre vom 13ten v. M. zu genehmigen geruht haben, dass dem N. N. die bei dem hiesigen Königlichen anatomischen Museum erledigte Wärterstelle übertragen werde, so ernennt das Ministerium denselben hierdurch zum Wärter des gedachten Museums unter der Bedingung, dass er seine Pflichten in dieser Eigenschaft treu und redlich erfülle, sich die Conservation der Präparate des Museums zur angelegentlichsten Pflicht mache und überhaupt allen seinen Obliegenheiten, welche die folgende Instruction ihm vorschreibt, pünktlichst nachkomme. Das Ministerium erwartet, dass derselbe das in ihn gesetzte Vertrauen in jeder Beziehung rechtfertigen, und sein Benehmen und seine Führung stets so sein werde, wie es dem Wärter einer Königlichen Anstalt geziemt.

1. Der Wärter des Anatomischen Museums hat dem Director desselben in allen, dieses Institut betreffenden, Dingen strenge und pünktliche Folge zu leisten, auch ist derselbe dem zweiten Professor der Anatomie und dem Prosector in Allem was deren Geschäfte auf dem Museum betrifft, und in sofern seine Dienstleistungen nicht für den Director des Museums in Anspruch genommen sind, gehorsam schuldig.

Er hat nicht allein dem Director desselben, sondern auch dem zweiten Professor der Anatomie, dem Prosector und dem Gehülfen des Museums bei ihren Arbeiten und Präparationen auf dem Museum dienstfertig Hand zu leisten.

2. Zu jeder Zeit, in welcher Präparate für die Vorlesungen zurechtgestellt, und Vorlesungen mit Demonstrationen im Auditorio des Museums von den Mitgliedern dieses Instituts gehalten werden, muss der Wärter gegenwärtig sein. Er hat die von den Mitgliedern des Instituts zu ihren Vorlesungen benutzten Präparate von ihrem Orte, im Museum, in den Hörsaal und wohl gehalten wieder zurück zu bringen, und die systematische Ordnung, in welcher die Präparate aufgestellt sind, sich fest einzuprägen und dieselbe jedesmal genau zu beobachten.

3. Ausserdem muss der Wärter während des Sommers von 7 Uhr Morgens bis 1 Uhr Nachmittags

Nachmittags auf dem Museum gegenwärtig sein. Hier hat er die ihm von dem Director- und dem Prosector aufgegebenen Dienste zu leisten. Die übrige Zeit und die Nachmittags-Stunden ausser den öffentlichen Ausstellungen des Museums hat er zu Präparationen für das letztere zu benutzen.

4. Im Winter hat er für die Heizung der Zimmer in den kälteren Tagen zu sorgen, und sich dabei zur Verhütung von Feuers-Gefahr die strengste Vorsicht zum Gesetz zu machen. Alle freie Stunden der Wintertage in welchen er nicht zu den Ausstellungen des Museums oder zu Hülfsleistungen für die Vorlesungen in Anspruch genommen ist, hat er zu Präparationen für das Museum zu verwenden. Auch soll er nöthigenfalls bei gehäufter Arbeit auf dem anatomischen Theater und bei Krankheitsfällen des Dienstpersonals des letztern, so weit es seine laufenden Dienstgeschäfte zulassen, für diese Anstalt in Anspruch genommen werden.

5. Der Wärter hat nicht allein die künstliche Zusammensetzung der Skelette zu besorgen, sondern ist auch bei dem Aufstellen, Ordnen und Eintragen der Präparate, indem er dem Director und dem Prosector an die Hand geht, thätig, er hat die Auffüllung des Weingeistes und das Auftragen des Firnisses zu besorgen und in jeder Hinsicht über die Conservation der Präparate zu wachen.

6. Daher muss der Wärter die Gegenstände des Museums beständig im Auge behalten, und hat diejenigen, welche schadhaft geworden sind, oder durch Mangel an Weingeist, Firniss, oder durch den Wurm leiden, so viel es von ihm abhängt zu restituiren, sonst aber dem Director oder dem Prosector Anzeige zu machen.

7. Er hat die zu den anatomischen Arbeiten nöthigen Materialien im Auftrage des Directors zu beschaffen, und die an das Museum eingesandten Gegenstände auf dasselbe zu befördern.

8. Alle eingehende, zur Präparation bestimmte Gegenstände, hat der Wärter mit auf Pergament geschriebenen Nummern zu versehen, welche mit den Nummern des Catalogs der unpräparirten, nicht aufgestellten Gegenstände correspondiren und welche sie so lange behalten bis sie präparirt, aufgestellt und in dem grossen Catalog des Museums aufgeführt werden.

9. Bei den öffentlichen Ausstellungen des Museums, so wie dasselbe von hiesigen und fremden Gelehrten in den ihnen anberaumten Stunden besucht wird, muss der Wärter auf dem Museum gegenwärtig sein. Bei den öffentlichen Ausstellungen hat er darauf zu halten, dass Mäntel und Röcke von den Besuchenden vor ihrem Eintritt abgelegt werden. Er hat sich gegen jedermann bescheiden zu betragen, aber keinem der nicht mit einer Einlasscarte versehen ist, den Eintritt zu gestatten.

10. Während der öffentlichen Ausstellungen hat er darauf zu sehen, dass Niemand, etwas beschädige, aus den Kisten herausnehme, oder auch nur anfasse.

11. In den für den Zutritt der Gelehrten bestimmten Stunden darf der Wärter keine Zeichnungen nach den Präparaten des Museums erlauben, wenn die Befugniss dazu nicht ausdrücklich von dem Director ertheilt worden ist. Ebenso wenig darf er jemanden etwas aus den Schränken oder Gläsern zu näherer Untersuchung darreichen, oder die Schlüssel zu den Schränken hiesigen oder fremden Gelehrten einhändigen. In den Fällen, wo die genauere Untersuchung eines Präparats von hiesigen oder fremden Gelehrten zulässig ist, wird der Director den Prosector zur Unterstützung und Erleichterung der Gelehrten anweisen, und der Wärter ist dann verpflichtet, den Gelehrten bei näherer Untersuchung der Gegenstände, so viel es seine Dienstgeschäfte erlauben, an die Hand zu gehen.

12. Unter keinerlei Vorwand hat der Wärter von denen die das Museum besuchen, etwas zu fordern, oder Geschenke anzunehmen.

13. Der Wärter hat für die regelmässige Reinigung der Zimmer, Spinden, Tische, und Bretter Sorge zu tragen, und in dem Arbeitszimmer Ordnung und Reinlichkeit zu erhalten. Es versteht sich übrigens von selbst, dass in dem Arbeits-Zimmer des Museums weder von dem Wärter, noch von dem Gehülfen noch von dem zu Präparationen angewiesenen Studirenden Tabak geraucht werden darf.

Ueber die Befolgung dieses Verbots hat der Wärter streng zu wachen.

Für die im vorstehenden näher bezeichneten Dienstleistungen soll der Wärter einen monatlichen Gehalt von Sechs und Zwanzig Thaler 7 ½ Sgl. nebst freier Wohnung und Feuerung zu geniessen haben.

Urkundlich ist diese Bestallung und Instruction von dem Ministerio ausgefertigt und mit dessen Insiegel bedruckt worden.

Berlin, den 31ten Juli 1833.

Ministerium der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten,

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Enclosure 2 (Q.) in No. 29.

(16.)—Instruction

für den Professor G. Rose in Beziehung auf seine Stellung bei dem Mineralien-Cabinet der Königlichen Friedrichs-Wilhelms-Universität zu *Berlin.*

1. Der Professor G. Rose legt seine bisherige Anstellung als Gehülfe bei dem Königlichen Mineralien-Cabinet der hiesigen Universität nieder und ist von den Obliegenheiten derselben, welche gleichzeitig auf den neu ernannten Gehülfen übergehen, entbunden. Da aber der Pro-

fessor

fessor G. Rose den bisherigen Gehalt aus dem Fonds des Mineralien-Cabinets zu beziehen fortfährt, so werden ihm dafür andere Functionen zugetheilt, und zwar solcher Art, welche bei den Geschäften im Innern des Cabinets höhere wissenschaftliche Kenntnisse voraussetzen und in der äussern Repräsentation desselben zur würdevollern Erscheinung desselben beitragen.

2. Er wird deshalb in den jedesmal halbjährig von dem Director unter Genehmigung des Ministeriums zweimal wöchentlich zu je zwei festzusetzenden Stunden für den öffentlichen Zutritt des grösseren Publicums anwesend sein, und wenn der Director nicht persönlich gegenwärtig ist, die Ober-Aufsicht dabei zu führen, und dabei zu seiner Erleichterung sich des kleinen Zimmers als seines regelmässigen Aufenthalts bedienen können, welches an den Haupteingang rechts anstösst. Von hier aus wird er nach Umständen in die Säle gehen, welche für die Special-Aufsicht, während dieser Stunden ihre besonderen Hüter erhalten, und den Besuchenden nützlich sein, ausgezeichnetere Personen selbst geleiten u. s. f., sich aber auch nach Befinden in das kleine Zimmer wiederzurückziehen können, von wo aus er einer jeden möglichen Störung der Ordnung während des öffentlichen Besuchs am nachdrücklichsten augenblicklich begegnen kann.

3. An den übrigen laufenden Geschäften des Cabinets wird er nur in so weit Theil nehmen, als der Director mit Bezug auf § 1. seine Hülfe dabei besonders in Anspruch nimmt. Dies wird aber stattfinden:

a. in allen Fällen wo der Gehülfe seinen Functionen nicht allein vollständig gewachsen ist, und wo er ihn dann anleiten und belehren wird. Ganz besonders beim Tausch Verkehr des Cabinets werden diese seine besonderen Dienste erforderlich sein;

b. in denen wo der Director selbst seine wissenschaftliche Hülfe in Anspruch nimmt, seine Gutachten verlangt, bei sich darbietenden Acquisitionen ihm einzelne bestimmte Stücke zu näherer wissenschaftlicher Untersuchung vorlegt u. s. w.

c. bei dem Besuche des Cabinets in anderen als den obigen Stunden, durch auswärtige Gelehrte und andere ausgezeichnetere Personen.

Zu allen diesen Geschäften wird der Professor G. Rose auf jedesmalige besondere Aufforderung des Directors im Cabinet zu erscheinen bereit sein, so weit ihnen nicht zu festgesetzten, bestimmten bleibenden Stunden Genüge geschehen kann. Schon das zweimal wöchentliche Erscheinen in den Stunden des öffentlichen Zutritts für das Publicum wird eine bequeme Gelegenheit zu dem für das jedesmal nächste zu Bestimmende darbieten.

4. Nicht zu den laufenden Geschäften, sondern zu den übrigen vom Professor G. Rose zu erwartenden wissenschaftlichen Leistungen für das Cabinet werden gerechnet die Dienste, welche derselbe nach eigner Wahl seinem wissenschaftlichen Berufe gemäss irgend an Stücken des Cabinets der immer zu erhöhenden wissenschaftlichen Ausbildung desselben leisten und durch Niederlegung seiner Resultate in Etiketten bei den betreffenden Stücken ihren Werth erhöhen wird. Es ist hier ein grosses Feld freier verdienstlicher Thätigkeit, und es wird von seiner Liebe zur Sache erwartet, dass er sich dasselbe mit Eifer angelegen sein lassen wird.

5. Zu seinen Vorlesungen wird er sich, wie bisher der Sammlung bedienen, sich das ihm dazu Erforderliche auswählen und an seinen Ort zurückstellen, wobei er sich der Dienstleistungen des Gehülfen bedienen kann, der in jedem Falle davon Kenntniss zu nehmen hat. Es versteht sich dass er die Collision mit dem was der Director gleichzeitig zu seinen eigenen Vorträgen bedarf, vermeidet.

Berlin, den 5ten May 1833.

Ministerium der Geistlichen-Unterrichts und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Enclosure 2 (R.) in No. 29.

(17.)—Instruction

für den Assistenten beim Mineralien Cabinet der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität zu *Berlin.*

1. Dem Assistenten wird die gewissenhafteste Treue und grösste Sorgsamkeit für alle Gegenstände des Königlichen mineralogischen Museums zur Pflicht gemacht.

2. Er hat sich der Aufträge und Arbeiten, welche der zeitige Director Professor Weiss ihm für das Königliche mineralogische Museum angeben wird, jederzeit mit Fleiss und Pünktlichkeit zu unterziehen.

3. Es wird vornehmlich von ihm verlangt: Fortsetzung der Cataloge des Museums nach Anweisung des Professors Weiss, Hülfsleistungen bei den zu treffenden Abänderungen oder Erweiterungen in der Anordnung und Aufstellung der Sammlung, bei Ausscheidung und Verwendung der ausgeschiedenen Stücke zu den für sie angeordneten Bestimmungen, bei der die Angelegenheiten des Königlichen mineralogischen Museums betreffenden Correspondenz, überall nach den Anordnungen des Professors Weiss, desgleichen Aufsicht über die Stücke in denjenigen Stunden, wo die Sammlung oder einzelne Theile derselben, sei es

für Studirende oder für einzelne Besuchende und Fremde, oder für ein grösseres Publicum zur Betrachtung geöffnet sein wird, mit strenger Beobachtung der Regeln, welche darüber insbesondere theils festgestellt sind, theils werden festgestellt werden, nicht minder das, was zur mechanischen Pflege der Sammlung erforderlich ist, als Reinigen und Waschen der Stücke, so oft sie dessen bedürfen, zu welchen mechanischen Verrichtungen, so weit sie dem Aufwärter übertragen werden können, dieser die Aufträge des Assistenten anzunehmen und zu vollziehen angewiesen ist.

4. Der Assistent ist für sich selbst zu keinem andern Gebrauche und Benutzung der Stücke der Sammlung befugt, als wozu die vom Herrn Professor Weiss ihm aufgetragene Arbeit ihn anweist. Jede andere Benutzung ist ihm lediglich unter besonderer Genehmigung des Herrn Professors Weiss gestattet.

5. Endlich wird dem Assistenten ausdrücklich untersagt, eine Sammlung von Mineralien für sich anzulegen, oder zu besitzen, oder auch mit Mineralien Handel zu treiben.

Berlin, den 24ten Juni 1833.

Ministerium der Geistlichen-Unterrichts und Medecinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Enclosure 2 (S.) in No. 29.

(18.)—Verfügung an sämmtliche Königliche Regierungen die Einsendung der Missgeburten und andere medicinische Merkwürdigkeiten.

Den Physikern ist bereits durch den § 6. ihrer Instruction vom 17ten October 1776. aufgegeben worden, Missgeburten und andere ihnen vorkommende medecinische Merkwürdigkeiten hierher einzusenden. Um nun der Verbreitung falscher Gerüchte und Urtheile bei vorkommenden Missgeburten und der Bestärkung unwissender Leute in die bei solchen Gelegenheiten gewöhnlich geäusserten schädlichen Vorurtheilen und Aberglauben vorzubeugen, wird hierdurch festgesetzt, dass jede menschliche Missgeburt von den Hebammen dem Physicus angezeigt, und wenn sie todt ist, ungesäumt übersendet werden muss. Hebammen, welche dieses zu thun unterlassen, werden in eine angemessene Geld- oder Gefängnissstrafegenommen.

Damit aber solche Monstra für die Wissenschaft von den zu solchen Untersuchungen geübten Forschern benutzt werden können, haben die Physiker diese für das hiesige anatomische Museum an den Mitaufseher desselben, den Professor Dr N. N. wohlverwahrt, nebst der Liquidation der etwa dabei gehabten Unkosten und Auslagen einzusenden. Unbedeutende und gewöhnliche Missbildungen wie Hasenscharten, Wolfsrachen, Fingerähnliche Auswüchse an Händen mit 5 Fingern bei todtgebornen Kindern, solche Acephali, wo nur ein Theil der Seitenbeine und Stirnbeine &c. &c. mangelt, können zurück gegeben oder begraben werden. Monstra und pathalogische Präparate von bedeutendem Umfange, welche ihrer Beschaffenheit oder der weiten Entfernung und der Jahreszeit wegen nicht sicher und schnell hierher gesandt werden können, sind in taugliche hölzerne Gefässe unter Brandtwein oder reines Wasser, worin etwas Alaun aufgelöst worden, zu setzen und so zu übersenden. Alle Aerzte und Chirurgen sind aufzufordern, nicht nur die bei Leichen-Oeffnungen, Operationen, &c. gefundenen besonders merkwürdigen pathalogischen Missbildungen auf eben gedachte Weise an das hiesige anatomische Museum einzusenden und die Vergütigung ihrer liquidirten Auslagen und Unkosten zu gewärtigen. Demnächst sind auch die Gutsbesitzer, Bauern, Jäger, Schäfer, Fischer über die Merkwürdigkeiten, der ihnen etwa vorkommenden thierischen Missbildungen und über den Nutzen ihrer Aufbewahrung zu unterrichten, und sie zu gleichmässiger Einsendung aufzumuntern. Es ist zu hoffen, dass Niemand wissentlich eine Gelegentheit versäumen werde, sich um ein eben so bedeutendes, als nützliches vaterländisches Institut, wie das hiesige anatomische Museum ist, verdient zu machen. Desto nöthiger ist es, das Publicum dafür zu interessiren und dasselbe über die rechte Art, dem Institute nützlich zu sein, zu belehren. Auch die Einsendung der in hiesigen Gegenden seltener vorkommenden Thiere zum Zergliedern wird erwünscht sein, und es soll in den über das Museum von Zeit zu Zeit herauszugebenden Schriften rühmliche Erwähnung aller derer geschehen, welche sich um die Bereicherung desselben, auf die eine oder die andere Art verdient gemacht haben.

Berlin, den 27ten Februar 1811.

Enclosure 3, in No. 29.

ANSWERS to Questions relative to Museums.

(A.)

The Royal Museum at Berlin has for its object to promote the fine arts and the study of works of art. It is divided into nine departments:

Royal Museum at Berlin.

Into what departments divided.

1.) A Picture Gallery.

2.) A Gallery of Ancient Sculptures.

3.) A Collection of Antiques, consisting

a.) Of Ancient Vases, Bronzes, &c.
b.) Of Cut Stones.
c.) Of Ancient Coins.
d.) Of Coins and Medals of the middle ages and of later times.

4.) A Collection of Egyptian Antiques and Mummies.

5.) Of Majolicas and Glass Paintings.

6.) Of Engravings and Drawings.

7.) Of Sclavonic German Antiques.

8.) The Ethnographic Collection.

9.) A Collection of Curiosities of all kinds, which from their nature are not adapted to the preceding collections, but which appertain more or less to the arts, possessing partly a scientific, partly an historical interest. It is called the Cabinet of Curiosities. (Kunst-Kammer.)

Under whose control and direction placed.

The Museum, as well as the different institutions for the arts connected with it, are placed under the superior control of the minister of public instruction and ecclesiastical and medical affairs. The special superintendence of the Museum is confined to an Intendant-General, upon whom it devolves to see that the buildings which contain the collections are in good repair, and that the officers of the different establishments punctually perform their duty. Upon all such matters relating to the Museum respecting which the existing regulations neither render him nor the Scientific Commission, by which he is assisted, competent to decide, he is charged to report to the superior ministerial department. The King reserves to himself the right of communicating his orders directly to the Intendant-General, who is permitted, when necessary, to report directly to his Majesty, in which cases, however, he has to acquaint the ministry of public instruction and ecclesiastical and medical affairs with the substance of his Majesty's orders, as well as with that of his own reports to his Majesty.

The members of the Scientific Commission, which, in addition to the Intendant-General and the directors of the respective departments, is composed of artists and competent judges of the arts, are named by the King for three years, upon the proposal of the ministry of public instruction.

The duties of the Scientific Commission, of which the General-Intendant is the president, are to consider and decide upon the purchase for, or removal from, the collections of works of art, the advantageous distribution and arrangement of the same, and the permissions to copy. Whenever a decision is to be taken relative to the purchase of a work of art for any of the several departments of the collection of Antiques, the director and assistant specially charged with the superintendence of the department in question are admitted to the deliberations of the Scientific Commission and allowed to vote. The Scientific Commission is directed, in its acquisitions for the collections of the museum, constantly to bear in mind that the funds placed at its disposal are chiefly to be employed in the augmentation and embellishment of the picture and sculpture galleries, and that, in its choice of pictures, it is principally to be guided by the purpose of gradually filling up the deficiency in the most renowned works of the great masters, rather than by a desire to complete the collections in particular schools. The sum allotted to this effect is not to be exceeded without the necessary authorization obtained through the superior ministerial department. The resolutions of the Commission, in which the president (viz. the Intendent-General) has the casting vote, are decided by a majority of votes. During the absence of the Intendant-General, a member of the Commission takes his place.

The directors and assistants of the several departments are named by the King, upon the proposal of the Intendant-General and the report of the ministry of public instruction. They are placed under the immediate control of the Intendant-General, to whom it is their business to report and propose the repairs and changes which may become necessary. They are likewise responsible for the careful preservation of the works of art committed to their charge,

of the premises and apparatus. The directors and their assistants are required to be present in their respective departments every day, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, from 11 till one o'clock. At the end of each year the directors draw up a return relative to their assistants, to the communications into which they may have entered with the superintendents of foreign collections of a similar nature, and to the general bearings of their administration. The Intendant-General transmits their report, with his own remarks, to the superior ministerial department.

The assistants are subordinate to the directors, and perform under their superintendence the functions imposed upon them. With respect, however, to new undertakings or proposed changes of plans they are authorized to explain in writing the views which they entertain different from those of the directors. They replace the directors when absent.

An archæologian and restorer of pictures are likewise attached to the museum, and are placed on an equal footing with the directors. The duties of the former are to make the necessary purchases, according to the plans of the Scientific Commission, for the completion of the collection of Antiques; as also to procure models and drawings of Antiques not to be found in the collections, and thereby to facilitate the comparison of those in its possession with the collections of foreign countries. The functions of the latter are to report to the directors, the Intendant-General and the Scientific Commission the restorations which he considers necessary, and to execute them in the manner prescribed by the Commission. At the close of the year the restorer of pictures addresses a detailed return to the Intendant-General of the result of his labours.

Number, salaries and names of the principal directors.

The number, salaries and names of the principal directors are to be found in the accompanying table of the revenue and expenses of the Museum, as well as those of the subordinate officers.

Statement of administration of Royal Museum.

Out of what fund defrayed.

The expenses of the Royal Museum are defrayed by the state. The statement of the expenditure of the Museum is framed by the ministry of public instruction from the estimate presented by the Intendant-General, and is submitted to the King. At the general pay-office of the ministry of public instruction there is a separate department for the accounts of the Museum, upon which the Intendant-General draws the amount fixed by the estimate.

What the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public.

The several collections are open gratis to the public in general on certain fixed days during the week. Artists and admirers of the arts are admitted also on the days which are not public. Those artists who do not belong to the academy, and have not already obtained from it leave to copy, receive from the Scientific Commission the necessary permission to copy pictures and make drawings of the Antiques, and every facility is afforded to them. Learned persons whose scientific researches necessitate the continued study of particular works of art are permitted, upon application to the directors, to remain in the several departments during the hours when the officers are on duty. The latter are at all times required cheerfully to give every information desired by visitors.

In addition to the Museum, the following institutions for the arts exist at Berlin, are maintained at the expense of the state, and are, under certain restrictions, open to the public and scientific persons gratis.

(B.)

A Collection of Casts, which will shortly be open to the public.

(C.)

The Zoological Museum at the Frederick William University at Berlin.

(D.)

The Anatomical Museum at the Frederick William University at Berlin.

(E.)

The Cabinet of Mineralogy at the Frederick William University at Berlin.

(F.)

The Botanical Garden at Schoeneberg.

Enclosure 3 (A.) in No. 29.

(Translation.)

STATEMENT of the Administration of the Royal Museums of the Arts at *Berlin*, for the Years 1834 to 36.

No.	RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT for 1834–1836.
			Rthlr. sg. d.
	Tit. I.—From real property. Nothing.		
	Tit. II.—From interest on capital. Nothing.		
	Tit. III.—Receipts by profits.		
1.	From the sale of catalogues, &c. - - - - - - -		800 – –
	Tit. III.—Receipts by profits - - -		800 – –
	Tit. IV.—From the State Treasury.		
1.	From the central administration of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical &c. &c. Affairs.		
	Funds of endowment - - - - - -	15,410 rthlr.	42,590 – –
	Sum total Tit. IV. from the State Treasury -	15,410 rthlr.	42,590 – –
	Tit. V.—Generally. Nothing.		
	RECAPITULATION of RECEIPTS.		
	Tit. I.—Real property - - - - -		—
	Tit. II.—Interest upon capital - - - - -		—
	Tit. III.—Receipts from profits - - - -		800 –
	Tit. IV.—From the State Treasury	15,410 rthlr.	42,590 – –
	Tit. V.—Generally - - - - - - -		—
	Total of Revenue - - - - -	15,410 rthlr.	43,390 – –
	EXPENDITURES.		
	Tit. I.—For Salaries.		
	1. For the Intendant-General and his personal office:		
1.	The Intendant-General, Count Brühl - - - - -		2,500 – –
2.	The Secretary-General, Dielitz - - - - - -		1,000 – –
3.	The Calculator, Councillor of Accounts, Schneider - -		200 – –
4.	The Register and Clerk of the Chancery, Eperstedt - -		400 – –
5.	The Chancery servant, Welle - - - - - -		300 – –
	2. For the superior Officers of the several departments:		
1.	The Director of the Picture Gallery, Dr. Waagen - -		1,500 – –
2.	The Assistant in the Picture Gallery, Professor Hotho - -		500 – –
3.	The Restorer, Professor Schlesinger - - - - -		1,500 – –
4.	The Assistant of the Restorer, Xeller - - - - -		500 – –
5.	The Director of the Sculpture Gallery, Professor Tieck -		1,500 – –
6.	The Assistant for the Sculpture Gallery and for the Cabinet of Antiques, Professor Tölken - - - - - -		500 – –
7.	The Director of the Cabinet of Antiques, Professor Levezow, inclusive of Rthlr. 600 of personal additional allowance -		1,600 – –
8.	The Assistant of the Cabinet of Coins, Bolzenthal - -		1,000 – –
9.	The Director of the Cabinet of Engravings, Schorn - -		800 – –
10.	The Director of the Cabinet of Curiosities and of the collections connected with it, de Ledebur, with 500 personal allowance -		1,500 – –
11.	The Assistant of the Cabinet of Antiquities, Court Councillor Foerster - - - - - - - - - -		1,000 – –
12.	The Director of Egyptian Antiques, Passalacqua, inclusive of Rthlr. 600 personal additional allowance - - - -		1,600 – –
13.	The Archæologian of the Museum, Professor Gerhard - -		1,000 – –

No.	EXPENDITURES.	AMOUNT for 1834–1836. Rthlr.	sg.	d.
	3. To the Officers of the administration of Accounts:			
1.	The Accountant, Dannemann	300	–	–
2.	The Comptroller and Treasurer, Kuhlmann	200	–	–
3.	To the Secretary of the Treasury, Wellner	100	–	–
	4. To the subordinate Officers of the several departments:			
1.	The technical Assistant at the collection of Antiques, Walpurger	500	–	–
2.	The Overseer of the Egyptian Antiques, Retzner The personal additional allowance of Retzner amounts to Rthlr. 140.	490	–	–
3.	The Servant of the gallery of the 1st Class, Schulze	500	–	–
4.	The — 1 – Sternaux	500	–	–
5.	The — 1 – Vogel	500	–	–
6.	The — 1 – Winkel	500	–	–
7.	The Servant of the gallery of the 2d Class, Krause	350	–	–
8.	The — 2 – Bouillon	350	–	–
9.	The — 2 – Glantz	350	–	–
10.	The — 2 – Grothe	350	–	–
11.	The — 2 – Gyse	350	–	–
12.	The — 2 – Hoffmann	350	–	–
13.	The — 2 – Marguairaz	350	–	–
14.	The — 2 – Mietag	350	–	–
15.	The — 2 – Pahl	350	–	–
16.	The — 2 – Potass	350	–	–
17.	The — 2 – Stein	350	–	–
18.	The — 2 – Stubbe	350	–	–
19.	The — 2 – Thora	350	–	–
20.	Two extra gallery Servants, at 250 rthlr.	500	–	–
	5. For the service of the House:			
1.	The Inspector of the buildings and house, Kréyè	800	–	–
2.	The House-steward, Stösser	500	–	–
3.	The Porter, Guenin	300	–	–
4.	The House-servant, Eimler	200	–	–
5.	The House-servant, Perrenoud	200	–	–
	Total of Tit. I. for Salaries	29,540	–	–
	Tit. II.—For Expenses of Administration.			
1.	Necessaries for the office of Intendant-General	500		–
	Total Amount of Tit. II. for Expenses of Administration	500	–	–
	Tit. III.—Expenses of Clothing.			
	Uniforms of the Servants	600	–	–
	Total Amount of Tit. III. for Clothing	600	–	–
	Tit. IV.—For Allowances.			
	For extraordinary works of Art and Science, for the Assistants of the Directors – 2,000 rthlr. Deduct from this to the Archæologian, Professor Gerhard, mentioned under Tit. I. – 500 –			
	Remainder	1,500		
	Total Amount of Tit. IV. for Allowances	1,500	–	–
	Tit. V.—For Firing and Lighting.			
	A. for firing	2,000	–	–
	B. for lighting	250	–	–
	Total Amount of Tit. V. for Firing and Lighting	2,250	–	–

No.	EXPENDITURES.		AMOUNT for 1834-36. Rthlr. sg. d.
	Tit. VI.—Building and Expenses connected with it.		
	A. For insurance.		
	B. For cleaning the chimneys.		
1.	Halfter, Master Chimney-sweeper, according to contract of the 24th May 1831, annually		110 – –
	C. For repairs to building		890 – –
	Total amount Tit. VI. for expenses connected with Building		1,000 – –
	Tit. VII.—Cleaning.		
	For cleaning of the rooms, house, street, &c.		1,100 – –
	To three char-women at - - - - - 120 rthlr.		360 – –
	Total amount of Tit. VII. for Cleaning		1,460 – –
	Tit. VIII.—Generally.		
1.	To meet the current expenses of all kinds of the six different collections		1,600 – –
2.	Materials required for the process of restoring		200 – –
3.	To cover the over-expenditure and unforeseen wants		2,490 – –
	Total amount of Tit. VIII. Generally		4,290 – –
	Tit. IX.—Tor the augmentation of the Collections.		
1.	For new acquisitions of important works of art, and for incidental increase of salaries	19,000 rthlr.	
	Deduct from this the personal additional allowances accounted for in Tit. I.	1,340 rthlr.	
	Remainder	17,660 rthlr.	
	From this Count Ross receives an annuity		2,250 – –
	And there remain for new acquisitions	15,410 rthlr.	
	Total amount of Tit. IX. for the augmentation of the Collections	15,410 rthlr.	2,250 – –
	RECAPITULATION of EXPENDITURES.		
	Tit. I.—Salaries		29,540 – –
	Tit. II.—Expenses of Administration		500 – –
	Tit. III.—Clothing		600 – –
	Tit. IV.—Allowances		1,500 – –
	Tit. V.—Firing and lighting		2,250 – –
	Tit. VI.—Building expenses, &c.		1,000 – –
	Tit. VII.—Cleaning		1,460 – –
	Tit. VIII.—Generally		4,290 – –
	Tit. IX.—Augmentation of the Collections	15,410 rthlr.	2,250 – –
	Total of Expenditures	15,410 rthlr.	43,393 – –
	Close of the Statement.		
	The Receipts are	15,410 rthlr.	43,390 – –
	The Expenditures amount to	15,410 rthlr.	43,390 – –

Berlin, 22 August 1833.

(L. S.)

The Minister of Instruction and Ecclesiastical and Medical Affairs,
(signed) von *Altenstein.*
The Minister of Finance,
(signed) *Maasen.*

Enclosure (4.) in No. 29.

(19.)—ETAT für die Verwaltung der Königlichen Bibliothek in *Berlin*, auf die Jahre 1834 bis 1836.

Nro.	EINNAHME.		BETRAG pro 1834-36.
	Tit. I.—Aus Staats-Cassen.		R. Sgr. d.
1.	Aus der General-Casse des Ministerii der Geistlichen, &c. &c. Angelegenheiten an Dotations-Fonds excl. 77 r/. 15 s/. Pensionsbeitrag - - - - - - - - - - -		14,422 15 –
2.	Aus der Quästur-Casse der Königlichen Universität hierselbst 1/5 der bei derselben aufkommenden Immatriculations-Gebühren - - - - - - - - - - - -		680 – –
	Summa Tit. I. - - -		15,102 15 –
	Tit. II.—An Einnahmen aus dem eigenen Erwerb.		
1.	Aus dem Verkauf von Doubletten, &c. - - - - -		—
	Summa Tit. II. - - -		—
	Tit. III.—Insgemein.		
1.	Miethswerth der den Angestellten überlassenen freien Wohnungen.		
1.	Wohnung des Ober Bibliothecars Wilken - -	150 r/.	
2.	Desgleichen des Secretairs Kiessling - - - -	50 r/.	
	Summa Tit. III. - - -	200 r/.	
	WIEDERHOLUNG der EINNAHME.		
	Tit. I.—Aus Staats-Cassen. excl. 77 r/. 15 sgl/. Pensionsbeiträge - - -		15,102 15 –
	Tit. II.—An Einnahmen aus dem eigenen Erwerbe - -		—
	Tit. III.—Insgemein - - - - - - -	200 r/.	—
	Summa der Einnahmen - - -	200 r/.	15,102 15 –
	AUSGABE.		
	Tit. I.—An Besoldungen und Remunerationen.		
1.	Wilken, Ober-Bibliothekar - - - - - - - -		1,178 – –
	ausserdem: freie Wohnung - - - - -	150 r/.	
	als Historiograph von Brandenburg - - -	300 r/.	
	Mitglied und Secretär der Academie der Wissenschaften	500 r/.	
	Professor der Universität - - - - -	1,000 r/.	
2.	Spiker, Bibliothekar - - - - - - - - -		985 – –
3.	Stieglitz, 1ter Custos - - - - - - - - -		591 – –
4.	Pinder, 2ter Custos - - - - - - - - -		591 – –
	ausserdem: als Bibliothekar der Universitäts Bibliothek - - - - - - - - -	100 r/.	
5.	Friedländer, 3ter Custos - - - - - - -		396 – –
6.	Sybel, 4ter Custos - - - - - - - -		297 – –
7.	Buschmann, Hülfsarbeiter monatl. - - -	20 r/.	240 – –
8.	Plehn - - desgl. - - - - - -	desgl.	240 – –
9.	Kiesling, Secretair - - - - - - - - -		492 15 –
	ausserdem: freie Wohnung angeschlagen zu -	50 r/.	
10.	Ulrici, Inspector des Journal Lesezimmers - - - -		396 – –
	Mit dem Abgang des Ulrici geht diese Stelle ein. ausserdem als Archivar der Academie der Wissenschaften - - - - - - - - -	500 r/.	
11.	Cube, Bibliothekdiener - - - - - - - -		198 – –
12.	Lengwenait, desgl. - - - - - - - - -		198 – –
13.	Bennecke, interimistischer Bibliothekdiener - - - -		200 – –
	solange dieser Titel die erforderlichen Mittel hierzu darbietet.		
14.	Zur Disposition - - - - - - - - - -		20 – –
	Summa Tit. I. - - -	200 r/.	6,022 15 –

Nro.	AUSGABE.	BETRAG pro 1834-36. R. Sgl. d.
	Tit. II.—Zur Vermehrung und Unterhaltung der Bibliothek.	
1.	Auf Handschriften, Kupfer- und Prachtwerke, auf Werke der classischen Litteratur, Geschichte, Geographie, und Statistic der Naturwissenschaften und Mathematik, der Medecin, der Theologie, der Jurisprudenz, der Kunstgeschichte und Archäologie, der Oeconomie und Technologie, der Militairwissenschaften &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - -	8,000 – –
2.	Auf den Einband der Werke	
3.	Der Wittwe des Hofbuchbinders Lehmann für Besorgung der kleineren Buchbinderarbeiten auf der Bibliothek ein Fixum -	200 – –
	Summa Tit. II. - - -	8,200 – –
	Tit. III.—Zu œconomischen und amtlichen Bedürfnissen.	
1.	Zur Heizung der Bücher-Journal-Lese- und Expeditions-Zimmer	200 – –
2.	Zu Schreibmaterialien dem Rendanten - - - - -	6 – –
3.	Zu dergleichen zur Berechnung - - - - - -	90 – –
4.	Für Reinigung der Gossen vor dem Bibliothek-Gebäude - -	6 – –
5.	den Cassen Beamten Ersatz für Defecte an Tuten und Beuteln von pptr 15,000 r/. Einnahme a ½ *pro mille* - - - -	7 15 –
6.	Auf Reinigung der Säle und Zimmer der Bibliothek, auf Briefporto, Frachtkosten &c. - - - - - - -	500 – –
7.	Auf Utensilien - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –
	Summa Tit. III. - - -	859 15 –
	Tit. IV.—Insgemein.	
1.	zu unvorhergesehenen Ausgaben - - - - - -	20 15 –
	Summa per se.	

Wiederholung der Ausgaben.

Tit. I.—An Besoldungen und Remunerationen excl. 77 r/. 15 sgl/. Pensionsbeiträge - - - - 200 r/.	6,022 15 –
Tit. II.—Auf Vermehrung und Unterhaltung der Bibliothek -	8,200 – –
Tit. III.—Zu œconomischen und amtlichen Bedürfnissen - -	859 15 –
Tit. IV.—Insgemein - - - - - - - - - -	20 15 –
Summa der Ausgaben excl. 77 r/. 15 sgl. Pens. beitr. 200 r/.	15,102 15 –

Schluss des Etats.

Die Einnahme beträgt pag. 6. excl. 77 r/. 15 sgl. Pens. Beitr. - - - - - - - - - - 200 r/.	15,102 15 –
Die Ausgabe beträgt excl. 77 r/. 15 sgl. Pens. Beitr. - 200 r/.	15,102 15 –
Geht auf.	

Berlin den 22ten Juni 1833.

(L. S.)

Ministerium der Geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten.

(gez:) von *Altenstein.*

Finanz-Ministerium,

(gez:) *Maasen.*

Enclosure 4 in No. 29.

(Translation.)

STATEMENT of the Administration of the Royal Library at *Berlin*, from the Year 1834 to 1836.

No.	RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT for 1834–36.
	Tit. I.—From the Funds of the State.		Rthl. sg. d.
1.	From the general fund of the administration of ecclesiastical, &c. affairs to the dotation's fund, exclusive of 77 rth. 15 sg. amount of pension		14,422 15 –
2.	From the Quæstor-fonds of the Royal University of Berlin, one-fifth of the matriculation fees		680 – –
	Total Tit. I. from State Funds, exclusive of 77 rth. 15 sg. amount of pension		15,102 15 –
	Tit. II.—To Receipts in Perquisites.		
1.	From the sale of duplicates		—
	Total Tit II. to Receipts of Perquisites		—
	Tit. III.—Generally.		
1.	Lodging of the principal Librarian, Wilken	150 r/.	
2.	Ditto of the Secretary, Kiessling	50	
	Total Tit. III. Generally	200	
	RECAPITULATION of RECEIPTS.		
	Tit. I.—From State Funds, excl. 77 r. 15. sg. pension		15,102 15 –
	Tit. II.—To receipts from Perquisites		—
	Tit. III.—General	200	—
	Total of Receipts, excl. 77 r. 15 pension	200	15,102 15 –
	EXPENSES.		
	Tit. I.—Salaries and Remunerations.		
1.	Wilken, Chief Librarian		1,178 – –
	in addition to free lodging	150 r.	
	as Historian of Brandenburg	300 rh.	
	Member and Secretary of the Academy of Science	500	
	Professor of the University	1,000	
		3,128 rth.	
2.	Spiker, Librarian		985 – –
3.	Stieglitz, 1st Custos		591 – –
4.	Pinder, 2d Custos		591 – –
	also as Librarian of University Library	100 r.	
5.	Friedlaender, 3d Custos		396 – –
6.	Sybel, 4th Custos		297 – –
7.	Buschmann, Assistant, monthly 20 r.		240 – –
8.	Plehn, – ditto – ditto		240 – –
9.	Kiessling, Secretary		492 15 –
	also, free lodging included	50 r.	
10	Ulrici, Inspector of the Reading Apartment (to be reduced after the existing life)		396 – –
	besides, Keeper of the archives o f he Academy of Science	500	

No.	EXPENSES.		AMOUNT for 1834–36. Rthlr.	sg.	d.
11.	Cube, Servant of the Library - - - - - - - -		198	–	–
12.	Lengwenait, ditto - - - - - - - - - -		198	–	–
13.	Bennecke, *ad interim*, Library-servant - - - - -		200	–	–
14.	At disposal - - - - - - - - - -		20	–	–
	Total Tit. I. to Salaries, 77 ½ rh. Pens. excl. - - 200		6,022	15	–
	Tit. II.—Increasing and keeping of the Library.				
1.	For manuscripts, engravings and expensive works, for works of classic literature, history, geography, and statistics, of natural sciences, and mathematics, of medicine, and theology, of jurisprudence, and history of the arts, and archæology - - -		8,000	–	–
2.	For binding the works - - - - - - - - -		—		
3.	To the widow of the court book-binder, Lehmann, for care of inferior articles of binding, &c. - - - - - - -		200	–	–
	Total Tit. II. for increasing and care of Library - - -		8,200	–	–
	Tit III.—For official and necessary Expenses.				
1.	For heating the library and reading-room - - - -		200	–	–
2.	Writing materials to the reporter - - - - - -		6	–	–
3.	Ditto for watching - - - - - - - - -		90	–	–
4.	For cleaning before the library - - - - - -		6	–	–
7.	For cleaning the room, of the library, letter-carrying, &c. - -		500	–	–
8.	For articles of different sorts - - - - - - - -		50	–	–
	Total Tit. III. for Necessaries of the Establishment - -		859	15	–
	Tit. IV.—Generally.				
1.	For different expenses - - - - - - - - -		20	15	–
		Summa per se.			
	RECAPITULATION of EXPENSES.				
	Tit. I.—Salaries, &c. excl. 77 rh. 15 sg. Pensions - -	200	6,022	15	–
	Tit. II.—Increase and keeping of Library - - - -		8,200	–	–
	Tit. III.—Necessaries - - - - - - - -		859	15	–
	Tit. IV.—General Expenses - - - - - - -		20	15	–
	Total of Expenses, 77 rh. 15 sg. excl. - - -	200	15,102	15	–
	CONCLUSION.				
	The Receipts amount, page 8, (excl. 77. 11.) - - -	200	15,102	15	–
	The Expenses, (excl. 77. 15.) - - - - -	200	15,102	15	–

Berlin, 22 June 1833.

(L. S.)

Ministry of Instruction and Ecclesiastical and Medical Affairs.

(signed) v. *Alterstein.*

Ministry of Finance.

(signed) v. *Maasen.*

No. 10.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

29.
PRUSSIA.

Enclosure 4 (A.) in No. 29.

(20.)—REGLEMENT für die Königliche Bibliothek.

ERSTER ABSCHNITT.

Ueber die öffentliche Benutzung der Königlichen Bibliothek.

§ 1.—Es giebt für das Publicum eine dreifache Benutzung der Königlichen Bibliothek, das Lesen auf dem Lesezimmer derselben, das Leihen der Bücher in die eigene Behausung und die Besichtigung der Bibliothek.

§ 2.—Zum Lesen auf dem Lesezimmer sind bestimmt die Nachmittagsstunden im Sommer von zwei bis Fünf, im Winter von zwei bis vier Uhr täglich, den Sonntag allein ausgenommen.

Zum Abholen und Wiederbringen der Bücher die Vormittagsstunden von Neun bis Zwölf Uhr am Dienstag und Freitag, und zur Besichtigung der Bibliothek die Vormittagsstunden von Neun bis Eilf Uhr am Mittwoch und Sonnabend.

Alles jedoch mit Ausnahme der sämmtlichen kirchlichen Festage und dreier Wochen, welche mit dem Montag vor dem ersten August anfangen.

§ 3.—Da das Lesen auf der Bibliothek nur literarische Benutzung der vorhandenen Werke zum Zweck haben darf: so werden Bücher, welche zur schönen Literatur gehören, wie Romane, Schauspiele, Gedichte in Deutscher und in den allgemeinen bekannten auswärtigen lebenden Sprachen, wofern nicht ein literarischer Zweck besonders dabei nachgewiesen wird, zum Lesen nicht ausgegeben.

§ 4.—Zöglinge hiesiger Lehranstalten, so wie überhaupt noch nicht erwachsene Personen sind vom Lesezimmer ausgeschlossen.

Nur Schüler der hiesigen Gymnasien können auf besondere schriftliche Empfehlung ihrer Directoren zugelassen werden.

§ 5.—Wer auf der Bibliothek lesen will macht zuförderst dem im Lesezimmer anwesenden Bibliothekar oder Bibliothekgehülfen Anzeige von seinem Namen und Stand; die verlangten Bücher verzeichnet er dann auf einem mit seiner Unterschrift und der Angabe seiner Wohnung versehenen Zettel, den er den Bibliothekdiener übergiebt, worauf ihm die Bücher, wenn sie vorhanden sind, in das Lesezimmer gebracht werden.

§ 6.—Jedermann ist verpflichtet ehe er sich wieder entfernt, dem Bibliothekofficianten die gebrauchten Bücher wieder abzuliefern, wogegen er den Zettel zurück erhält. Ein zurückgebliebener Zettel begründet die Vermuthung, dass die Bücher nicht ordnungsmässig abgeliefert worden, und in Folge dessen den Regress gegen den Aussteller.

§ 7.—Der im Lesezimmer anwesende Bibliothekar oder Bibliothekgehülfe wird bemüht seyn, literarische Notizen, deren diejenigen welche lesen wollen, bedürfen könnten, sofern es in der Kürze geschehen kann, mitzutheilen, wogegen Niemand ein Recht hat zu fordern, dass man ihn in die Bibliothek selbst einlasse um dort Bücher aufzusuchen und nachzuschlagen.

§ 8.—Das Recht, Bücher von der Königlichen Bibliothek zu leihen, steht nur zu

1. den Prinzen und Prinzessinnen des Königlichen Hauses,
2. den am Königlichen Hofe beglaubigten Gesandten und Geschäftsträgern,
3. den Königlichen Hof und Staats-Beamten im Militair bis zum Obristen herab inclusive, im Civilstande ebenso bis zum Staats-Rath und Präsidenten,
4. den Königlichen Ober Consistorial-Räthen,
5. den Mitgliedern der Academie der Wissenschaften,
6. den ordentlichen und ausserordentlichen Professoren bei hiesiger Universität,
7. den Directoren der Academie der Künste und der hiesigen Gymnasien,
8. den Mitgliedern der mit der hiesigen Universität verbundenen Seminarien wie auch des Seminars für gelehrte Schulen, insofern sie durch ein Zeugniss der Direction ihre wirkliche Mitgliedschaft halbjährig nachweisen.

§ 9.—Dieses Recht gilt jedoch nur für Berlin und dessen Polizeibezirk. Sollte jemand von diesen Classen sich ausserhalb aufhalten, und dorthin Bücher zu leihen wünschen, so haben die Bibliothekare dieserhalb erst bei dem Departement für den Cultus und öffentlichen Unterricht anzufragen, welches auch von dem Verleihen von Büchern und Handschriften an auswärtige Gelehrte gilt.

§ 10.—Wer von diesem Recht Gebrauch machen will, hat über jedes einzelne für sich bestehende Werk einen besonderen Zettel in der Grösse eines Quart oder Octavblattes auszustellen, welcher rein und deutlich geschrieben den hinlänglichen Titel des Buches, Namen, Stand und Wohnung des Epmfängers und Datum des Empfanges enthält.

§ 11.—Der gesetzliche Termin zur Rückgabe der geliehenen Bücher ist Vier Wochen nach dem Tage des Empfanges. Ueber eine längere Frist muss jeder sich mit dem Bibliothekar besonders einigen, und dann den Termin auf dem Zettel bemerken. Doch gilt hierbei allemal stillschweigend die Bedingung, dass wenn während dieser verlängerten Frist ein anderer Berechtigter ein so geliehenes Werk auf kürzere Zeit bedarf, es für diesen abgefordert und hernach dem ersten Leiher auf die übrige Zeit zurückgestellt wird.

§ 12.—Andere als die in § 8. verzeichnete Personen können Bücher von der Königlichen Bibliothek nur geliehen erhalten vermittelst einer Special-Caution eines selbst zum Leihen berechtigten, indem nämlich dieser dem vom Empfänger selbst ganz nach Vorschrift des

§ 10. ausgestellten Zettel das Wort *cavet* oder *verbürgt* mit seinem Namen, Stand, und Wohnung beifügt. Allgemeine Erlaubniss zum Bücherleihen kann andern Personen künftig nur ausnahmsweise auf ein durch die Bibliothekare an das vorgesetzte Departement zu bringende Gesuch ertheilt werden.

§ 13.—Die gegen Special-Caution geliehenen Bücher müssen jedoch Vierzehn Tage nach dem Empfange zurückgegeben werden, wenn nicht mit Vorwissen- und Bewilligung des Caventen ein längerer Termin verabredet wird; sonst müssen sie wenigstens am bestimmten Tage auf der Bibliothek vorgezeigt und ein neuer vorschriftsmässiger Schein nebst Caution ausgestellt werden, worauf, wenn sonst kein Berechtigter schon Anspruch auf das Werk gemacht hat, die Prolongation erfolgen kann.

§ 14. Für die auf Special-Caution geliehenen Bücher haftet zwar natürlich zunächst der Empfänger, *in Subsiduum* aber hat sich die Königliche Bibliothek an den Bürgen vollkommen so, als hätte er die Bücher selbst empfangen, zu halten; und gilt wegen des bei Eintreibung der Bücher unvermeidlichen Zeitverlustes gegen den Caventen der Schein noch Vierzehn Tage nach Ablauf des § 13. bestimmten Termins.

§ 15.—Wörterbücher, Glossarien, auf der Bibliothek selbst nöthige Nachschlagen und Handbücher werden gar nicht ausgeliehen. Kostbare Kupferwerke, einzelne Theile voluminöser Werke, so der Commentarien gelehrter Gesellschaften, wie auch Handschriften können nur nach genauer Erwägung der Umstände von den Bibliothekaren an selbstberechtigte Personen ausgeliehen werden, an solche aber die einer Caution bedürfen nur vermittelst eine bei dem vorgesetzten Departement besonders nachzusuchenden Erlaubniss.

§ 16.—In den Tagen zwischen dem 12ten und 20ten März und zwischen den 1ten und 8ten August müssen alle ausgeliehenen Bücher zum Behuf einer allgemeinen Revision wenigstens auf zwei Tage zur Bibliothek zurückgeliefert werden.

§ 17.—Wenn Bücher an diesen Terminen nicht eingeliefert oder sonst über die reglementsmässige oder verabredete Frist behalten werden: so erhält der saumselige Leiher einen Mahnbrief durch den Bibliothekdiener, welchem er 4 Gl. Cour. Gebühren dafür entrichtet, und hat am nächsten der zur Ablieferung bestimmten Tage die eingemahnten Bücher zur Bibliothek einzuschicken. Geschieht dieses nicht: so werden sie am folgenden Tage durch den Bibliothekdiener, dem seine Gebühren auf's neue zu zahlen sind, und durch einen auf Kosten des Leihers angenommenen Träger abgeholt, und wenn sie sich nicht vorfinden als verloren angesehen.

§ 18.—Wer ein Buch beschädigt oder verliert, und es binnen einer nach den Umständen zu bestimmenden Frist nicht wieder erstattet, der bezahlt das Zweifache des von einem geschworenen Bücher Taxator dafür zu bestimmenden Preises.

§ 19.—Wer verreiset ist ohne vorher die von der Königlichen Bibliothek ihm geliehenen Bücher zurückgegeben, hat es sich selbst zuzuschreiben, wenn nöthigenfalls eine obrigkeitliche Eröffnung seiner Wohnung um der Bücher habhaft zu werden bewirkt wird.

§ 20.—Wer seine Wohnung in der Stadt verändert ohne dies auf seinen auf der Bibliothek etwa befindlichen Bücherscheinen zu bemerken, wird wenn er in sich in den Fall der Massregel des § 17. setzt, die Botengebühren doppelt bezahlen.

§ 21.—Wer bei der Veränderung seines Wohnortes die Rückgabe der von der Königlichen Bibliothek geliehenen Bücher versäumt hat, der wird es sich selbst zuzuschreiben haben, wenn sogleich seine neue Obrigkeit zur Einsendung dieser Bücher auf seine Kosten requirirt wird.

§ 22.—Wer die Bibliothek zu besichtigen wünscht, meldet sich zu der dazu bestimmten Zeit bei dem anwesenden Bibliothekar oder Bibliothekgehülfen mit Angabe seines Namens und Standes. Es werden aber nie mehr als Zehn Personen höchstens zugleich zugelassen.

§ 23.—Die an der Besichtigung Theilnehmenden dürfen sich nicht in der Bibliothek zerstreuen, sondern müssen dem herumführenden Bibliothekar folgen, welcher seinerseits, indem er die Hauptwerke und Seltenheiten der verschiedenen Fächer namhaft macht und zur Anschauung bringt, die Besichtigung so nützlich als möglich wird zu machen suchen.

§ 24.—So oft die Umstände Veränderungen in den zu den verschiedenen Arten der Bibliothekbenutzung bestimmten Zeiten nöthig machen sollten, werden diese durch einen Anschlag auf der Bibliothek selbst und durch die hiesigen Zeitungen zur Kenntniss des interessirten Publicums gebracht werden.

Zweiter Abschnitt.

Ueber die verschiedenenen Zweige der Geschäftsführung und über deren Vertheilung.

§ 1.—Um die nöthige Einheit in die Geschäfte der Königlichen Bibliothek zu bringen ist dieselbe für jetzt unter die unmittelbare Oberaufsicht eines Mitgliedes des Departements für den öffentlichen Unterricht gestellt, und hat sich das sämmtliche Bibliothekpersonal nach dessen Commissorium zu achten.

§ 2.—Die Geschäfte sowohl, welche zur Erhaltung der Ordnung auf der Bibliothek, als die welche zur zweck und Etatsmässigen Vermehrung derselben gehören, werden theils collegialisch in Conferenzen der Bibliothekare verhandelt, theils sind sie einzelnen Mitgliedern des Bibliothekpersonals übertragen, theils werden sie abwechselnd von allen nach bestimmter Ordnung verrichtet.

§ 3. Ueber die Vertheilung der Geschäfte und die Ordnung des Wechsels einigen sich die Bibliothekare mit dem Ober-Aufseher, und darf in dem was dieser genehmigt hat, ohne dessen Vorwissen und Einwilligung keine Veränderung gemacht werden.

§ 4. Alle Berichte und Anträge an das vorgesetzte Departement können nur von der Conferenz ausgehn, in welcher daher alles was sich hierzu aus dem Geschäftskreise eines Einzelnen eignet vorgetragen werden muss.

§ 5.—Dahin gehören vornämlich alle nicht schon etatsmässig einzeln bestimmten Ausgaben

gaben, indem Anweisungen an die Casse nur auf früher ertheilte Bewilligungen gegeben worden.

§ 6.— Die Führung der Correspondenz mit dem Departement selbst nach Massgabe des in den Conferenzen beschlossenen wird von dem Oberaufseher einem der Bibliothekare übertragen.

§ 7.—Wann und wie oft die ordentlichen Conferenzen zu halten sind wird der Oberaufseher bestimmen. Es ist jedesmal ein Protocoll über die Verhandlung zu führen und dieses dem Oberaufseher, wenn er nicht selbst zugegen war, mitzutheilen.

§ 8.—Um die nöthige Ordnung auf der Bibliothek desto besser zu erhalten, wird dieselbe nach den verschiedenen wissenschaftlichen Fächern unter die einzelnen Bibliothekare und Bibliothekgehülfen vertheilt, und ist jeder für die übernommenen Fächer dem Departement und zunächst dem Oberaufseher speciell verantwortlich.

§. 9—Wem ein Fach auf diese Weise übergeben ist, dem liegt ob

1. die Erscheinung der Fortsetzungen von angefangenen Werken, und eben so
2. die etwa entstandenen Defecte bei der Conferenz anzuzeigen, damit auf die Anschaffung derselben angetragen werden kann.
3. Bücher, welche einer Reparatur bedürfen, demjenigen der die Geschäfte mit dem Buchbinder besorgt zu übergeben, damit alle Bücher immer in brauchbarem Stande erhalten werden ;
4. die neu eingegangenen oder zur Bibliothek zurückgekommenen Bücher seines Faches sobald ihm Anzeige davon gemacht worden, genau an ihren Ort zu stellen, und zwar so dass kein Buch länger als vom Dienstag bis zum Freitag oder vom Freitag zum Dienstag an dem interimistichen Verwahrungsort liegen bleibe ;
5. von den bei seinem Fach entstandenen Doubletten, nach gehörig mit einem andern gemeinschaftlich verrichteten Collation zu bestimmen, welches Exemplar zu behalten, und welches zum Verkauf auszuschliessen sei.

§ 10.—Die Vermehrung der Königlichen Bibliothek geschieht in der Regel theils durch die gesetzlichen Lieferungen der inländischen Verlagsbuchhändler, theils durch Ankauf.

§ 11.—Der Oberaufseher wird einem Bibliothekar oder Bibliothekgehülfen besonders das Geschäft übertragen, die Ablieferungen der Buchhändler durch fleissiges Vigiliren auf den Messcatalog und die Anzeigen in öffentlichen Blättern zu controlliren, die Säumigen zu mahnen und darauf zu halten, dass nur vollständige und wohlconditionirte Exemplare eingeliefert werden.

§ 12. Zum Behuf einer zweckmässigen Vermehrung durch Ankauf ist auf dem Arbeitszimmer der Bibliothekare ein Desideraten-Buch anzulegen, in welchem die ordentlichen und ausserordentlichen Professoren hiesiger Universität die Werke, welche sie angeschafft wünschen, verzeichnen.

§ 13.—Alle bedeutende Auctions-Cataloge circuliren unter den sämmtlichen Bibliothekaren und Bibliothekgehülfen, damit jedes zunächst die in jenem Buch notirten oder von den Secretairen der Academie statutenmässig geforderten Werke seines Fachs und demnächst was ihm sonst wünschenswerth scheint anstreiche.

§ 14.—Collegialisch wird hierauf in den Conferenzen mit Beseitigung aller Vorliebe und mit möglichster Berücksichtigung der Kostbarkeit der Bücher und des Bedürfnisses der verschiedenen Fächer beschlossen, was zur Anschaffung vorgeschlagen werden soll, und was für Preise den Beauftragten zu setzen sind.

§ 15.—Wenn Werke, die weder von den Secretairen der Academie gefordert, noch von den Professoren der Universität gewünscht worden, dennoch zum Ankauf in Vorschlag gebracht werden, so muss ein solcher Antrag besonders motivirt und zugleich im Allgemeinen bemerkt sein, ob noch viel oder wenig von den geforderten Werken in Rückstand sey.

§ 16.—Es versteht sich, dass neuere Werke, welche von der Academie oder Universität gefordert werden, nicht auf Auctionen zu warten brauchen, sondern durch die Buchhandlungen angeschafft werden, wenn nicht baldige sichere Aussicht ist, sie auf jenem Wege zu erlangen.

§ 17.—Halbjährig wird Ende Juni und Ende December dem academischen Senat ein Verzeichniss der von den Professoren in diesem Zeitraume geforderten und der aus den vorigen noch in Rest gewesenen Bücher eingereicht, mit dem Bemerken welche davon angeschafft worden und welche noch nicht.

§ 18.—Die Correspondenz mit den Auctions-Commissarien, Speditoren, Buchhändlern &c. &c. so wie auch die erste Abnahme der von ihnen eingehenden Bücher und die Kostenverrechnung wird von dem Oberaufseher einem Bibliothekar oder Bibliothekgehülfen als ein eigenes Geschäft übertragen.

§ 19.—Dasselbe gilt von dem Eintragen der neu eingetragenen Bücher in den Accessionscatalog, und der von Zeit zu Zeit aus diesem vorzunehmenden Vervollständigung des allgemeinen alphabetischen und künftig auch des Real-Catalogs.

§ 20.—Eben so wird der Verkehr mit dem Buchbinder und die nöthige Controlle desselben mittelst eines Buches, worin der Empfang von ihm und die Ablieferung von der Bibliothek jedesmal attestirt wird, einem Bibliothekar oder Bibliothekgehülfen als eigenes Geschäft übertragen.

§ 21.—Jeden Vormittag von Neun bis Zwölf, und jeden Nachmittag von Zwei bis Fünf, in den kurzen Wintertagen nur von Zwei bis Vier Uhr, ist abwechselnd, nach der mit dem Oberaufseher verabredeten Ordnung einer von den Bibliothekaren oder Bibliotheksgehülfen und sämmtliche Bibliotheksdiener auf der Königlichen Bibliothek zur Besorgung der currenten Geschäfte anwesend.

§ 22.—Diese

§ 22.—Diese currenten Geschäfte sind

1. die Eröffnung aller an die königliche Bibliothek eingehenden Briefe und Sachen, mit Ausnahme der Verfügungen des vorgesetzten Departements, als welche gleich an denjenigen, der die Correspondenz mit demselben führt, abgegeben werden und die Zuschreibung derselben an die in deren besondern Geschäftskreis sie gehören,
2. die Aufnahme und Löschung wiedereingehender Bücher, die auf längere Termine welche etwa nicht gerade auf die gewöhnlichen Ablieferungstage fallen verliehen gewesen oder durch executorische Abholung eingegangen sind,
3. die Ausfertigung der Speciallisten von den auf die eine oder andere Art eingegangenen Büchern für die Verwalter der einzelnen wissenschaftlichen Fächer,
4. die Notirung der zur gesetzten Zeit nicht eingegangenen ausgeliehenen Bücher, Die Ausfertigung und Registrirung der Mahnbriefe,
6. die Anordnung der executivischen Abholung derjenigen Bücher, welche zufolge erlassener Mahnbriefe hätten einkommen sollen,
7. die Aushändigung und Abnahme der Bücher in und aus dem Lesezimmer.

§ 23.—Am Dienstag und Freitag des Vormittags cessiren die currenten Geschäfte mit Ausnahme von No. 1, und sind dagegen sämmtliche Bibliothekare und Bibliothekgehülfen gegenwärtig, um die bei Abholung und Wiederbringung der Bücher sich häufenden Geschäfte mit Leichtigkeit und Ordnung versehen zu können.

§ 24.—Diese Geschäfte sind bei der Ausleihung

1. Annahme und Revision der eingehenden Zettel nebst Besprechung über die etwa gewünschten längeren Termine ;
2. Aussuchung der geforderten Bücher ;
3. Eintragung derselben in das Leihjournal mit Vermerk des Empfängers und des *Terminus ad quem* ;
4. Eintragung des Buchs und des Empfängers in das Termin oder Control-Buch unter dem *Terminus ad quem.* Erst wenn dies alles geschehen ist wird
5. der Zettel an seinem Ort in das alphabetische Repertorium gelegt und das Buch ausgehändigt.

Bei der Wiederannahme

1. die Aufsuchung des einzulösenden Zettels im Repertorium ;
2. Vergleichung der dargebotenen Bücher mit dem Zettel ;
3. Löschung der Bücher im Leihjournal und Controllebuch ;
4. Aushändigung des Zettels und Abgabe der Bücher an den interimistischen Verwahrungsort.

§ 25.—Diese Geschäfte wird der Oberaufseher auf zweckmässige Art vertheilen und bleibt jeder für seine Parthie speciell verantwortlich.

§ 26.—Wegen Herumführung derer, welche die Bibliothek zu besichtigen wünschen, wird der Oberaufseher einen *turnus* unter denjenigen Bibliothekaren und Bibliothekgehülfen einführen, welche ihm dazu die tauglichsten scheinen, und muss sich derjenige, den die Reihe trifft, pünktlich um die bestimmte Zeit auf der Bibliothek einfinden.

§ 27.—Im Lesezimmer wird ausser dem, der auf der Bibliothek den Tag hat, ein Bibliothekar oder Bibliothekgehülfe nach Bestimmung des Oberaufsehers jedesmal während der ganzen zum Lesen bestimmten Zeit anwesend sein. Auch soll der Real-Catalog sobald er zu Stande gekommen ist in dem Lesezimmer aufgestellt werden.

Berlin den 30ten April 1813.

Departement für den Cultus und öffentlichen Unterricht im Ministerium des Innern.

(gez:) von *Schuckmann*.

Enclosure 4 (A.) in No. 29.

(Translation.)

REGULATIONS of the ROYAL LIBRARY.

First Part:—On the public advantage of the Royal Library.

1. The Royal Library offers three advantages to the public; the reading in the reading-room, the loan of the books, and the inspection of the library.

2. The reading hours in the reading-room are, in summer from two to five, p. m., in winter from two to four every day, Sundays alone excepted. For the delivery and loan of books, the days appointed are Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 11, with the exception however of the various religious holidays, and of the three weeks, counting from the Monday before the 1st August.

3. As reading in the library can only have for its object literary advantage, books which belong to polite literature, such as novels, plays, verses in German, and in universally known modern languages, are not given out to read, as there can be no especial literary object in view.

4. All children are excluded from the reading-rooms. Four scholars of the Gymnasium of Berlin are admitted on a written application from their masters.

5. Whoever wishes to read in the library must give in his name and condition to the secretary

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Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

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PRUSSIA.

secretary or his assistant; and on his giving his card to the servant in waiting, the books he wishes to read will be brought to him in the reading-room.

6. Every one is obliged, before he goes away, to return to the library-servant the books he has used, when he will receive back his card. If however this card be left behind, it is presumed that the books have not been properly returned, and consequently application is made to the person who took them from their place.

7. The secretary or his assistant is bound to supply literary notices respecting the books asked for, in order to prevent the accusation of difficulties in the way of finding books.

8. The following alone have the right to books from the Royal Library.

1. Princes and princesses of the royal family.
2. Ministers and chargés d'affaires accredited to this court.
3. All officers to colonels, inclusive, as well as civilians, to counsellers of state, and presidents.
4. First counsellors of the Consistory.
5. Members of the Academy of Sciences.
6. Ordinary and extraordinary professors of the University.
7. Directors of Academy of Arts and Gymnasia.
8. Members of the seminary of the University, as well as of other seminaries, on their receiving a *carte d'entrée* from any of the half-yearly commission.

9. This card is only good for Berlin and the Circle; should however any of this last class wish to borrow books, the librarian must address himself to the department of Public Instruction, and receive an official certificate, authorizing the loan of books and manuscripts to professors not of this University.

10. Whoever makes use of this privilege must insert in a book, kept for this purpose, the title of the books borrowed, his name, condition, and residence, and date of its reception.

11. The period prescribed for the return of the books is four weeks after their delivery. Should a longer time be required, permission must be granted by the secretary.

12. Should other persons than those mentioned in § 8 wish to borrow books, they must give a pledge to the secretary, and a card with their name, condition and residence.

13. Books given under such pledge must be returned in 14 days; and no longer time can be allowed, unless they appear on the day appointed, show their permission, and produce their pledge.

14. The person who receives such pledge becomes answerable for the books.

15. Dictionaries and explanatory books are not distributed, neither are expensive engravings, except in such cases and circumstances as the secretary deems expedient; and then by application in writing.

16. A general revision takes place on 12th and 20th March, and between 1st and 8th August all books must be returned.

17. If books are not delivered in at the stated period, the person in fault is warned by the library-servant, and has to pay a fee of four dollars; and must return the books on the first day appointed for their delivery. If he does not do so, he is again fined, and has to pay any expenses that may be incurred; and then, if not forthcoming, they are accounted lost.

18. Whoever injures a book is bound to pay twice the price of the damage sustained.

19. Whoever goes away without returning the books of the Royal Library, incurs the risk of having his house opened by the authorities, to discover the volumes that are wanting.

20. Whoever changes his residence without informing the secretary, in case of his having any books of the library, is fined double fees.

21. Whoever changes his residence without returning all books in his possession, incurs the risk of the expense of the employ of the authorities, if necessary, for the discovery of the books.

22. Whoever wishes to frequent the Royal Library must present himself at the time appointed to the secretary, and give his name and condition; but more that 10 persons are never admitted at the same time.

23. Those who visit the library must not lounge about, but follow the librarian; who on his part will point out every thing by name, and render the visit as advantageous as possible.

24. The time of visiting the library must be changed according to circumstances; but due notice will be given of the change, and the public duly informed by the papers.

Second Part.—On the different Branches of the Establishment, and their Administration.

1. In order to introduce the necessary uniformity in the Royal Library, it has been placed under the direction of a member of the department of Public Instruction, who has the care of the entire business of the library.

2. The affairs of the library, as regards both its order and its increase, are carried on, partly in conferences of its secretaries, partly by individual members.

3. The distribution and regulation of the library is confided to the secretary and the head of the establishment, without whose authorization no change can be effected.

4. The conference superintends the accounts of the library, which must be inspected by each one individually.

5. Receipts as well as expenditure.

6. The correspondence must be carried on in such manner as be agreed upon in conference, and entrusted by the head of the department to one of the secretaries.

7. At

7. At what period, and how often conferences are to be held, is decided by the head of the department, and their decision communicated to him.

8. For the better regulation of the library, the business is divided between the secretary and his assistants, who are specially answerable to the head of the department.

9. All defects must be laid before the conference, by which means attention is paid to repair of the books; and such as are brought back to the library must be immediately restored to their places, and such regulations adopted, that no books should be longer abroad than from Tuesday to Friday, or Friday to Tuesday. Whatever duplicates be obtained, they are collected apart, and offered for sale.

10. The augmentation of the library is effected, partly by contribution, partly by purchase.

11. The head of the department entrusts the secretary, or his assistants, with the business of dealing with the librarians and booksellers, and the superintendence of notices in the papers, so that only the best and perfect copies be acquired.

12. The apartment of the secretary is also used for the purchase of books, where the ordinary and extraordinary professors of the University may point out the books they wish to have.

13. All catalogues of books for sale are in the care of the secretary and assistants, by which means works to which reference may be made can easily be obtained, or those required by the secretaries of the academies.

14. The conference superintends the prices of books, as well as their sale and purchase.

15. When an application be made for books by the secretary of the Academy, or professors of the University, care must be taken to inquire whether or not they are in arrear with books.

16. If new works be required by the Academy or University, they may be purchased from booksellers, without waiting for public sale.

17. Every half-year, at the end of June and December, a sketch of the books borrowed by the professors, and of those returned, must be drawn out.

18. The correspondence with commissioners of auctions and booksellers. The price and payment of books is entrusted by the head of the department to a secretary, as a business apart.

19. As well the superintendence and perfection of catalogues,

20. As all transactions with the bookbinding.

21. Every morning from 10 to 12, and every evening from two to five, and in the winter from two to four o'clock, must one of the secretaries or assistants be present, as well as all the servants, for the current business.

22. Which consists, 1st, in opening all letters and effects sent to the Royal Library, except such as belong to the department of the official correspondence; 2dly, in the reception of the books returned, and in their delivery; 3dly, in the inspection of the lists relative to the distribution of books; 4thly, in the insertion in the catalogues of the books not duly returned; 5thly, in the registration of letters of reclamation; 6thly, in the taking steps for the recovery of such books as should be returned in consequence of such letters; 7thly, in the delivery and reception of library books.

23. On Tuesdays and Fridays all persons connected with the library must be present for the proper arrangement and registration of the books,

24. As well as the distribution to each of his own and individual business,

25. For the due performance of which he is answerable.

26. The head of the department appoints the several secretaries to be present by turns, for the sake of those who may wish to visit the library; and the person whose turn it is must not fail to be at his post most punctually.

27. In addition to the person in the library, another must always remain in the reading-room, where will be found the official catalogue of the books.

Berlin, 30 April 1813.

Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Public Instruction,

v. *Schuckmann.*

Appendix, No. 11.

Appendix, No. 11.

Contracts for New Works.

A STATEMENT of the CONTRACTS entered into under the directions of the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Office of Works; and of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings; for the Works in erecting the NEW BUILDINGS of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

1.—CARPENTER'S AND JOINER'S CONTRACT.

	s.	d.
Day Work:		
Carpenter - - - per day	4	11
Joiner - - - - —	5	2
Oak in Day Work:		
Common Scantling - per ft. cube	5	10½
Ditto - - die square and free from sap - - —	6	6¼
Oak Scantling - - ditto - - if more than 9 feet long and 9 inches square - —	7	1¾
Oak in measured Work, all die square and free from Sap:		
Rough, no labour - - per ft. cube	7	–
Bond - - - - - —	7	4¼
Framed - - - - - —	7	10
Wrought and framed - - —	8	3
Wrought, framed, rabbetted and beaded - - —	8	7¼
Ditto in Door and Window frames, not exceeding 6 inches square - - —	8	10¾
Add on all the above Articles, if not more than 9 ft. long and 9 inches square —	–	7½
Sawing in new Oak - per hundred ft. super[l]	6	8¾
Ditto in old ditto - - —	10	1
Oak Plank in Day Work:		
1-inch Plank - - - per ft. super[l]	–	7½
1½ ditto ditto - - - —	–	11
2 ditto ditto - - - - —	1	2¾
2½ ditto ditto - - - —	1	6½
3 ditto ditto - - - —	1	9¾
Oak Plank in measured Work:		
1-inch Plank, no labour per ft. super[l]	–	10
Ditto one side - - —	–	11¾
1½-inch ditto, no labour - —	1	2¼
Ditto one side - - —	1	4½
2-inch, no labour - - —	1	6½
Ditto one side - - —	1	8½
2½-inch ditto, no labour - —	1	10¾
Ditto one side - - —	2	–¾
3-inch ditto, no labour - —	2	2½
Ditto one side - - —	2	5
Fir:		
Used in Day-work - - per ft. cube	3	–¼
Fir in measured Work:		
Rough, no labour - - —	3	1¾
Bond, Lintel and Plate - —	3	4¼
Framed - - - - - —	3	9¼
Wrought and framed - - —	4	–¾
Wrought, framed, rabbetted and beaded - - p[r] ft. cube	4	3¼
Ditto in Door and Window frames, not exceeding 6 inches square - - —	4	5¾
Sawing in new Fir - per hundred ft. super[l]	4	7½
Ditto old ditto - - - —	6	11¼

	s.	d.
Deals in Day Work:		
Ten feet Slit Deals - - each	1	3
Ditto - ¾-inch ditto - - —	1	9
Ditto - 1-inch ditto - - —	2	3
Ditto - 1¼-inch ditto - - —	2	8¾
Ditto - 1½-inch ditto - - —	3	2¼
Ditto - 2-inch ditto - - —	4	2½
Ditto - 2½-inch ditto - —	5	2½
Ditto - 3-inch ditto - - —	6	1
Deal in Day Work:		
Slit Deal - - - per ft. super[l]	–	2
¾-inch ditto - - —	–	2¾
1-inch ditto - - —	–	3½
1¼-inch ditto - - —	–	4½
1½-inch ditto - - —	–	5
2-inch ditto - - —	–	6¾
2½-inch ditto - - —	–	8½
3-inch ditto - - —	–	9¾
1-inch Deal prepared flooring board - - —	–	5½
1¼-inch ditto - ditto - —	–	6¾
MEASURED WORK.		
Slit Deal:		
No labour - - per ft. super[l]	–	2¼
Rough - - - - - —	–	3¼
Planed one side - - - —	–	4
Planed both sides - - —	–	4½
Ditto, and dovetailed in Drawers —	–	6
Cover and Bearer - - —	–	4½
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - - - —	–	1
– if beaded - - - —	–	–½
– if ledged - - - —	–	1
Three-quarter-inch Deal:		
No labour - - - per ft. super[l]	–	3¼
Rough - - - - - —	–	4
Planed one side - - - —	–	4¾
Planed both sides - - —	–	5½
Ditto, and dovetailed in Drawers —	–	7½
Cover and Bearer - - —	–	5½
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - - - —	–	1
– if beaded - - - —	–	–½
– if ledged - - - —	–	1
Inch Deal:		
No labour - - - per ft. super[l]	–	4¼
Rough - - - - - —	–	5¼
Planed one side - - —	–	6¼
Planed both sides - - —	–	7¼
Planed and framed - - —	–	8
Ditto, & dovetailed in Drawers —	–	9¼
Bead and butt back linings —	–	8
Bead and flush, back linings —	–	9¼
Torus plinth - - - —	–	7¼
Ditto, scribed to moulded steps —	–	9½
Keyed dado - - - —	–	7½
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - —	–	1
– if beaded - - - —	–	–⅛
– if ledged - - - —	–	1¼

		s.	d.
1¼-Inch Deal:			
No labour	per ft. super[1]	–	5
Rough	—	–	6½
Planed one side	—	–	7½
Planed both sides	—	–	8¾
Ditto and framed or dovetailed	—	–	9½
Torus plinth	—	–	8¾
Ditto, scribed to moulded steps	—	–	10½
Backs and elbows, ovolo, ogee or quarter round flat	—	–	9¾
Splayed soffits - ditto	—	1	–
Backs and elbows, bead and flush	—	–	9½
Splayed soffits - ditto	—	–	11¼
Steps, risers, and carriages	—	1	–½
Ditto second best, with moulded steps	—	1	4¾
Keyed dado	—	–	9
Gutter and bearer	—	–	9¾
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted	—	–	1
– if beaded	—	–	–½
– if ledged	—	–	1¾
1½-Inch Deal:			
No labour	per ft. super[1]	–	6
Rough	—	–	7½
Planed one side	—	–	8¾
Planed both sides	—	–	9¾
Ditto and framed	—	–	11
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted	—	–	1¼
– if beaded	—	–	–½
– if ledged	—	–	2
2-Inch Deal:			
No labour	per ft. super[1]	–	7¾
Rough	—	–	9¾
Planed one side	—	–	11¼
Planed both sides	—	1	–¾
Ditto and framed	—	1	2¼
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted	—	–	1¼
– if beaded	—	–	–½
– if ledged	—	–	2½
2½-Inch Deal:			
No labour	per ft. super[1]	–	9¾
Rough	—	–	11¾
Planed one side	—	1	1¾
Planed both sides	—	1	3½
Ditto and framed	—	1	5½
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted	—	–	2¼
– if beaded	—	–	–½
3-Inch Deal:			
No labour	per ft. super[1]	–	11¼
Rough	—	1	1¼
Planed one side	—	1	3
Planed both sides	—	1	4¾
Ditto and framed	—	1	7
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted	—	–	2¼
– if beaded	—	–	–½
Deal Sashes:			
1½-inch fixed	per ft. super[1]	–	8
Ditto, single hung	—	–	9¾
Ditto and frames, oak sunk sills	—	1	4
2-inch fixed	—	–	10
Ditto, single hung	—	–	11¾
Ditto and frames, oak sunk sills	—	1	9
2½-inch fixed	—	1	–½
Ditto, single hung	—	1	2¼
Ditto and frames, oak sunk sills	—	2	2
Add extra when astragal	—	–	1½
Wainscot Sashes:			
1½-inch fixed	per ft. super[1]	–	11
Ditto, single hung	—	1	1½
Ditto and frames, oak sunk sills	—	1	8¼
2-inch fixed	—	1	2¾
Ditto, single hung	—	1	5¼
Ditto and frames, oak sunk sills	—	2	4½
2½-inch fixed	—	1	8¼
Ditto, single hung	—	1	11
Ditto and frames, oak sunk sills	—	2	8¾
Add extra when astragal	—	–	2
Ditto, on Deal or Wainscot Sashes when double hung	—	–	1¾
French Casements:			
2-inch Deal French Casements, astragal and hollow	per ft. super[1]	1	3¼
Ditto - circular on the plan	—	2	6¼
2½-inch Deal French Casements, astragal and hollow	—	1	6½
Ditto - circular on the plan	—	2	8¾
2-inch Wainscot French Casements	—	1	10¾
Ditto - circular on the plan	—	3	3½
2½-inch Wainscot French Casements, astragal and hollow	—	2	4½
Ditto - circular on the plan	—	4	2½
2-inch Mahogany French Casements, astragal and hollow	—	2	10
Ditto - circular on the plan	—	4	2½
2½-inch Mahogany French Casements, astragal and hollow	—	3	6¾
Ditto - circular on the plan	—	5	4¾
Sash Doors:			
1½-inch Deal ovolo, 2 panels, square bottom		1	–½
2-inch Deal - ditto		1	3¼
1½-inch Deal ovolo, 2 panel, bead, butt and square bottom		1	1½
2-inch Deal - ditto		1	4½
1½-inch Deal ovolo, 2 panel, ovolo, flat and square bottom		1	1½
2-inch ditto - ditto		1	4½
1½-inch Deal ovolo, 2 panel, bead flush and square bottom		1	1¾
2-inch Deal - ditto		1	4½
Add, if astrigal and hollow		–	1
Add, if hung folding		–	1
Inch Deal Doors:			
Ledged rough	per ft. super[1]	–	7¼
Ditto - wrought, rabbetted and beaded	—	–	9¾
1½-Inch Deal Doors:			
Ledged rough	per ft. super[1]	–	8¾
Ditto - wrought, rabbetted and beaded	—	–	11½
Framed square, in 2 panels	—	–	9
Ditto - in 4 panels	—	–	10
Ditto - flush for baize in 2 panels	—	–	10¾
Ditto - in 4 panels	—	–	11½
Ditto - bead butt and square	—	–	11¼
Ditto - bead butt on both sides	—	1	–½
Ditto - bead flush and square	—	1	–
Ditto - bead flush on both sides	—	1	2
Add extra, when framed in 6 panels	—	–	1
1¾-Inch Deal Doors:			
Framed square, in 2 panels, per ft. super[1]		–	9¾

Appendix, No. 11.

Contracts for New Works.

$1\frac{1}{2}$-*Inch Deal Doors*—continued.		s.	d.
Framed square in 4 panels	per ft. super[1]	–	11
Framed ovolo, ogee, or quarter round, flat and square, in 4 panels	—	1	–
Ditto - ditto - both sides	—	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Framed flush for baize, in 2 panels	—	1	–
Ditto - ditto - in 4 panels	—	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - bead butt and square	—	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - bead butt both sides	—	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - bead flush & square, in 4 panels	—	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - bead flush on both sides	—	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - quarter round, raised and square, in 2 panels	—	1	$-\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - ditto - in 4 panels	—	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - ditto - raised both sides, in 2 panels	—	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - ditto - in 4 panels	—	1	3
Add extra, when framed in 6 panels	—	–	$1\frac{1}{4}$
2-Inch Deal Doors:			
Framed square, in 2 panels,	p'ft. super[1]	1	$-\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - - in 4 panels	—	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Framed ovolo, ogee, or quarter round, flat and square	—	1	3
Ditto - ditto - both sides	—	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Framed flush for baize, in 2 panels	—	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - ditto - in 4 panels	—	1	5
Ditto - bead butt and square	—	1	4
Ditto - bead flush and square	—	1	5
Ditto - bead flush on both sides	—	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - quarter round, raised and square, in 2 panels	—	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - ditto - in 4 panels	—	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
If moulded raisings, add on each face	—	–	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Add extra, when framed in 6 panels	—	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$-Inch Deal Doors:			
Framed square, in 4 panels,	p' ft. super[1]	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Framed ovolo flat and square	—	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - ovolo on both sides	—	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - bead butt and square	—	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - bead flush and square	—	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - bead flush on both sides	—	1	10
Framed quarter round, raised and square, in 2 panels	—	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - ditto - in 4 panels	—	1	7
Ditto - quarter round and raised both sides, in 2 panels	—	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - ditto - in 4 panels	—	1	$10\frac{1}{4}$
If moulded on raisings, add on each face	—	–	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Add extra, when framed in 6 panels	—	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Jamb Linings:			
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch Deal single rabbetted		–	$9\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch Deal framed ovolo, ogee, or quarter round flat, single rabbetted (the set not more than 6 panels)		1	–
Ditto - ditto - with raised panels		1	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - - framed ovolo, ogee, or quarter round flat, single rabbetted (the set more than 6 panels)		1	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - - framed bead flush (the set not more than 6 panels)		1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - - - ditto - - - (the set more than 6 panels)		1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Add, if double rabbetted		–	1
for each edge beaded		–	$-\frac{1}{2}$

Shutters:		s.	d.
1-inch Deal, clamped back flaps	per ft. super[1]	–	$9\frac{1}{4}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch Deal, framed square in 2 panels	—	–	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - bead butt and square	—	–	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - bead butt both sides	—	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - bead flush and square	—	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - bead flush and bead butt	—	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - bead flush on both sides	—	1	2
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch Deal ovolo, ogee, or quarter round, flat, and square	—	–	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto ovolo, ogee, or quarter round, flat both sides	—	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto ovolo flat and bead butt	—	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto ovolo, ogee or quarter round raised and bead butt	—	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Add extra, when hung in two heights	—	–	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - if three panels high	—	–	1
Ditto - if four ditto, or more	—	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - if of $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch Deal	—	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Floors:			
Inch Deal rough folding floor jointed		38	5
Ditto - wrought		41	2
Ditto - ditto - straight joint floor		48	5
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch Deal rough folding floor, jointed	per square	49	4
Ditto - wrought		52	9
Ditto - straight joint and edges nailed with best deals ploughed and tongued headings		65	3
Ditto - with best battens		71	2
Ditto - with clean battens, dowelled, and ploughed and tongued headings		145	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch wainscot dowelled floor, headings ploughed and tongued		101	7
Add on Deal floors, if ploughed and tongued		6	9
Boarding, &c.			
$\frac{3}{4}$-inch Deal sound boarding and fillets	per square.	30	5
$\frac{3}{4}$-inch Deal rough boarding edges shot	—	30	–
1-inch Deal - ditto	—	38	5
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch Deal - ditto	—	49	4
Weather boarding rough	—	33	–
Ditto - wrought and weathered, or beaded	—	40	6
$\frac{3}{4}$-inch Deal battening, exclusive of holdfasts or nails	—	7	8
1-inch Deal - ditto	—	9	5
$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch Deal - ditto	—	11	1
$1\frac{1}{2}$-inch Deal - ditto	—	12	7
Common centering to arches	—	26	11
Groin centering	—	46	2
Centering to apertures	per ft. super[1]	–	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - to brick trimmers	—	–	6
Ditto - to drains	—	–	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Half-Inch Wainscot:			
Rough, no labour	per ft. super[1]	–	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Planed one side	—	–	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Planed both sides	—	–	11
Ditto - and beaded	—	–	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - and dovetailed	—	1	2
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbeted	—	–	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Three-quarter-Inch Wainscot:			
Rough, no labour	per ft. super[1]	–	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Planed one side	—	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$

¾-Inch Wainscot—continued.	s.	d.
Planed both sides - per ft. super[1]	1	2½
Ditto - and framed - - —	1	3¾
Ditto - and dovetailed - —	1	5¾
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - -	—	1¼
— if beaded - - - —	—	1
1-Inch Wainscot:		
Rough no labour - per ft. super[1]	1	—
Planed one side - - - —	1	4¼
Planed both sides - - —	1	5¾
Ditto - and framed - - —	1	7½
Ditto - and dovetailed - —	1	9¼
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - -	—	1¾
— if beaded - - - —	—	1
Framed backs to presses - —	1	6¼
1¼-Inch Wainscot:		
Rough no labour - per ft. super[1]	1	3
Planed one side - - - —	1	8¾
Planed both sides - - —	1	10½
Ditto - and framed - - —	2	—½
Ditto - and dovetailed - —	2	2¼
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - -	—	1¾
— if beaded - - - —	—	1
Framed backs to presses - —	2	—
1½-Inch Wainscot.		
Rough no labour - per ft. super[1]	1	6
Planed one side - - —	2	—
Planed both sides - - —	2	1¾
Ditto - and framed - - —	2	3¾
Ditto - and dovetailed - —	2	5½
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - -	—	1¾
— if beaded - - - —	—	1
2-Inch Wainscot:		
Rough no labour - per ft. super[1]	2	—¼
Planed one side - - - —	2	6
Planed both sides - - —	2	7¾
Ditto - and framed - - —	3	10¼
Ditto - and dovetailed - —	3	—
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - -	—	2¼
— if beaded - - - —	—	1
2½-Inch Wainscot:		
Rough no labour - per ft. super[1]	2	6¼
Planed one side - - - —	3	—½
Planed both sides - - —	3	2¾
Ditto - and framed - - —	3	5¼
Ditto - and dovetailed - —	3	7¾
Add, if ploughed & tongued or rabbetted - -	—	2¼
— if beaded - - - —	—	1
Wainscot Doors:		
1¼-inch 1 panel doors to presses framed ovolo, ogee, or quarter round, flat and square - -	2	5

Wainscot Doors—continued.	s.	d.
1¼-inch 1 panel doors to presses, with raised panels and square - -	2	7½
Ditto 2 panel doors to presses framed ovolo, ogee, or quarter round, flat and square - - - -	2	6¾
Ditto - ditto - with raised panels and square - - - - -	2	10
Ditto 1 panel door to presses framed bead flush and square - -	2	6¾
1¼-inch Wainscot, 2 panel door to presses framed bead flush and square - - - - -	2	8¼
Add, if folding - - - -	—	1¾
1¼ Wainscot 4 panel doors framed ovolo, ogee, or quarter round, flat and square - - - -	2	8¼
Ditto - ditto - both sides - -	2	10¾
Ditto - ditto - with raised panels and square - - - - -	2	10¾
Ditto - ditto - raised both sides -	3	1½
Add, if folding - - - -	—	1¾
Mouldings:		
Deal Mouldings - - per ft. super[1]	1	4½
Large outside Mouldings - —	1	1¼
Wainscot Mouldings - - —	2	3
Mahogany ditto - - - —	3	9½
Running Articles:		
Rough Fillets - - - -	—	1
Fillets wrought and chamfered -	—	1¾
Deal beads - - - - -	—	1¼
Wainscot beads - - - -	—	3
Ogee - - - - -	—	2¼
Ditto and bead - - - -	—	3
Beaded capping - - - -	—	2½
Square angle staff - - - -	—	3¼
Angle staff bead - - - -	—	5
Straight moulded handrail in Deal - - -	—	10
Circular or ramped - ditto - -	1	8¼
Wreathed - - - ditto - -	3	4¼
Straight moulded handrail in Wainscot - - -	2	3
Circular or ramped handrail in Wainscot - - -	4	5¾
Wreathed - - ditto - - -	8	11½
Straight - - - ditto in mahogany - - -	3	6¾
Circular or ramped ditto - -	7	1¾
Wreathed - - - ditto - -	14	3½
Inch bar baluster - - - -	—	1¾
Ditto - dovetailed one end - -	—	2½
Labour only:		
Bead, groove, or rabbet in deal -	—	—½
Ditto - in wainscot or mahogany -	—	1
Angle beads on wainscoting, &c. -	—	1
Cross groove one inch and under, in deal - - - - - -	—	1½
Ditto, in wainscot or mahogany -	—	2¼

Observations.—These prices were subject to a trifling increase, which fluctuated from Midsummer 1825 to Lady-day 1832. This increase was allowed; the Contractor having memorialized and satisfied the Surveyor-general that an unexpected rise had taken place in the journeymen's wages generally.

In addition to the above prices the following articles were specially agreed for; viz. 1. Sound oak of British growth, in chain plates 12 inches square more or less, and 25 to 30 feet in length, scarfed and bolted with two ½-inch bolts at each scarf; and the same also in sleepers and other plates 9 inches by 5 inches more or less, in similar lengths, and scarfed where required, exclusive of bolts, per foot cube, 8 *s.* 11 *d.*

2. Best wainscot flooring 1 ½ inch thick, dowelled, with ploughed and tongued headings, per square, 10*l.* 15 *s.*

3. Ditto, parquetted as shown, per foot superficial, 2 *s.* 10 *d.*

Appendix, No. 11.

Contracts for New Works.

2.—BRICKLAYER'S CONTRACT.

		s.	d.
Bricks:			
Red Stocks	per M.	95	2
Grey Stocks	—	45	–
Common Malm Stocks	—	77	8
Best washed Malm Stocks	—	115	10
Best washed Malm Stock Cutters	—	126	3
Paving Bricks	—	66	9
Best Windsor Fire Bricks	—	139	9
Stourbridge Fire Bricks	—	300	–
Welch Lumps:			
36 inches	each	10	8¾
33 —	—	9	8
30 —	—	8	7
28 —	—	7	6
24 —	—	6	5½
22 —	—	5	4¼
20 —	—	4	3¾
18 —	—	3	9½
16 —	—	3	3¼
Tiles:			
Plain Tiles	per M.	48	7
Pan Tiles	—	119	–
Hip and Ridge Tiles	—	119	–
10-inch Paving Tiles	per C.	26	5
12-inch - ditto	—	33	4
Oven Tiles	each	1	1½
Tile Pins	per bushel	2	6½
Fir Laths	per bundle	2	5¾
Ditto and wrought Nails	—	3	5½
Double Fir Laths	—	4	9½
Ditto and wrought Nails	—	5	11
Oak Sap Laths	—		
Ditto and Nails	—		
Oak Heart Laths	—	4	7¾
Ditto and Nails	—	5	10¼
10-feet Pantile Laths	—	4	–½
Ditto and Nails	—	4	6
12-feet ditto	—	4	11½
Ditto and Nails	—	5	4¾
Mortar and Lime:			
Dorking Lime	per C.	22	6
Merstham Lime	—	18	7
Chalk Lime	—	14	6
Mortar (containing 27 cubical feet), 32 hods	per load	13	11
Ditto	per hod	–	5½
Lime and Hair	—	–	7¼
Pargetting	⊥	–	7¼
Pointing Mortar	—	–	10¾
Terras	—	6	3½
Cement	per bushel	3	2
Windsor Loom	—	2	–¼
Clean River Sand	per load	5	–
Hair	per bushel	1	4¼
Ashes	—	–	5½
First Size Chimney Pots	each	4	11½
Second size - ditto	—	3	10¾
Third size - ditto	—	3	–
Double bracketted Pots, first size	—	10	10
Day Work:			
A Bricklayer, from 5th of April to the 10th October	per day	5	2
A Labourer - ditto	—	3	–
A Bricklayer, from 10th October to the 5th April	—	5	–
A Labourer - ditto	—	2	9

MEASURED WORK.

		£.	s.	d.
Brick Work:				
Reduced Brick-work done with common Lime, and with all hard burnt Grey Stocks, measured, neat	per rod			
The work to be all flushed in with Mortar, both beds and joints, including Scaffolding.	—			
Reduced Brick-work done with Dorking Lime	—	14	1	–
Ditto, done with Parker's Cement	—	18	13	–
When faced on the above with Malm Stocks	—	–	–	3
When faced with best washed Malm Stocks	—	–	–	5
Add to all the before-mentioned, if circular	—			
Mortar labour, and scaffolding, to new work	—			
Add to all the before-mentioned, (except Chimney Shafts) for extra height, if more than 40 feet from the ground				
Deduct for old Brick-work taken down and used again				
Ornaments in Brick Work:				
Rubbed and gauged Arches straight on the plan, either circular or camber Soffites, with Red Stocks or Malms set in Putty or Mortar, with 4-inch Soffites	pr ft superl	–	2	11
Ditto with more than 4-inch Soffites	—	–	2	1¾
Cut Groins, red or Malm Stocks	pr ft. run.	–	1	6
Flat Pointing on old Work, including raking, dubbing, and scaffolding	per ft. superl	–	–	2¾
Tucked Pointing on old work, including stopping with blue mortar	—	–	–	5½
Rough cut Splays	per ft. run.	–	–	1¾
Rubbed ditto or Birdsmouth	—	–	–	4½
Paving with Bricks and Tiles:				
Grey Stock Pavement laid flat in Sand	per yard	–	2	8
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	–	10
Ditto - laid on edge in sand	—	–	3	11¾
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	–	11¾
Ditto - laid flat in mortar and grouted	—	–	3	3¼
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	1	4¼
Ditto - laid on edge in mortar	—	–	4	5
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	1	6
Paving Brick Pavement laid flat in sand	—	–	2	8
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	–	9½
Ditto - laid on edge in sand	—	–	5	5¾
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	1	–¾
Ditto - laid flat in mortar and grouted	—	–	3	3¼
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	1	4¼
Ditto - laid on edge in mortar	—	–	5	10¾
Ditto - all but bricks	—	–	1	6½
10-inch Tile Pavement laid in sand	—	–	4	3½
Ditto - laid in mortar	—	–	4	9¼
Foot Tile Pavement laid in sand	—	–	3	7
Ditto - laid in mortar	—	–	4	3½

Tiling:		s.	d.
New English Pantiling laid dry, including hips and ridges, laid in mortar	per square	32	5
New English Pantiling, bedded and pointed inside with lime and hair	—	38	6
New English Pantiling, bedded and pointed outside with lime and hair	—	36	5
New English Pantiling, bedded and pointed inside and outside with lime and hair	—	41	8
Pantiling laid dry, including hips and ridges laid in mortar, all but tiles	—	13	3

Tiling—continued.		s.	d.
Pantiling bedded and pointed inside with lime and hair, all but tiles	per square	19	4
Pantiling bedded and pointed outside with lime and hair, all but tiles	—	17	4
Pantiling bedded and pointed inside and outside with lime and hair, all but tiles	—	22	6
Plain tiling done with oak or double fir laths to a 7-inch gauge	—	50	2
Ditto ripped and new tiled, all but tiles	—	21	5
Two course plain tile creasing	per foot running	–	4

These prices were subject from Christmas 1825 to Midsummer 1832 to a rise of 11 *s.* per rod for reduced brick-work, for similar reasons to those stated for the rise allowed to the Contractor for Carpenter's and Joiner's work.

3.—MASON'S CONTRACT. *N.B.*—The Contract Prices for Mason's work in the new buildings at the British Museum are accompanied by a special covenant in the agreement, that instead of the mode usually adopted, in measuring Mason's work, no workmanship is to be measured or charged, but that which appears on the face of the stone when set; so that a less quantity being allowed in the measurement, a higher price for the work is necessarily charged in these Contracts.

		s.	d.
Portland Stone - -	per ft. cube	4	5
Scantling Blocks above 6 feet long - - -	—	4	8 ¾
Slabs 1-inch thick, or in chimney pieces - -	per ft. super[1]	1	10 ½
Ditto - 1 ½-inch thick - -	—	2	– ¾
Ditto - 2 - ditto - -	—	2	2 ½
Ditto - 2 ½ - ditto - -	—	2	4
Ditto - 3 - ditto - -	—	2	6 ¼
Ditto - 3 ½ - ditto - -	—		
Ditto - 4 - ditto - -	—		
Coping 13-inch wide, feather edged, 2 ½ mean thickness, cramped, throated and set, exclusive of cramps, and running with lead - - - -	p' ft. run.		
– 17 inches wide, feather edged, 2 ½ mean thickness ditto ditto and ditto	—		
Work to arch joints, (except hook stones, which are to be measured as sunk work) - -	per ft. super[1]	1	–
Plain work rubbed - -	—	1	– ¾
Circular plain-work - -	—	1	3 ½
Sunk work - - -	—	1	3 ½
Circular sunk ditto - -	—	1	8 ¼
Sunk Duffils - - -	—	1	1 ¾
Circular - - - -	—	1	5 ½
Plain work tool stroked -	—	1	3 ½
Circular ditto ditto - -	—	1	6 ¾
Sunk work tool stroked -	—	1	6 ¾
Circular ditto ditto - -	—	1	11
Moulded work - - -	—	1	5 ¾
Circular moulded work -	—	1	10
Gothic moulded straight -	—	2	11 ¾
Ditto - circular - -	—	4	– ¾
Circular work to shaft of columns - - -	—	1	4 ½
Ditto - having the neck moulding, or part of the base in the same stone	—	1	9
Circular moulded work to bases and capitals of columns - - -	—	1	11 ¾
Spherical work to domes and balls - - -	—	2	6 ¼

		s.	d.
Throating - - -	per ft. run.	–	2
Old Portland paving taken up, jointed and relaid -	per ft. super[1]	–	3 ¾
Coping taken off, jointed and reset - - -	p' ft. run.	–	5 ½
Chimney pieces taken down and reset - - -	per ft. super[1]	–	5 ½
Covings - ditto and ditto -	—	–	3 ¾

N. B.—No work to vertical joints allowed, and one plain bed to each stone.

Bath Stone:

Bath stone - - -	per ft. cube
Plain work to ditto -	per ft. super[1]
Circular plain - - -	—
Sunk work - - -	—
Circular sunk - -	per ft. super[1]
Moulded work - - -	—
Circular moulded - -	—
Slabs 1-inch thick or chimney pieces - -	—
– 1 ½ - ditto - - -	—
– 2 - ditto - - -	—
– 2 ½ - ditto - - -	—
– 3 - ditto - - -	—

Firestone:

		s.	d.
Block Firestone 5 inches thick, including plain face - -	per ft. super[1]		
Block oven hearths - -	—		
Ditto search - - -	per ft. run.		
Slit Firestone - -	per ft. super[1]		
Ditto - 2 ½-inch thick - -	—		
Plain work - - -	—		
Sunk work to Firestone -	—		
Double block Firestone, including a plain face -	—		

Yorkshire:

		s.	d.
Paving - - -	per ft. super[1]	–	11
Ditto rubbed - - -	—	1	1 ¼
Ditto 3 inch thick - -	—	1	2 ¼
Landings 4-inch thick -	—	3	– ¾
Ditto - 5-inch ditto - -	—	3	10 ¾
Ditto - 6-inch ditto - -	—	4	9 ½

Appendix, No. 11.

Contracts for New Works.

Yorkshire—continued.	s.	d.
Landings 7-inch thick per ft. super[1]		
Step - - - - per ft. run.	2	5½
Channel - - - - —	1	7¼
Gutter Stone - - - —	1	6½
Plain work to Yorkshire per ft. super[1]	–	9½
Sunk work to ditto - - —	1	3½
Old paving taken up, squared and relaid - - - —	–	2½
Old steps reset - - per ft. run.	–	4¾
Purbeck:		
Paving - - - per ft. super[1]		
Ditto in courses - - - —		
Ditto - rubbed - - - —		
Channel - - - - —		
Landings - - - - —		
Mitchells - - - - —		
Purbeck step - - per ft. run.		
Plain work - - per ft. super[1]		
Sunk work - - - —		
Old paving taken up, squared and relaid - - - —		
Old steps reset - per ft. run		
Moorstone:		
Paving in courses, not less than 4-inch thick - - p'ft. super[1]		
Ditto - ditto - 6 ditto - —		
Step - - - - per ft. run.		
Old paving taken up, squared and relaid - - - per ft. super[1]		
Old steps reset - - per ft. run.		
Statuary Marble:		
Statuary Marble - - per ft. cube	116	1
Ditto Slab, polished, and set - - - - per ft. super[1]	18	11
Statuary marble Slab, 1¼, polished and set - - per ft. super[1]	22	11
Ditto - 1½ - ditto - - —	25	8
Ditto - 2 - ditto - - —	30	7
Black and Gold Marble - per ft. cube	85	11
Ditto Slab, polished and set - - - - per ft. super[1]	17	1
Ditto - 1¼ - ditto - - —	19	10
Ditto - 1½ - ditto - - —	22	1
Ditto - 2 - ditto - - —	25	8
Dove Marble - - per ft. cube	67	11
Ditto Slab, polished and set - - - - per ft. super[1]	13	11½
Ditto - 1¼ - ditto - - —	16	2½
Ditto - 1½ - ditto - - —	18	–
Ditto - 2 - ditto - - —	20	8½
Vein marble - - per ft. cube	33	4
Ditto Slab, polished and set - - - - per ft. super[1]	8	1¼
Ditto - 1¼ - ditto - - —	8	9¼
Ditto - 1½ - ditto - - —	9	5
Ditto - 2 - ditto - - —	18	8½
Black Marble - - per ft. cube	31	–
Ditto Slab, polished and set - - - - per ft. super[1]	10	4¼
Ditto - 1¼ - ditto - - —	11	8½
Ditto - 1½ - ditto - - —	12	1¾
Ditto - 2 - ditto - - —	13	6
Plain work to marble - - —	1	7

Statuary Marble—continued	s.	d.
Plain work to marble polished —	3	10
Circular - ditto - ditto - —	7	7¾
Sunk work polished - - —	7	7¾
Circular - ditto - ditto - —	10	2½
Moulded work - ditto - —	10	2½
Circular - ditto - ditto - —	15	3½
Old marble chimney pieces taken down, repolished and refixed - - —	2	6¾
Ditto cleaned up - - —	–	9
Ditto taken down and reset —	–	8
Old marble paving taken up, jointed, sanded and relaid —	–	9
Sundry Particulars:		
Plugholes in Portland - per pair	–	5½
Ditto, in Purbeck or Yorkshire - - - - —	–	7¼
Holes for iron work in Portland, 1 inch deep - each	–	1¾
Extra hoisting above 40 ft. from the ground - - p' ft. cube		
Cramps, labour and lead - each		
Labour to cutting only - —	–	4¾
Ends of steps pinned - - —	1	5½
Pinnings to landings - per ft. run.	1	2¾
Sawing marble - - per ft. super[1]	1	5
Ditto coloured marble in veneers - - - —		
Ditto, Portland stone - - —	–	8¼
Ditto, firestone - - - —		
Day Work:		
Masons - - - - per day	5	6
Polishers - - - - —		
Labourers - - - —	3	3
Compo - - - - per bush.		
Mortar - - - - —		
Plaster - - - - per bag		
Stone in Day Work:		
Portland - - - per ft. cube	4	5
Slab 1 in. thick - per ft. super[1]	1	6¾
Ditto 1½ ditto - - —	1	10
Ditto 2 ditto - - —	1	11¾
Ditto 2½ ditto - - —	2	1¼
Ditto 3 ditto - - —	2	3½
Ditto 3½ ditto - - —		
Ditto 4 ditto - - —		
Bath Stone - - - per ft. cube		
Slab 1 in. thick - per ft. super[1]		
Ditto 1½ ditto - - —		
Ditto 2 ditto - - —		
Ditto 2½ ditto - - —		
Ditto 3 ditto - - —		
Slit firestone - - - —		
Ditto 2½ in. thick - - —		
Block firestone 5 in. thick - —		
Double block firestone - —		
Yorkshire paving - - —	–	8¼
Ditto rubbed - - —	–	10½
Yorkshire step - - per ft. run.	2	4
Purbeck paving - - per ft. super[1]		
step - - per ft. run.		
Chimnies blacked - - each		

These prices were subject to a trifling increase which fluctuated from Midsummer 1825 to Ladyday 1832, which was allowed for similar reasons to those stated for the rise allowed to the Contractor for the Carpenter's and Joiner's work.

4.—PLUMBER'S WORK.

The Roof of the New Buildings of the British Museum being covered with copper, the Plumber's work was trifling, and whatever in the trade was required was done at the prices allowed by the Department for the ordinary works and repairs to the other public buildings.

5.—PAINTER'S CONTRACT.

		s.	d.
1. Twice in distemper stone or any other ordinary colour	per yard	–	3¾
2. Twice in oil and white lead	—	–	4½
3. Three times in oil ditto	—	–	6½
4. Four times in oil ditto	—	–	8¼
5. Five times in oil ditto	—	–	9½
6. Add extra upon either of the said 4 items for flatting the same, finishing it dead white, or any other plain or mixed colour	—	–	2½
7. Add extra upon either of the said 4 items if the same be flatted upon the surface of any ornamental frieze or panel	per ft. super¹	–	1
8. Add extra upon either of the above-mentioned 4 items if the surface of the ornamental frieze or panel be flatted, and the ground of the enrichment be picked out in a different tint	—	–	3
9. Plain or moulded surfaces 3 in. wide or less picked out in 2 or more tints extra, to the charge tendered for No. 6.	per ft. run.	–	–¾
10. Woodwork grained in the best manner in imitation of wainscot, exclusive of the ground colour, which is to be considered as one coat of oil common, and varnished twice over in the best brown copal varnish	per yard super¹	3	–
No extra prices for any mouldings enriched or plain, nor for any narrow surfaces.			
11. Varnishing on graining or other coloured work, for each coat	—	–	6
12. — 4 coats rubbed down to a perfectly smooth surface and very highly polished, if on a plain surface	—	4	–
if on a paneled ditto	—	8	–
13. Varnishing once over on new wainscot, the surface of the wood to be first covered by a solution of gum senegal with a little size	—	–	9

		s.	d.
14. Ditto for every additional coat	per yard super¹	–	6
15. For painting the sky-lights in the upper story, and all other sashes, the whole surface on each side and edge to be measured, and charged - if 4 coats	—	–	6
16. Ditto - if 5 ditto	—	–	7
17. Ditto - if of wainscot and varnished twice over	—	–	3
18. Sash frames - if 4 coats, per ft. run.		–	1
19. Ditto - if 5 ditto	—	–	1¼
20. Ditto if flatted	—	–	–½
21. Ditto if wainscot and varnished twice over	—	–	1
22. The cornice round the King's library, from the upper edge of the frieze to the ceiling, with all its enrichments, as executed 5 times in oil and flatted stone colour	per ft. run.	1	5
23. The enriched frieze in the centre part of the same room, the ground picked out with a darker tint	—	–	9
24. The enriched border or frame surrounding all the compartments of the ceiling, including the enriched member on the upper part of each side of it next the ceiling	—	–	7
25. Each compartment in the ceiling, including the beads, 4 double sunk panels and mouldings, as shown in the drawings No. 99; the beads and ground of the panels to be picked out with a different tint from the rest - each compartment at		10	–
26. Each compartment in the ceiling of the manuscript room, as shown in the drawing No. 98, with the 7 sunk panels, including the enriched ogee, and bead surrounding the whole - each compartment at		22	–
27. The cornice surrounding the ceiling in the centre part of the manuscript room	per ft. run.	1	–
All the preceding 6 items to be painted over 5 times in oil and flatted of some light mixed colour.			

	£.	s.	d.
Scaffold for the 2 reading rooms	20	–	–
Ditto for the manuscript room	15	–	–
Ditto for King's room	60	–	–

Appendix, No. 11.

Contracts for New Works.

6.—SMITH'S CONTRACT.

Cast Iron:		s.	d.	*Wrought Iron:*		s.	d.
All castings, properly fitted and fixed in the building, the whole of them to be cast from the best pig iron melted in the air furnace	per cwt.	12	–	All wrought ironwork, including tie rods, straps, screw bolts, and every other description of wrought work required in the framing of the roofs, floors, partitions, &c.	per lb.	–	2¾

7.—PLASTERER'S CONTRACT.—(By Tender).

		s.	d.
1. Lathing only with single laths per yard	pr yard super¹	1	–
2. Ditto - double ditto	—	1	11
3. Floated lath and plaster set, on walls	—	2	–
4. Ditto - circular ditto	—	2	7
5. Ditto, straight on ceilings, with double laths, as described	—	3	–
6. Ditto - in panels, under 4-ft. square, or 16-ft. superficial	—	3	8
7. Ditto - on walls, ditto	—	3	7
8. Ditto, in stiles, and all widths, not exceeding 12 inches, the prices given for this item to included arrises	per foot super¹	–	6
Note.—No extra price above that given for the item No. 5, is to be allowed if the panels upon ceilings or other parts are 4-ft. square or upwards.			
9. Floated rough stucco on brick	pr yard super¹	1	8
10. Circular ditto ditto	—	2	2
11. Floated and trowelled stucco on double laths	—	3	9
12. Ditto ditto circular ditto	—	4	9
13. Quirk bead, the bead and quirk to be girth and charged at per inch girth	per ft. run	–	1¼
14. Circular ditto ditto -	—	–	1½
All the arrises to be included in the prices given for the preceding items.			
15. Floated rough stucco on brick, jointed with White's pozzolano and stone lime	pr yard super¹	3	2
16. Fine trowelled ditto ditto	—	3	9
17. Ditto on double laths -	—	5	8
18. Add extra if circular -	—	1	3
19. Ditto on No. 17, if finished with fine surface as specimen No. 1, and polished of plain colours	—	6	3
20. Ditto, if polished in imitation of light veined marble	—	7	–
(The specimens are to be seen at Mr. Smirke's office.)			
21. Quirk bead, measured as No. 13	per ft. run	–	2½
22. Plain mouldings, finished in the same manner as No. 17	—	2	–
23. Plain mouldings, finished and polished, as article No. 19	per ft. run	2	6
24. Add extra upon No. 15 if covered with the patent Vitruvian cement, highly polished, of white or plain colours	pr yard super¹	3	9
25. Plain mouldings in the same cement, laid upon a plain surface of stone or stucco, and highly polished	per foot super¹	–	10
26. Enriched mouldings polished at per inch girth	per ft. run	–	6
All arrises and mitres to be included in the preceding prices.			
27. Plain mouldings in putty and plaster, upon ceilings or walls, 4-inch girth or under	—	–	5
28. Elliptical or circular ditto	—	–	7
29. Plain mouldings, above 4-inch girth	per foot super¹	1	1
30. Circular or elliptical ditto	—	1	4
31. Mitres to all plain mouldings at per inch, but no mitres to be charged to any panels or other parts 4-ft. square or upwards	per inch girt.	–	2
32. Enriched members of cornices, properly trimmed, at per inch girth	per ft. run.	–	2½
No extra price if circular, nor any extra charge for mitres.			
33. Enrichments of foliage, well trimmed and undercut, not exceeding 3 inches in relief, for stiles, friezes, soffits, &c., at per foot run, per inch, in width measuring the actual width of the still, frieze, &c.	—	–	4
34. Rosettes in flat relief, not exceeding two inches in projection, at per inch diameter	—	–	9
35. Ditto, in bold relief, not exceeding six inches in projection, at per inch diameter	—	1	3
36. The cornice round the walls of the King's Library is to be valued in the tender, with all its enrichments as described in the drawing No. 100, including all arrises, mitres, &c.	per ft. run.	11	–

Plasterer's Contract—continued.		£.	s.	d.
37. The architrave below the frieze connected with the same cornice, with its enrichments, &c., as shown in drawing No. 103 - - - -	per ft. run	-	5	8
38. Each compartment in the ceiling of the same room, is to be valued at a specific price to be stated in the tender, including the beads, four double sunk panels and mouldings, as shown in the drawing No. 99; each compartment at - -	—	6	12	7
39. The border or frame surrounding these compartments in the manner shown upon the drawing No. 89, and more at large in No. 100, is to be valued in the tender, with its enrichments of foliage having a relief not exceeding two inches, and including the enriched member on the upper part of each side of it marked A, in the drawing No. 100 - -	per ft. run	7	19	-
40. Each compartment in the ceiling of the MSS. room, as shown at large in drawing No. 98, containing seven treble sunk panels, is to be valued with the moulding round these panels, but not including the enriched O. G. and bead, surrounding the whole compartment; each compartment at - - -	—	11	18	-

In the measurement of the preceding items, the net surface of all that is seen of each is to be taken, and no more, nor is any allowance of extra thicknesses or dubbing out, with nails, tartwine or otherwise, to be made, as the parties making their tender, can, by referring to the drawings and to the buildings, have full opportunity of ascertaining how far any may be required.

All works not specified in the Schedule are to be valued in proportion to the prices given, such proportion being regulated by that which the articles bear respectively in the Office of Works' contract.

The drawings referred to, numbered 59, 60, 61, 62. 73. 81. 84. 89. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, are those prepared by Sir Robert Smirke for the foregoing works.

To allow 2 ½ per cent. for the scaffolding, not provided by the contractor.

8.—GLAZIER'S CONTRACT—(By Tender).

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Best crown glass, under 2 feet superficial - -	per foot super[t]	1	5 ½	Best crown glass, between 4-ft. and 5-ft., for the principal floor, flatting included - - -	per foot super[t]	3	6
Ditto - - 2 feet and under 3 feet - - - -	—	1	9 ½				
Ditto - - 3 feet and under 3 feet 6 inches - -	—	2	-	Plate glass of inferior quality for skylights - -	—	5	6
Ditto - - 3 feet 6 inches and under 4 feet - -	—	2	3	Ditto - - best, for principal floor - - - - -	—	9	6
If flatted add - - -	—	-	6	Grinding glass - - -	—	-	8

9.—COPPERSMITH'S CONTRACT.

Best malleable copper, smelted at Swansea or in its vicinity at Neath. The sheets to be 5 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 3 inches wide, weight 21 pounds 10 ounces each. The sheets to be joined together with double seams perfectly water-tight, and with not less than 3 inches of copper in every seam; to be fastened down with copper ties, worked into every long seam, not more than 8 inches apart. The ties to be made of sheet copper, 16 ounces per foot superficial, and every tie to be nailed to boarding with two patent jagged wrought copper nails at edge next glass, and the copper folded over nails at the outer edge, to be seamed to copper of roof.

The whole work to be done in the best workmanlike manner, including every expense, at 2 *s.* 8 ½ *d.* per foot superficial, measured on face when finished.

The foregoing is a Statement of the Contracts for erecting the East and West Wings of the British Museum.

For the New North Wing, fresh Contracts were entered into, as follow:—

BRICKLAYER'S, MASON'S, AND CARPENTER'S CONTRACTS.

The prices for the above works, in building the New North Wing of the British Museum, now in progress, are returned separately, as they are founded upon a particular mode of measurement prescribed by the Architect, to which the prices allowed by this Department for ordinary works do not apply. The lowest tender was accepted after a competition amongst several eminent builders.

Appendix, No. 11.

Contracts for New Works.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR BRICKLAYER'S WORK.

		£.	s.	d.
1. Excavation of ground for the foundation, including the levelling, filling in, &c.		891	–	–
1*. Grouted stratum under the foundation	cub. yard	–	3	3
2. Brickwork in walls, spandrells of arches, drains, &c. built with stone-lime mortar	per rod	9	15	–
3. Ditto - in arches over the basement floor	—	10	5	–
4. Ditto - in walls to be built with cement	—	14	2	6
5. Cutting indents in the old walls, and rendering the same	per ft. super[l]	–	–	6
6. Barrel drains, 9 in. diameter, with half-brick rim, the lower half set and rendered over with cement	per yard run.	–	4	9

		s.	d.
7. Barrel drains, 12 in. diameter, with one-brick rim, the lower half of the inner rim set and rendered with cement	per yard run.	11	–
8. Bricklayer	per day	5	3
9. Labourer	--	3	3
10. Hods of lime-stone mortar, prepared	each	–	6
11. Cement	per bush.	2	3
12. River sand	per cub. yard	2	9
13. Clean river gravel, delivered, if required, for the grouted stratum	—	2	6
14. The new main drain into the public sewer in Montague-place	per ft. run.	8	6

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR MASON'S WORK.

		£.	s.	d.
1. Yorkshire stone bonders, with a cramp secured to each	each	–	4	1½
2. Yorkshire stone templates	—	–	13	8
3. Portland stone	per ft. cube	–	3	2
4. Plain work to ditto, in the ashlering, &c.	per ft. super[l]	–	1	3
5. The base moulding upon the plinth	per ft. run.	1	3	–
6. The capitals of pilasters	each	13	–	–
7. The columns in the centre of the south front, with their base and capital	each	230	–	–
8. The architraves of the windows in the centre part of south front, with their sill, cornice, &c.	—	42	–	–
9. The same of the windows on each side of the centre part	—	55	10	–
10. The entablature over the columns of pilasters of the south front	per ft. super[l]	–	7	9
11. The cornice of the pediment	—	–	11	10
12. The architraves of the windows on the north, east, and west sides of the building	each	28	7	–
13. The string course connecting the sills of these windows	per ft. run.	–	10	4
14. The upper string course	—	–	11	–

		s.	d.
15. The cornice upon the north, east and west fronts	per ft. super[l]	5	–
16. The coping of the parapets	per ft. run.	10	–
17. Portland stone in day work, measured net	per ft. cube	2	10
18. Yorkshire stone, from Park Spring, Eland Edge, or other quarries of equally approved quality	—	2	9
19. Masons employed in day work	per day	5	6
20. Labourers attending them	—	3	4
21. Common York paving, bedded in mortar	per sqre. yard	5	9
22. Other works, at 7 per cent. below the office prices.			
23. Cragleith stone in steps, each step of the size and length, moulded, rubbed and set, as shown in the drawing No. 250.	per ft. cube	15	–
24. The same stone in blocks, not exceeding 5 feet in length, and not containing more than 40 cubic feet in each stone, measured net when worked.	—	4	9
25. Plain work to ditto, rubbed; measuring all that is seen when fixed, setting included	per ft. super[l]	1	11
26. Houseing the ends of the steps into the stone	each end	3	6

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR CARPENTER'S WORK.

		s.	d.
1. Fir timber	per ft. cube	2	9½
2. Oak timber	—	5	3
3. Teak timber	—	4	10
4. Labour to fir timber	—	–	2½
5. Ditto to oak or teak timber	—	–	3
6. Ditto to timber framed	—	–	8
7. Extra for timber prepared by Kyan's process	—	–	7
8. Labour, nails, &c., to framing and fixing floors	per sqre.	8	–
9. Ditto ditto to ceiling floors	—	7	9
10. Bracketting to ceilings; labour and nails	per ft. super[1]	–	4
11. Labour, nails, &c., to framing and fixing the roof timbers	per sqre.	10	6

		£.	s.	d.
12. Framed gutter bearers, labour and nails	per ft. super[1]	–	–	1½
13. 1¼-inch yellow deal boarding for lead, laid in narrow widths	per sqre.	2	2	–
14. 1½-inch ditto ditto	—	2	8	–
15. 1½-inch deal roll for lead	per ft. run.	–	–	1½
16. 1¾-inch ditto	—	–	–	2
17. Labour, nails, &c., to framing and fixing the basement floor of oak	per sqre.	–	5	3

All other works to be valued proportionately to the above prices.

JOINER'S CONTRACT.

The Joiner's work for finishing the North Wing of the British Museum, according to the specification, and under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, was submitted to competition; and the lowest tender, amounting to 12,843 *l.*, was accepted.

A special covenant accompanied the agreement, that should any further work be required than that described in the specification, it should be charged for at 11 per cent. under the prices in the printed Schedule of the department.

PLASTERER'S CONTRACT.

The Plasterer's work for finishing the interior of the New North Wing, according to the specification, was submitted to competition, and the lowest tender was accepted, amounting to 1,112 *l.*

There was a special covenant in the agreement, that should any further work be required than that described in the specification, it was to be charged for at 12 per cent. under the prices of the printed Schedule of the department.

COPPERSMITH'S CONTRACT.

Copper covering, 28 ounces per foot superficial, in the best workmanlike manner, and in every respect similar to that done on the roofs of the east and west wings, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per foot superficial, including labour, copper, nails, ties and every expense; and labour to lay patent felt under copper, at half-penny per foot, nails included.

The following Works are at present executed upon the same Contracts as those for the east and west wings, viz.:—

Smith and Founder's Work.
Painter's Work.
Glazier's Work.
Plumber's Work.

The foregoing Statements include the Contracts for all the principal Works in the New Buildings of the British Museum; but it is proper to observe, that in the progress of them several articles were required not provided for in those Contracts; which have been either specially agreed for, or provided at prices which, after full consideration, have been determined to be reasonable.

Henry Hake Seward,
Surveyor of Works and Buildings.

Office of Woods, &c.,
18th August 1836.

Appendix, No. 12.

Appendix, No. 12.

List of Models, with Prices affixed, sold by Mons. Jacquet.

PLATRES ANTIQUES qui se trouvent, chez *Jacquet*, Mouleur du Musée Royal, Cour du Louvre, Façade du Pont des Arts, à Paris.

STATUES ET GROUPES.

	fr.	*c.*
Le groupe de Laocoon	400	–
Idem Silène et le jeune Bacchus	200	–
Idem Castor et Pollux	120	–
Idem des Lutteurs	120	–
La Pallas de Velletri	400	–
L'Apollon du Belvéder	150	–
La Diane à la Biche	300	–
Le Gladiateur Borghèse	200	–
L'Achille Borghèse	150	–
Le Germanicus	140	–
L'Hermaphrodite Borghèse	92	–
La Vénus de Médicis	100	–
L'Apolline	60	–
L'Adonis	100	–
L'Antinoüs	120	–
Le Faune en repos du Capitole	120	–
Diane ajustant sa Chlamyde	150	–
Julie (fille d'Auguste)	80	–
Euterpe	80	–
Polymnie	150	–
La Cérès debout	25	–
La Cérès assise	72	–
Une Cérès, de 4 pieds	50	–
La Vénus de Milo	120	–
Le petit Faune Borghèse	60	–
Aristide	120	–
Jason, dit Cincinnatus	160	–
Amazone	200	–
Mercure assis	120	–
Discobole	120	–
Un Niobé fils	100	–
Un Athlète	80	–
Flore	120	–
Bacchante	120	–
Vénus d'Arles	150	–
Vénus Génitrix	150	–
Antinoüs du Vatican	140	–
Bacchus	150	–
Suivant de Bacchus	80	–
Faune portant un Chevreuil	80	–
Faune dansant	80	–
Apollon Sauroctone, de 5 pieds	110	–
Apollon Sauroctone, de 3 pieds	25	–
Génie du Repos éternel	110	–
Le Génie suppliant	50	–
La Joueuse aux osselets	50	–
Le Tireur d'épines	36	–
La Vénus accroupie	15	–
Groupe d'Esculape et Thélesphore	15	–
Euripide assis	15	–
Esculape assis	15	–
L'Enfant à l'Oie	60	–
Groupe de Pédagogue et un fils Niobé	200	–

STATUES MODERNES.

Henri IV.	15	–
Marie de Médicis	15	–
L'Ecorché anatom., par M. Houdon	150	–
Un Amour, par M. Chaudet	60	–
Cyparisse, – *idem*	120	–
La Pudeur, par M. Cartellier	150	–

COPIES DE STATUES ANTIQUES.

L'Apollon du Belvéder	18	–
La Minerve Justiniani	25	–
La Cléopâtre	12	–
Lucrèce	12	–
L'Hercule Farnèse	10	–
La Vénus de Médicis	5	–
L'Antinoüs	5	–
L'Apolline	5	–
La Vénus Callipige	5	–

COPIES DE STATUES ANTIQUES—*continué*.

	fr.	*c.*
Le Gladiateur combattant	6	–
Le Gladiateur mourant	10	–
Le Silène et le jeune Bacchus	6	–
Le Faune Cimballier	8	–
L'Ecorché	6	–
Idem plus petit	4	–
Le Cheval écorché	8	–

BUSTES.

Rome (colossale)	25	–
Pallas de Velletri (*id.*)	20	–
Esculape de la ville Albane (*id.*)	15	–
Rome	8	–
Faune	8	–
Vénus d'Arles	7	50
Laocoon père	12	–
Deux fils Laocoon, à 3 fr.	6	–
Alexandre-le-Grand	12	–
Alexandre-Sévère	6	–
Homère	7	50
Euripide	7	50
Démosthènes	6	–
Hippocrate	6	–
Ptolomée	6	–
Claude	6	–
Auguste	9	–
Bacchus Indien	10	–
Pâris	6	–
Palémon	4	–
Isis Grecque	8	–
Jupiter	4	–
Cariatide	12	–
Vénus du Capitole	5	–
Elius Verus	10	–
Henri IV.	25	–
Casque d'Henri IV.	22	–
Louis XII.	6	–
Apollon du Belvéder	12	–
Diane	8	–
Gladiateur	5	–
Silène	5	–
Bacchus	10	–
Brutus	10	–
Ariane du Capitole	12	–
Antinoüs en Bacchus	12	–
Discobole	5	–
Castor et Pollux, à 3 fr.	6	–
Niobé mère	4	–
Deux Niobé filles, à 3 fr.	6	–
Niobé fils	3	–
Deux petites-filles et un petit-fils Niobé, à 2 fr.	6	–
Sapho	3	–
Isis	3	–
Pâris	3	–
Antinoüs	4	–
Thalie	6	–
Melpomène	8	–
Terpsichore, Clio et Calliope, à 4 fr.	12	–
Minerve	5	–
Amour Grec	5	–
Adonis	5	–
Vénus de Médicis	5	–
Mercure	3	–
Hercule jeune	3	–
Antinoüs du Vatican	4	–
Néron	4	–
Titus	3	–
Mercure Grec	3	–
Apolline	3	–
Junon (colossale)	12	–
Ajax	20	–
Leucothoé	20	–

Appendix, No. 12.

List of Models, with Prices affixed, sold by Mons. Jacquet.

	fr.	c.
Bustes—*continué*.		
Vitellius	4	–
Périclès	6	–
Marius	5	–
Sylla	5	–
Diomède	5	–
Deux Hygies, à 8 fr.	16	–
Ulysse	3	–
Carnéades	6	–
Agrippa	6	–
Epicure	6	–
Cicéron	3	–
Socrate	3	–
Sénèque	3	–
Diogène	6	–
Platon	6	–
Caton	3	–
Tête d'Ecorché	6	–
Masques.		
Jupiter Olympien	8	–
Méduse	6	–
Alexandre mourant	3	–
Silence	3	–
Lucius Vérus	2	–
Phocion	1	50
Hercule Farnèse	4	–
Faune	3	–
Melpomène	3	–
Amazone	2	–
Omphale	3	–
Antinoüs	3	–
Cléopâtre	3	–
D'Esclave (par Michel-Ange)	3	–
Torses.		
Du Belvédère (*dit* le Torse antique)	72	–
Laocoon père avec la tête	30	–
Vénus de Milo, *idem*	40	–
Inopus - - - *idem*	18	–
Amour Grec - *idem*	15	–
Faune Cimballier	7	–
D'homme (fragment)	3	50
De femme, *idem*	2	50
Psyché de Naples	10	–
Milon de Crotonne	60	–
Deux d'homme (fragmens), à 6 fr.	12	–
Bacchus	30	–
Vénus de Médicis	6	–
Deux de femmes (fragmens), à 5 fr.	10	–
Un *idem* avec draperie	9	–
Un d'homme (fragment)	4	–
Hermaphrodite debout	5	–
Idem couché	4	–
Copie du Torse du Belvéder	5	–
Têtes.		
Cheval d'Athènes	12	–
Cheval de Venise	12	–
Bélier (d'après nature)	5	–
Jambes.		
De la Diane, à 4 fr.	8	–
Du Germanicus, à 3 fr.	6	–
Du Silène, à 3 fr.	6	–
De la Vénus de Médicis, à 3 fr.	6	–
De Castor et de Pollux, à 3 fr.	12	–
D'Esclave (par Michel-Ange), à 5 fr.	10	–
Du Laocoon père, à 3 fr.	6	–
Une cuisse *idem*	3	–
Un genou *idem*	3	–
Bras.		
Un bras de Laocoon père	6	–
Un *idem* du Germanicus	5	–
Les bras du Gladiateur, à 2 fr.	4	–
Idem de la Vénus de Médicis, à 2 fr.	4	–
Deux bras d'Esclave, par Michel-Ange, à 4 fr.	8	–

	fr.	c.
Bras—*continué*.		
Un bras d'Esclave, par Michel-Ange	5	–
Un bras du Silence	3	–
Plusieurs bras moulés sur nature, à 2 fr.		
Pieds et Mains.		
Les pieds d'Hercule Farnèse, à 3 fr.	6	–
Le main d'Hercule Farnèse	3	–
Les pieds du Laocoon père, à 1 fr. 50 c.	3	–
Idem du Gladiateur, a 1 fr. 50 c.	3	–
Idem de la Vénus de Médicis, à 1 fr.	2	–
Idem de Castor et Pollux, à 1 fr.	4	–
Idem d'Apollon, à 2 fr.	4	–
Idem du Germanicus, à 1 fr. 50 c.	3	–
Idem du Méléagre, à 1 fr. 50 c.	3	–
Un *idem* d'Hermaphrodite	1	–
Un *idem* du Silène	1	50
Les mains *idem*, à 1 fr. 50 c.	3	–
Un grand pied écorché	2	–
Un pied écorché, moulé sur nature	1	50
Un *idem* - - - - *idem*	1	–
Une main - - - - *idem*	1	–
Cinquante mains moulées sur nature, à 1 fr.		
Bas-Reliefs.		
Combat des Amazones	60	–
Les trois provinces	18	–
Une Bacchante	3	–
Ulysse consultant Tirésias	5	–
Latone, Diane et Apollon	4	–
Victoire choragique avec Apollon et Diane	4	–
Combat d'Hercule et d'Apollon pour le Trépied de Delphes	4	–
Jupiter, Junon et Thétis	4	–
Victoire choragique avec Bacchus et Diane	6	–
Trois Prêtresses et un Prêtre de Bacchus	3	–
De Griffons	40	–
De la Lanterne de Démosthenes, 17 à 3 fr.	51	–
Du Vase Borghèse, 10 figures à 5 fr.	50	–
Une Minerve (fragment d'Olympie)	30	–
Hercule arrêtant un Taureau, *idem*	40	–
Deux fragmens, à 15 fr. - *idem*	30	–
Cinq - *idem* - à 4 fr. - *idem*	20	–
Vingt - *idem* - à 1 fr. - *idem*	20	–
Les Muses	60	–
Les Danseuses	40	–
Une Bacchante	6	–
Du Silène	6	–
De Cérès et de Junon, à 3 fr.	6	–
De Mars et de Minerve, à 3 fr.	6	–
De Sacrificateur	3	–
De Mercure et Junon	3	–
Trente bouches et yeux, à 50 c.		
Vases.		
Borghèse	200	–
De la ville Albane	50	–
De Sosibius Athénien	20	–
Copie de Borghèse	10	–
Idem de Médicis	10	–
Une Coupe	12	–
Bas-Reliefs du Parthénon, à Athènes.		
1 à 40 fr.	40	–
8 à 30 fr.	240	–
3 à 20 fr.	60	–
4 à 15 fr.	60	–
6 à 8 fr.	48	–
1 Métope du même édifice	40	–
1 - *Idem* - - *idem*	60	–
Métopes du Temple de Thésée.		
3 à 20 fr.	60	–
7 à 15 fr.	105	–
1 à 8 fr.	8	–

Appendix No. 13.

Appendix, No. 13. Library of Dresden.

PAPERS referred to in the Evidence of *Edward Edwards*, Esq., on the British Museum, 2 June 1836.

NOTICE of the PUBLIC LIBRARY at *Dresden*, supplementary to the Return printed in the Appendix to Minutes of Evidence, 1835:—Translated from "*Merkwuerdigkeiten Dresdens.*" Von *J. G. Wiemann*; Dresden, 1835.

I.—*Catalogues, &c.*

Full and accurate information respecting the history, regulations and curiosities of the library of Dresden may be found in the excellent work of F. A. Ebert, intituled, "*Geschichte und Beschreibung der Koeniglichen Oeffentlichen Bibliothek zu Dresden,*" (Leipzig, 1822-8.) In the Appendix to that work catalogues are given of the MS. Greek and Latin classics, as well as of those of the Spanish, Italian, French, English, Polish, Bohemian and Russian MSS. which relate to ancient and æsthetic literature. A catalogue of others of the MSS. relating to the history of the middle ages, has been published by the same author in the first vol. of the "*Archiv der Gesellschaft fuer aeltere und Teutsche Geschichtkunde.*"

Of the Poetical part of the old German MSS., a catalogue is prefixed to Adelung's work, "*Altteutsche Gedichte in Rom.* &c. (Königsb. 1798-9.) A portion of the Oriental MSS. are known by the catalogue printed by Reiske, in the fourth part of the "*Memorabilien von Paulus,*" (Leipzig, 1793.) More recently, a complete catalogue of the collection of Oriental MSS., 450 in number, has been prepared by one of De Sacy's most accomplished pupils, Dr. Fleischer. The books of this library, referred to in Ebert's "*Allgemeines Bibliographisches Lexicon,*" (2 B. Leipzig, 1821-30), are distinguished by an *. The most complete view of all these treasures will be afforded by the great Classed Catalogue, (*Der Grosze Real-Catalog*), which, since the commencement of the present year [1835], has been progressing with the greatest possible rapidity. The several faculties of Jurisprudence —Medicine—Theology (as a faculty of science)—Literary History—the Natural Sciences, and German and Italian Classical Literature, are in course of active preparation. Of the following faculties: Ancient Classics—*Ars Musica*—Philology and Glossology—Botany —Spanish and Portuguese Belles Lettres—Science of Education [*Paedogogik*]—Mineralogy, &c.; classed catalogues are already completed.

With the beginning of the present year also, a new Acquisition-Catalogue [*Haupt Eingang-Journal*] was commenced, in which all books, from the largest encyclopædia to the smallest *brochure*, whether presented or purchased, are regularly entered, and which therefore combines the advantage of affording a perfect control over the ordinary business of the library, with that of giving immediate information of its most recent acquisitions.

II.—*Control, &c.*

The direction [*Aufsichtführung*] of this library is vested in a chief librarian, an assistant-librarian, and two secretaries, who are assisted by a clerk of the chancery. The library is open every day throughout the year (except for a week at Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas respectively), from nine o'clock until one, for those who wish to consult books in the reading-room; and from eleven o'clock until one for the purpose of lending out books, which must be returned at the expiration of four weeks at the latest. Books of reference, and such as are in daily use, are not allowed to be taken out at all, and MSS. and rare or precious works, only under certain express stipulations.

By the regulations of the institution, strangers, in order to borrow books from the library, must be provided with the security of some person either holding a public office or being a settled inhabitant of the city. In the first week of September, in every year, there is a general revision or visitation, for which purpose all books, without exception, must be previously returned. It is worthy of observation, that for the public convenience, a suggestion-book (*Einskreibebuch*), is placed in the reading-room, wherein may be entered the title of any desiderated book not already in the library, which, if not too unimportant, or by its price beyond the limited means of the establishment, will be purchased in its turn.

In future, *spectators* of the library also will meet with more convenient regulations for their accommodation. For the gratification of the admirers of curious MSS. the most attractive of those in this library will be exhibited in glass cases, *Schaukaesten.)*

Appendix, No. 13.

Library of Dresden.

III.—*Arrangement, &c. of the Books.*

The most remarkable portions of this library consist of editions of the Greek and Roman Classics—French, German, and especially Saxon History—History of Literature—Important Collections of Writings concerning the Jesuits, and of the controversial tracts of the Reformation, and the Thirty Years War—Spanish Literature, as well Scientific as Polite, &c. A collection of Academical and other Writings, reaching down to the year 1755, is also especially worthy of notice: in the classes of Literary History and Jurisprudence, it is unique. Among the MSS. on vellum are some rare treasures, many of them richly illustrated, and formerly in the collections of the old Dukes of Burgundy, of the House of Medici, &c. The number of *Incunabula* exceeds 1,600.

The books are arranged in 25 rooms, thus:—

Room I. contains, Encyclopædias—Philology and Criticism—Archæology—Greek and Roman Classics.

II. MSS.—Aldine Editions—Books on Vellum.

III. Universal History—Historical Prolegomena and Paralipomena.

IV. Ancient History—History of particular periods, and Historico-Political writings.

V. History of Portugal, Spain, Italy and Switzerland.

VI. Philosophy—Politics—Sc. Education (*Paedogogik*)—Pure Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences.

VII. Geography—Voyages and Travels.

VIII. History of Germany—History of France.

IX. History of Saxony, as well under the Royal as the Ducal races.

X. History of Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Hungary, and European Turkey—Mixed Historical works.

XI. Literary History (except Transactions of Academies, &c.)—The richness of this class may be estimated by Francke's Catalogue.

XII. Oriental Philology—Bibles—Exegetical Writings—Fathers of the Church—Councils—Scholastic Theology.

XIII. Theology of the Catholic and Reformed Churches.

XIV. Lutheran Theology.

XV. Doctrines of other Sects—Universal Church History—Judaic and Christian Antiquities.

XVI. History of Saints—of Popes—of the Monastic Orders, and of the Reformation—Liturgical Works.

XVII. & XVIII. Editions and Expositions of the Roman Law Books—Entire collections of Juridical Works—Civil Law—Canon Law, and remaining portions of Jurisprudence.

XIX. Medicine.

XX. Polygraphical Works—Writings of Learned Societies—Epistolary and Miscellaneous Writings.

XXI. Journals and Modern Latin Literature.

XXII. Grammar and Lexicography of Modern Languages—Æsthetics—Portuguese, Spanish and Italian Literature—French Literature.

XXIII. French Literature continued—European Æsthetical Literature.

XXIV. Mixed Mathematics—Military Science—Art of Mine Working—Technology—Commerce.

XXV. Fine Arts, including Architecture and Music—Drama—Gymnastics, &c.*

Of this library, the writer of a communication to the Record Commission says, "The Royal Library at Dresden is a truly noble institution. It is formed by purchases; the King of

* In the work from which the above is extracted (*Merkwürdigkeiten Dresdens*), will be found much valuable information (the accuracy of which may be depended upon) respecting the other public institutions of Dresden, and especially of the Collections of antiquities, medals and coins, paintings and natural history; the Historical Museum, illustrative of the national history; the Museum of Arts and Manufactures, &c. The Parliamentary Return printed in Appendix to Report, &c. of last year, is very meagre.

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Library of Dresden.

of Saxony having constantly resisted the proposals to tax literature by exacting copies; which would be in truth to tax not his own subjects only, but all Germany, the greater number of German books being published at Leipzig. The ordinary yearly revenue applied to the purchase of books is only 500 *l.*, but it is found sufficient to add annually the best works. The number of volumes amounted in 1827 to 285,000, well-chosen useful works, and 16,000 volumes of MSS.; *all so well arranged according to their subjects, that any one may be found in a few minutes.* Civil history alone occupies 80,000 volumes; still many excellent works are wanting."—*Proceedings, &c.*, 1833, p. 416.

II.—LIBRARY OF GOETTINGEN.

Library of Goettingen.

NOTICE of the SYSTEM of CATALOGUES, by *A. H. L. Heeren*, Professor of History in the University of *Göttingen*, &c. Supplementary to the Official Return, *vide* page 592.

I. EVERY addition to the library is first entered in the "*Manual*" of the year; in this are concisely written the title and date of the book, and the day of its reception.

II. The book is then entered with its full title in the "*Accession-Catalogue*," which also is commenced with every year, forming at its close four volumes. Vol. 1 being devoted to Theology; vol. 2, to Jurisprudence; vol. 3, to History; and vol. 4, to Miscellanea. In this catalogue are also entered the form and number of each book, with references to the corresponding entries in the "*Manual*."

These two first catalogues are intended for the more particular use of the librarians; the two which follow are for the readers.

III. The third is a complete Alphabetical Catalogue, in which every book is entered under its author's name, if given; if not given, then under chief word of title. When the author's name, though not given, is known, the book is entered in both ways. The date and form are also entered on one side, with references to the "*Manual*" and "*Accession-Catalogue*;" on the other side is entered the head in the "*Classed Catalogue*" to which the book belongs. In order to preserve clear alphabetical order, a page is invariably given to every name or chief word; and, when full, such page is taken out, copied, and two inserted in its stead; when the volume becomes too thick it is divided into two.

IV. Lastly, the book is entered in the "Classed Catalogue" or "Scientific Catalogue," [*Real* or *Wissenschaftlichen Cata.*], according to its subject, and is then placed in that division of the Library to which it belongs. Its class and position are also entered in Nos. II. & III., as well as in the book itself.

The first two catalogues serve as registers of increase [*Einnahme Register*] for each year; the Alphabetical Catalogue answers the question whether a certain book is in the Library, and where it is to be found; and the Scientific or Classed Catalogue shows at once what books are contained in the Library on any given subject.

Of this system the writer of a communication to the Record Commission on Foreign Libraries (before alluded to) says, "The Catalogues of the Library at Göttingen are truly admirable; some of their rules I am endeavouring to get introduced into the British Museum."—*Proceedings, &c.*, 1833, *p.* 417.

Appendix, No. 14.

Appendix, No. 14.

Letter from T. Hawkins, Esq.

LETTER from *Thomas Hawkins*, Esq., to the MEMBERS of the SELECT COMMITTEE on BRITISH MUSEUM.

Sharpham Park, Glastonbury, 4 July 1836.

MY Lords and Gentlemen, Members of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management, and Affairs of the British Museum.

I BEG most respectfully to lay before you the following facts relative to my transactions with the honourable the Trustees of the British Museum, and the accompanying protest against certain evidence of Mr. König, curator of mineralogy, adduced before your honourable Committee.

In 1833 I offered the British Museum the whole of my collection of fossil organic remains for 4,000 *l.*, which was declined.

In 1834, the collection being trebled in amount and value, I addressed Professor Buckland, the second letter, published page 53, in my Memoirs of Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri, which I have the honour to submit for your inspection. And I beg your observation to the following

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Letter from T. Hawkins, Esq.

following words, in italics, found in that letter. "As I do not wish to make a bargain, only to recover the money that I have expended, let the Museum have them at a price that you yourself shall fix upon." And I have the honour to submit for your consideration, the 10th and 11th letters, in the former of which is found the following decisive paragraph: "I have sent the Trustees, with my work, a list of all the sauri, &c. &c., that I propose for the Museum, a copy of which I retain for you, with the several prices, as well as I remember, that the articles have cost me, so that there may be no manner of mistake anywhere, and as little trouble in the estimation as possible." The latter letter is an assertion as distinct and unequivocal as language may be, when addressed to so exalted a corpus as the honourable the Trustees of the British Museum, that the acquisition of that portion of my collection, now in the British Museum, should not be held in the light of a purchase, but rather as a donation, I receiving not the uttermost value of the transferred fossil remains, but merely "the money they had cost me."

II. The restorations were made in the most public manner in London. Cliff, Mantell, Conybeare, Buckland, and every other distinguished geologist in the country being cognizant thereof, or witness thereto. Mr. König, had his curiosity directed him, might have easily joined them, the distance from his residence to the place where the restorations were made, not exceeding 200 yards. And he was again and again invited to inspect the collection.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

Thomas Hawkins.

Appendix, No. 15.

Appendix, No. 15.
Letter from Sir Francis Chantrey.

LETTER from Sir *Francis Chantrey* to the CHAIRMAN of the SELECT COMMITTEE on the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Sir, Belgrave Place, 15 June 1836.

SINCE I gave my Evidence yesterday concerning engravings made from medals by a machine, I have conversed with Mr. Wynn, die engraver to the Royal Mint, who informed me that there are several machines in this country which produce copies of medals in true proportions in all their parts.

I beg leave to enclose an impression which he gave to me; it is from a plate engraved by Mr. Bates' machine. It appears to me, that in this impression, the "distortion" (as it has been called) is entirely obviated. I understand that a similar machine is in the possession of a person of the name of Lacy.

In the enclosed print the effect of relief appears inferior to most of the engravings by the French machine, but that I presume may depend in some degree on the direction of the lines; in this instance they run obliquely.

Had I been aware of this improvement in the machine, I should have stated it yesterday; perhaps you will think it important enough to add to my evidence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

F. Chantrey.

To T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

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[1836.] From its great value it is not now allowed to go into the reading-room; it is the most valuable in the world; whether a common attendant cannot obtain access to it in the absence of the keepers, *Holmes* 4098–4117.

Alphabetical Catalogues. See *Catalogues of Books and Collections*, VII. *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 3. *Foreign Libraries. Tours Library.*

Ambrozian Library. See *Milan.*

America. [1836.] In 1828 a series of portraits by machinery, from medals of illustrious men, was published in America, *Wyon* 5848.

Ammonites. [1836.] Manner in which witness found the collection of fossil ammonites inaccessible, *Grant* 1508——The enormous fossil collection could not be conveniently classified and placed with the recent forms of cephalopods, *Grant* 1510——Size of some of the specimens, *Bowerbank* 917, 918——Evidence relating to fossil ammonites, *Gray* 3078.

Anatomical Paintings, &c. [1836.] Report concerning the collection of those in the basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 575.

Anatomy. [1836.] Extent to which the Secretary of State exercises control over the schools of anatomy, *South* 1101–1103.
See also *Comparative Anatomy.*

Ancient Marbles. [1835.] Persons by whom the description of the collection of ancient marbles in the Museum is edited, *Hawkins* 3457–3460.

Andiffredi's Catalogue. See *Casanate Library at Rome.*

Angler Fish:
[1835.] Examination upon the description in the synopsis of the Common Angler, and how far correct, *Children* 3203–3207.
[1836.] Objection to the description in the Synopsis of the Common Angler, *South* 1151–1153——*See* also *Bronchial Sac.*

Anglo-Gallic Coins. [1835.] Number of copies of the catalogue of Anglo-Gallic coins, which were printed, distributed, retained, and sold, *Ellis* 1075——Description thereof commenced by Mr. Combe, and published by witness, *Hawkins* 3449——Sums paid on account of the publication of the Anglo-Gallic coins, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 366——Account showing the number of copies of the catalogue of Anglo-Gallic coins which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 366.

Annales du Museum. See *Natural History Department.*

Annual Reports. See *Reports.*

Annual Visitation. See *Reports. Visitation.*

Anonymous Works. [1836.] Extracts showing the want of a consistent plan for entering these works in the alphabetical catalogue, *Edwards* 4744.

Antelope. [1836.] The naked and decayed hide of that placed on the staircase, gives early warning of the state of the collections within, *Grant* 1523——One in the British Museum 60 or 70 years exposed, and is now in as good a state as ever, *Gray* 2909.

Antiquarian Department. See *Synopsis.*

Antiquarian Society of Paris. [1835.] Loan to witness by Sir Henry Ellis, of the transactions of the Celtic or Antiquarian Society of Paris, *Millard* 2349.

Antiquaries, President of the Society of. See *Trustees.*

Antiquaries, Secretary to Society of. [1835.] Salary received by witness as joint secretary to the Society of Antiquaries; the duties do not interfere with those of librarian to the Museum, *Ellis* 281–284.

Antique Statues. See also *Ancient Marbles. Athenian Marbles. Corsi Collection of Antique Marbles. Marbles. Moulds of Statues.*

Antiques, Gallery of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Antiquities, Collection of:

[1835.] Witness is generally consulted as to the value of collections of classical antiquities offered for sale, *Hawkins* 3461–3463——How far witness deciphers Greek inscriptions and hieroglyphics in specimens of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, *Hawkins* 3464.

[1836.] The department of British antiquities might be increased; there might be a separate room appropriated for it, and a classed catalogue made, *Gage* 5079–5082——Valuable accessions made of late years to the collection of British antiquities; the purchase of the gold British corselet has done the trustees credit, *Gage* 5087, 5088——Sums expended thereon, 1831 to 1835, out of the Parliamentary grant, *Panizzi* 4790——Report of 14th February 1807, containing list of works fit to be executed in this department, *App. p.* 520.

See also *Belzoni,* Mr. *Egyptian Antiquities. France,* III, 2. *Marbles. Millengen,* Mr. *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Antiquities, Department of. [1836.] A subdivision of it would increase its usefulness; marbles, prints and coins should each have a separate and responsible keeper; distinct catalogues of each should be printed for sale, *Edwards* 4766*——Mr. Hawkins, the present keeper of this department has been repeatedly consulted relative to the accommodation required by his department; extent to which his suggestions have been carried into effect, *Smirke* 5370, 5371. 5376–5379——The area appropriated thereto in the Museum is considerably larger than the whole area provided for it in the great Museum at Berlin, *Smirke* 5453.

Antiquities, Gallery of:

[1835]. Cause of the delay in the publication of the volume of the Gallery of Antiquities, now in the press, *Forshall* 1122–1132——Names of draftsmen and engravers employed; necessity for unity of design, *Forshall* 1133–1137——Account of sums expended in the publication thereof, 1809 to 1834, put in, *Cowtan* 2211——Students to the Gallery of Antiquities generally come recommended by Royal Academicians, though it is not absolutely necessary, *Westmacott* 3983–3985——Sums paid on account of the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, volumes V. to IX., 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 362, 363——Number of copies of volumes V. to IX. that were printed, and manner they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 364——Sum expended on the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, 1809 to 1834, *App. p.* 419.

[1836.] The Gallery of Antiquities is expensive, but as a work of luxury for the upper classes it is desirable to see it as it is, *Cochran* 3478–3480.

See also *Natural History Collection,* 1.

Antiquities, Museums of. See *Tuscany. Wirtemberg.*

Antiquities, Northern, Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark,* 1.

Apollo Belvidere, Statue of:

[1835.] Difficulty has arisen to an English artist in obtaining leave to cast from the statue of Apollo on account of risk to the statue, *Hawkins* 3855——The Apollo Belvedere was moulded only twice in 57 years, *Westmacott* 3942.

[1836.] This statue at Rome was moulded at witness's request, *Rennie* 1197——Cost of moulding it, *Rennie* 1203.

See also *Canova.*

Arachnidæ:

[1835.] The Arachnidæ have long been arranged under their generic titles, but their species is now being determined by Mr. Children, *Samouelle* 3867–3870.

[1836.] There is not a single specimen of this class in the Museum, *Grant* 1523.

See also *Entomological Collection.*

Archæology. See *Inscriptions. Lenormant*, M.

Archaismus Graphicus. See *Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus.*

Architect of the British Museum. [1836.] Sir Robert Smirke appointed to the Museum in 1815, *Smirke* 5271, 5272——The delay caused between the requisition to Government for money and the answer, causes complaints of supposed neglect on the part of the architect, *Smirke* 5466.

Architectural Buildings. [1836.] Cannot be faithfully represented in engraving from medals by machinery, *Wyon* 5855.

Architectural Sculpture. [1836.] Casts from architectural sculpture of the middle ages would be advantageous, *Weigall* 230-247.

Architecture. [1836.] It is for the consideration of the Committee whether the national collection of architectural models ought to be deposited in the Museum or elsewhere, *Greenough* 3803——Examples of works on architecture wanting in the Museum, *Edwards* 4738.

Archives. See *Spain*, 5.

Arctic Birds. See *Ornithological Collection.*

Arctic Expedition. [1836.] The collections of the first arctic expedition were presented by Government to the Museum; the second only partially, *Richardson* 2210, 2211.

Ariadne. [1836.] The engravings of this medal evidence of the necessity of using the diagonal tracer, *Brockedon* 5899——This medal was sent as a challenge to the French establishment, with a request that they would produce a specimen of engraving from it, but the challenge was not accepted, *Brockedon* 5899——The challenge answered by a request of an engraving by Mr. Bates' machine from Mr. Henning's cast, taken from Stoddart's Canterbury Pilgrimage, *Nolte* 5961.

Ariosto. [1836.] An edition of Ariosto printed in 1532, the last which the poet corrected before his death, offered to the trustees for sale and refused, *Panizzi* 4810. 4819–4822. 4885.

Articulated Animals. [1836.] Satisfactory manner of their exhibition in the Paris Museum; they were named by Latreille, the first entomologist in Europe, *Grant* 1523.

Artillery, Royal, Library at Woolwich. [1836.] Period at which it is open; number of books therein, *Gregory* 3542-3547.

Armour. See *France*, III. 4.

Armoury. See *Saxony.*

Art, Works of. [1835.] Articles that are comprehended in the term, "works of art," *Hawkins* 3442.

Artificial Light. See *Evening Admission. Foreign Libraries.*

Artillery, Museum of. See *France*, III. 4.

Artists. [1836.] Facilities experienced by artists frequenting the British Museum from the officers as regards the examination of specimens they wish to consult, *Lear* 3196–3206——The collection of prints in the Museum is not complete with reference to the British artists, *Josi* 5204.

See also *Admission of the Public. Collas's Engraving Machine. Donatello. John of Bologna. Michael Angelo. Natural History Collection*, 1. *Sculpture.*

Arts. See *Entomology.*

Arts, Application of, to Manufactures. [1836.] It would be best effected by the circulation of casts and ornaments of the best antique remains, *Rennie* 1243.

Arts and Antiquities, Royal Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, II. 1.

Arts, Cabinet of. See *Wirtemberg.*

Arts, Royal Conservatory of, at Madrid. See *Spain*, 4.

Arundel Manuscripts:

[1835.] Nature of the exchange, and consideration given by the Museum to the Royal Society for the Arundel manuscripts, *Ellis* and *Forshall* 443–454——Value paid for the Arundel manuscripts, and why the amount was not mentioned in the annual returns to Parliament, *Forshall* 524–528——Printed catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts published last year; reason the index was not published with it, *Forshall* 789–794——To whom copies of the Arundel catalogue have been given; some have been sold, *Forshall* 795–797——Reason the sums received by the trustees, in 1833, on account of the exchange with the Royal Society, for the Arundel manuscripts, are not mentioned in the returns to Parliament, *Forshall* 950–959——Mr. Woodfall's estimate for printing the Arundel collection, and amount of his bill, *Forshall* 1078–1081——Expense

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Arundel Manuscripts—continued.

Expense of printing the Arundel catalogue, *Forshall* 1144–1147——The first portion of a new general catalogue of manuscripts, containing the Arundel manuscripts, is complete, *Ellis* 1797.

[1836.] A great deal has been done by the Museum in printing this catalogue, *Evans* 3288——Nothing can be better got up, *Evans* 3295——It has not an index, *Evans* 3305——Compilation of the Arundel catalogue by the assistants in the manuscript department, and revision of it by Mr. Forshall, *Holmes* 4007–4020, *Forshall* 4221——Catalogue of, has been entirely made and published within the last few years, *Forshall* 4379——This catalogue will give the best idea of the manner it is intended to print the others; improvements that have been made therein, *Forshall* 4390.

Ashburnham, Lord. [1835.] His qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 656.

Assignments of Works. [1836.] Names of assignments of works of celebrated authors; price at which they were offered to the Museum and refused, *Sherwell* 3773, 3774. 3798, 3799.

Assistants. [1835.] In the event of assistance being required in any department, whether the influence of the secretary or the head of the department would have the greatest weight in the recommendation of a competent individual, *Forshall* 894–897——Class of persons signified under the term, "assistants," *Forshall* 1263–1267——It would be advantageous if young men were taken into the Museum at moderate salaries as assistants, on the understanding of rising by merit, *Gray* 3315–3317——Annual account of the number of officers, assistants, &c. in the British Museum 1820–1823, *App. p.* 370.

See also *Heads of Departments. Kemble*, Mr. *Manuscript Collection*, 2. *Manuscript Department. Officers' Salaries.*

Astle's Catalogue. See *Cottonian Manuscripts.*

Astronomical Society. [1836]. Period of electing the president of, *South* 1117.

Athenæum Club. [1836.] Price paid to Mr. Lane for engraving the seal of this club, and price at which it could be executed by Mr Bates' machine, *Brokedon* 5900.

See also *Minerva*, Medal of.

Athenian Marbles:

[1835.] Sum wanted for the drawings and engravings of the Athenian marbles; period in which that work is likely to be finished; appropriation of grants already made, *Forshall* 1166–1170——Sums voted in 1834, for drawings in illustration of the Athenian marbles; sum expended, and appropriation of surplus, *Cowtan* 1175–1179——Period of last payment for printing the Athenian marbles, *Forshall* 1186–1188——Further evidence as to the estimate for printing the description thereof; reasons the work has not been enabled to be printed, *Forshall* 1196–1210——Sums asked for the Athenian marbles for some years past, and there being no expenditure for that purpose has been accidental, *Ellis* 1353–1357.

[1836.] Mode by which this gallery is warmed and ventilated, *Smirke* 5414.

Attendants:

[1835.] Class of persons the attendants are selected from, their salaries, qualifications and duties, *Ellis* 378–401——Class of persons signified under the term, "attendants," *Forshall* 1263–1267——Number of attendants, servants and other persons employed in the Museum, 1820–1832; salaries, &c., *App. p.* 374.

[1836.] Their duties; class of life from which selected; extent to which they have the power of getting at manuscripts, *Holmes* 4056–4117——Those belonging to the reading-room are competent to their duties, and uniformly obliging, *Hannay* 5157.

See also *Foreigners. French Language. Manuscript Collections*, 2. *Reading Room.*

Attorney General. [1836.] Not advisable to add him to a natural history board, *Bennett* 1864.

Auction. See *Duplicate Books. Coins and Collections. Excise. Picture Sales. Sales by Auction.*

Audubon's American Birds. [1836.] The letter-press was obtained by the Museum under the Copyright Act, but not the plates, which the trustees refused buying, *Panizzi* 4810–4819, 4894, 4895——Such of the plates of this work as were with General Hardwicke's library are in the Museum, but as the numbers are badly bound and broken Mr. Audubon will not allow the continuation of it to come into the Museum as a specimen of his work, *Panizzi* 4971.

AUSTRIA:

1. *Imperial Library at Vienna.*
2. *Imperial Museum at Vienna.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Imperial Library at Vienna:*

[1836.] It is very numerous, but under 350,000 volumes, as has been represented, *Panizzi* 4774——It is remarkable for its rarities, *Panizzi* 4781——It was the largest in the world in 1789, and then consisted of 196,000 volumes, *Panizzi* 4800——Impression

Austria—1. *Imperial Library at Vienna*—continued.

that the catalogue there is not good, *Panizzi* 4839——The facilities in this library are not equal to those in the British Museum, *Huish* 5006, 5007. 5111, 5112——The imperial library is a vast and valuable collection both of manuscripts and books, and is well supplied with funds, *Hannay* 5149——Size of the Imperial library there, which is infinitely more expensive and magnificent in its decoration than any room in the British Museum, *Smirke* 5362.

2. *Imperial Museum at Vienna:*

[1836.] List of reptiles of the Museum of Vienna published by the officers of the department, *Gray* 2517——There are 345 species of reptilia, *Gray* 2997——The Vienna cabinet have published catalogues and plates of various portions of that collection, *Hawkins* 5716——Stands the fourth in European collections as regards birds, *Grant* 1523——This collection of birds is the third among European collections, *Gould* 2343——The collections there are not all named, *Gould* 2371——Period at which that Museum is open, *Gray* 3140.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

[1836.] Particulars relative to the Imperial Royal Library, or Augusta Palatina at Vienna, number of volumes, &c. &c., *App. p.* 543–562.

Communications from His Majesty's ministers relative to literary institutions and libraries therein, *App. p.* 577. 1.

See also *Ornithological Collection*, 4. *Prints and Drawings.*

Austrian Institute. See *Spain*, 2.

Authors. [1836.] Difficult to select from persons, merely known by their reputation as authors, so good a board of management as the present, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5522.

Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. [1836.] Beauty of this monument, and advantage of having a cast from it, *Weigall* 245.

Ayscough's Catalogue of Charters. [1836.] Would be unfit for use if kept in the reading-room, it can always be obtained by asking the attendant, *Nicolas* 3733.

See also *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 1. *Cottonian Manuscripts.*

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Babbage, Mr. [1836.] Particulars relative to the invention for engraving medals to which Mr. Babbage has drawn attention, *Brockedon* 5886.

Baber, The Rev. *Henry Herbert:*

[1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness's salary and duties as keeper of the printed books, 4492–4497——Increase is made to the library from three sources, donations, the Copyright Act, and purchase, 4498——Recommendations formerly made to the Library Committee for the purchase of books; cause of that committee discontinuing its meetings; purchases, unless of large amount, are now made by witness at his discretion, 4499–4511——Circumstances under which the librarians of the Royal Library became officers of the British Museum, 4512–4516——Circumstances under which His Majesty formed that library, and amount annually laid out upon it, 4517–4519——Opinion upon the manuscript classed catalogue of that library, compiled by Sir Frederick Barnard, 4520–4525.

A classed catalogue is frequently desired, and useful in a national library; one has proceeded to a considerable extent in the Museum; it was laid on one side from the necessity of first completing an alphabetical catalogue; possibility of their proceeding simultaneously, if extra expense gone to; comparative use of an alphabetical and classed catalogue, 4526–4545——If there is only one catalogue an alphabetical catalogue would be best; but there should be both an alphabetical and classed catalogue, 4548–4554——If the two catalogues were carried on simultaneously, it would require two different descriptions of persons; but it would be a saving of time, though the alphabetical catalogue would not be produced so soon, 4555–4570——Progress that is being made in transcribing catalogues for the use of the reading-room, and period in which they are likely to be completed, 4571–4579——How far the suggestions detailed in a report to the trustees in 1806, relative to the formation of a classed catalogue, have been complied with, 4580–4587.

Classed catalogue supposed to have been proceeded in, about half-way, 4592–4594——Number of printed works in the library; cause of the omission in the return to Parliament, in 1833, of a number of pamphlets; number of works acquired since 1833, 4592–4598——The annual printed list will show the additions made to the library in the course of the year; pamphlets are stated as so many volumes for want of time to catalogue them, 4599–4605——A classed catalogue might be made a work of public utility, without the assistance of a class of gentlemen, but it would be more creditable to a national library to do it with the best and ablest assistance, 4606–4608.

Baber, The Rev. *Henry Herbert*—continued.

Opinion upon the classed catalogues of certain private institutions, 4609–4612——Further evidence in favour of a classed catalogue, though an alphabetical one, with a full index of matters to it, is more desirable, 4616–4619. 4623——Mode adopted of obtaining publications under the Copyright Act; proportion the Museum are supposed to lose by evasion of the Act; greater proportion they would lose but for employing a collector, 4628–4644——Statement of the number of books and pamphlets, songs and pieces of music entered at Stationers' Hall and received for the library of the British Museum; also those procured by the collector for the Museum, 4645.

The newspapers are supplied to the Museum annually by the Stamp-office, but always with two years' in arrear; date of the earliest newspaper in the Museum; purposes for which they are used, and by what class of persons, 4646–4653——The parliamentary papers are received by order of Government, 4655–4658——Means taken by witness of procuring foreign literary works, 4659–4661——Extent of the works of German authors that are in the Museum, 4662–4667——Impossible to prevent the reading-room catalogues becoming over crowded, that having been the case has led to the transcript of the whole of the manuscript portion, 4668, 4669——Desirable that there should be a systematic selection from Foreign authors, 4673, 4674——Works on Danish literature do not exist to any extent in the Museum; there are few published, and it is principally want of funds that prevents their being obtained, 4675–4677.

Number of distinct catalogues that there are in the Museum; the Alphabetical Catalogue will contain every printed paper and book in the Museum, from which a classed catalogue can be made with greater facility, 4678–4688——Extent to which the London Gazettes are perfect with indexes, 4689–4693——Extent to which duplicates of purchased works are parted with; circumstances taken into consideration previous to their being marked as duplicates; duplicates of donations are not now parted with, though there are instances of its having been done formerly, 4694–4718——The only objection to opening the Museum during holidays is from the supposed influx of people who would not be so well conducted as at other times, 4719——Extending the hours of admission to the reading-room and library would be a question of expense, 4720–4728——Scientific men in the board of trustees would not be an advantage in the printed book department, 4729, 4730——Management of the Museum being vested in the heads of departments as a committee of general management, subordinate to the board of principal trustees, would be an advantage; 4731——Sum asked and paid for the Transactions of the old Cortes of Spain 4731*–4734.

Baber, The Rev. *H. H.*:

[1835.] Sums paid him for editing the fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscript, *App. p.* 402——Expenses of his journey to Munich, *App. p.* 405.——Letter from him to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26 June 1835, *App. p.* 428——Another letter, dated 30 June 1835, *App. p.* 429.

[1836.] Mr. Baber was consulted as to the new buildings after the plan was decided, *Panizzi*, 4956——Reports from the Rev. H. H. Baber, of the department of printed books, 26th April and 6th May 1834, *App. p.* 534.

See also *Munich. Printed Books.*

Bacon's Works. See *Rome.*

Bandini's Catalogue. See *Tuscany.*

Banks, late Mr. *Henry*:

[1835.] His literary acquirements and qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 656.

[1836.] Difficulty of getting his assent to the purchase of books when he was a member of the library committee, *Baber* 4504, 4509, *Panizzi* 4810.

Banks, Sir *Joseph*. [1836.] Opinion as to his interference when a trustee, *Panizzi* 4945–4949——His report of 27th February 1809, on the collections in the basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 574.

Banks, Sir *Joseph*, Collection of:

[1835.] Nature of the negotiation entered into with Mr. Brown, by which the Museum became possessed of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, and gave Mr. Brown an appointment, *Ellis* 424–433——How far certain articles given by Sir Joseph Banks were parted with by the trustees about the year 1809, *Ellis* 437——Answer to the charge in the Edinburgh Review of 1823, relative to the transfer to the College of Surgeons, by the Museum, of a portion of this collection; subsequent sale by auction, and re-purchase by the Museum, *Ellis* 1584–1619——There are none of the specimens of natural history in this collection remaining, *König* 2764——Salary and duties of the office of under-librarian and keeper of the Banksian botanical collection, *Brown* 3630–3637——Particulars as to the transfer of Sir Joseph Banks's collection to the Museum, and the terms on which witness accompanied it, *Brown* 3682–3689.

[1836.] Evils arising from individual loss of time, and also the prevention of improvement in the museum of the College of Surgeons, from the Banksian library of natural history not being maintained in the spirit of its formation, *Owen* 499, 1179–1194——The Banksian library is very defective in geological works, *Greenough* 3882–3883.

Barbonic Library. See *Sicily.*

Barnard, Sir *Frederick.* See *King's Library.*

Barrington, Shute, Bishop of Durham. [1835.] His literary reputation and qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 654.

Bartsch, of Vienna. [1836.] Catalogue of the prints and drawings in the Museum in progress, formed on the principle of his work, *Josi* 5190.

Basement. [1836.] Uses to which some parts of the basement of the building are intended to be applied, *Smirke* 5357–5359——Report concerning the more valuable parts of the collections, deposited in the basement story of the British Museum, *App. p.* 574.

Basle, Public Library. [1836.] Questions and answers, showing the condition of this library, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

Bas Reliefs. See *Moulds of Statues.*

Bates, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—The difference between witness's and the French machine has been fully explained by Mr. Brockedon, 5952.

Bates's Engraving Machine. [1836.] Engravings produced by his machine are not altogether satisfactory, *Tilt* 5618——Origin of Mr. Bates's first machine for engraving; defect therein, but which has been overcome by his improved machine, *Wyon* 5848–5854. 5873–5875——Nature of the improvements in Mr. Bates's and Mr. Froude's machines, *Brockedon* 5888–5895——The principle of the construction of this machine affords the only way in which the medals of the Museum can be accurately engraved, *Brockedon* 5896——This machine having attained accuracy is incapable of important improvement, *Brockedon* 5897——Price at which medals could be executed by it, *Brockedon* 5900–5903——The engravings by Mr. Bates's machine are perfectly correct, though they have not that beautiful appearance that the French ones have, *Doubleday* 5912–5914——The difference between witness's and the French machine has been fully explained by Mr. Brockedon, *Bates* 5952——Comparison of engravings by the French and English machines, impossible to unite the perfections of both in one, *Pistrucci* 5987–5997——Letter from Sir F. Chantrey, relative to this subject, *App. p.* 595.
See also *Cheselden Medal. Collas's Engraving Machine. Engraving Machines. Engravings of Medals. Minerva Medal. Panathenaic Frieze. Parthenon. Phygalian Marbles. Thomas's, St., Hospital.*

Batrachia. [1836.] Those in the Museum are for the most part nameless, *Grant* 1504.

Bats. [1836.] The bat is without a scientific name in the Museum collection, *Sowerby* 5, *South* 724——Only two named, in case containing 31 specimens, *Grant* 1472——Explanation as to evidence of Dr. Grant relating to the number and labelling of the cases containing bats, *Gray* 2668–2670. 2969. 2971.
See also *Catalogues of Books and Collections,* V.

Battle Abbey Muniments. [1836.] Number and description of the charters, grants, and muniments, relating to Battle Abbey, the collection of Sir G. Webster; price at which witness has offered them to the British Museum, but the purchase was declined, *Thorpe* 3212–3222——Opinion that literary men would give preference to the purchase of the muniments of Battle Abbey for 1,200*l.* over the application of any 2,000 *l.* expended in sales by the Museum, *Thorpe* 3231——Great value of the Battle Abbey deeds and manuscripts in the hands of Mr. Thorpe, which it would be desirable that the Museum should possess, *Mathew* 3393–3400——Extract from witness's report to the trustees of 10th Nov. 1832, relative to the recommendation for the purchase of this collection, *Forshall* 4428–4431. 4475.
See also *Hastings Tithes. Sacrist's Ledger.*

Battles. [1836.] Sea and land battles cannot be faithfully represented in engraving from medals by machinery, *Wyon* 5855.

Bavaria. [1836.] Communication from His Majesty's minister, relative to literary institutions and libraries therein, *App. p.* 577–30.

Bavaria, King of. See *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes. Egina Marbles.*

Beasts. [1836.] A very large portion of the collection of beasts are unnamed, *South* 724.

Beaumont, Sir *George.* [1835.] His qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 654.

Beaumont, Sir *George,* Pictures of. [1835.] Custody of the pictures presented by Sir George Beaumont to the British Museum has been transferred to the National Gallery, though the ownership still remains in the trustees of the Museum, *Ellis & Forshall* 538–556——Right of the trustees over these pictures, and understanding that they were to be placed in the National Gallery, *Forshall* 1218–1236——Minutes of the trustees, list of pictures, and correspondence relative to these pictures; transfer to the National Gallery, and present power of the trustees over them, *Forshall* 1360–1386——Extracts from minutes of trustees respecting Sir George Beaumont's pictures, dated 12 and 21 July 1823, 14 February 1824, and 13 May 1826, *App. p.* 430——Letter from Sir George Beaumont to the trustees, dated 17 July 1823, *App. p.* 430——Letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long on the same subject, *App. p.* 431.

Beche, H. T. de la, F. R. S. [1835.] Letter from him to the trustees of the British Museum on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 17 July 1834, *App. p.* 440.

Beck, Dr. [1836.] Disappointed in his object in making a scientific tour to this country to examine the identical specimens which have been described as species in different publications, *Bell* 345——Objects of his visit to this country, *Turner* 1960–1969——He is one of the first conchologists of the day, *Turner* 1670——His opinion that the Museum collection was respectable, and that in a few years it would be the first in Europe, *Turner* 1977–1980——Witness in correspondence with Dr. Beck of Copenhagen, for the receipt of specimens, *Bowerbank* 867.

Bedford, Duke of. [1836.] Spaces on the north-east and north-west corners should be purchased of the Duke of Bedford, *Smirke* 5487, 5488.

Beechy, Captain. [1835.] There are several rock specimens and weapons in the Museum collected by him, *König* 2861——Specimens collected on his voyage to the North Pacific Ocean were presented to the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358.

Belcher, Capt. See *Zoological Society*.

Belgium. [1835.] Letter from Sir George B. Hamilton to the Duke of Wellington, dated Brussels, 28 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Belgium, *App. p.* 484——Number of national museums at Brussels; under what direction placed; departments into which divided; annual expenditure, out of what funds payable; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 484, 485——Arrêté de Leopold, Roi des Belges, le 24 Septembre 1832, *App. p.* 485——Number of libraries in Brussels, and in the provinces, names of librarians, regulations of libraries, admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 486.

Bell, Thomas. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence,)—Surgeon and fellow of the Royal Society, and lecturer on comparative anatomy at Guy's Hospital, 326, 327——Facilities given by the scientific officers of the Museum for the examination of specimens in the natural history department, 330——Collection of reptilia not in the state it ought to be, though it is much improved of late years; the specimens in spirits are good, the dry specimens cannot be kept in so good order; the nomenclature is admirable, as far as it has gone; causes why the whole are not named, 331–341——It is desirable that wherever a description has been given of a species from any individual specimen, that the original name should be retained to that specimen, whatever alterations may afterwards take place, 342–345——The collection of crustacea exposed to view contains a great number of valuable specimens, either not named at all, or named by a nomenclature now obsolete; and where modern generic names are placed in cases, they are thrown in, in an irregular manner; the great improvements have not been kept pace with, 346–348.

The collections in drawers bear Dr. Leach's name, who was a great authority in that class: the British collection is one of the most perfect in any department of zoology, 349——It is highly desirable, in all cases where exposure would hurt the specimens, that duplicates only should be exposed, 350–352——Advisable in the exposed part of the collection that each class, order, family or tribe should have displayed in the cases the organs upon which the divisions are founded, 353, 354——Names are repeatedly written in pencil, and badly, but are not illegibly or improperly spelled; scientific men should not undergo the drudgery of writing names, 355–357——Names given by Dr. Leach to the crustacea are retained; those of the conchological collection have been entirely removed or altered, 358–362——Curators should have books for consultation in their respective departments, independent of the general library, 363——They should have separate apartments to pursue their speculations uninterruptedly, 364, 365.

The scientific and English trivial name should be attached to English species; scientific names are so well known, that foreign names need not be attached, 366——The spirit preparations of the reptilia are well named; the dry preparations are deficient in that respect, 369——Dr. Leach formed a scientific catalogue of the crustacea and insects, which is kept up by M. Samouelle; it has not been printed, 373–377——There should be a synoptical catalogue adapted for general visitors, and a strictly scientific one which should contain every species in the collection; it would meet with a ready sale, and is of first-rate importance, 379–382——The catalogue of the College of Surgeons is highly interesting; it took many years in the formation, 383–388——Portions of the natural history department being in a state of transition, it would be impossible at present to form a perfect catalogue, 389–436.

Impossible that the zoological officers could, under existing circumstances, form such a catalogue as the Museum ought to have, 395——If the trustees had viewed it as a matter of importance, they would have taken steps to have formed one, 396–399——The catalogue of crustacea would be accessible to a stranger on application to Mr. Samouelle, 400–404——Heads of departments should be more independent than they are now, but should not have so much power as the French curators, 407——Loan by a naturalist, having charge of a collection in the Paris Museum, of a case of the rarest specimens of tortoises from the public collection, without any period being specified for their return, 407–413——Impossible that any specimens could have been withheld from Cuvier on his visit to the Museum, 416–418——It would be an act of injustice to interdict officers in charge of collections from forming private collections, 419–421.

Desirable that the officers of the Museum should be consulted previous to the purchase of collections for their respective departments, 422–428——Reference made to witness respecting the purchase of a fossil turtle, 429, 430——Examination relative to the recommendation by an officer of the Museum in favour of the purchase of Hawkins's

Bell, Thomas. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

fossils, 431–444——There are arguments that may be used both in favour and against public lectures at the British Museum, 445——No objection to officers of the Museum being secretaries to other learned bodies, if the duties do not trench on the time that ought to be devoted to the Museum, 446——Desirable that Government should give facilities for improving the collection of natural history, through their ministers abroad and officers employed on voyages of discovery, 449, 450——Intermixture of men of science in the trusteeship would be beneficial, 455–458.

During the summer months, it would be advantageous the collections and library should be opened till eight o'clock of an evening, but the public should only be admitted on alternate days, 459–469——If the Museum could be open during holidays, without risk to the cases from the crowd, it would be desirable, as access to such institutions would be an incalculable benefit to the public character, 464. 470–475——No subject of more importance to the Museum than the formation of a most extensive and full catalogue, 476——Desirable that some of the officers should be able to speak all the principal continental languages, but there are doubts whether it is feasible to exact it as a condition of their appointment, 477——When specimens are perfected from the parts of other specimens, the additions should be marked; it is so with the skeleton of the elephant, 479–483——To render a zoological collection as perfect as possible, the parts upon which the characters of the different groups are founded should be exhibited with the animals; but a collection of comparative anatomy in the Museum rendered unnecessary by the splendid collection in the College of Surgeons, 484.

Beloe, Mr. [1836.] When he was librarian, certain duplicates of donations of books were parted with, *Baber* 4696, 4697.

Belzoni, Mr. [1835.] His name was mixed up with Mr. Salt's offer; his own collection was sold by auction, *Ellis* 1570——Minute of committee respecting Mr. Belzoni's offer to collect antiquities in Egypt, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424——Minute of general meeting declining Mr. Belzoni's offer, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424.

Bennett, Edward Turner. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Secretary to the Zoological Society; works published by witness on the subject of zoology, 1687–1691——Progressive improvement in the zoological collection of the British Museum within the last 20 years, but particularly within the last seven or eight years, since more space has been allowed, 1692–1701——The arrangement of the mammalia is as good as the space will allow; whether possible to afford them a larger space, 1702–1705——Condition of the old specimens are ragged; those recently introduced are good skins and well stuffed, 1706–1710——No instance of specimens in good condition and liable to injury from dust being exposed to them, 1711——In some departments, a better classification might be made if there were more officers, and by that means more working hours, 1714——Opinion that the classification of an eminent authority should not be implicitly followed in a large collection, but that variations should be made according to the improvements in science, 1715–1723——How far the imperfect state of the collections twenty years ago was from want of space, 1724——The first step in the recent advancement in zoology was contemporaneous with the opening the intercourse with the continent, 1726, 1727.

Rare specimens might be purchased with a view of future exhibition, but in the present state of the Museum buildings it would not have been prudent to have purchased largely, 1730–1732——The condition of the British birds is good, and as a separate collection, is complete, 1733, 1734——Reason why, as regards the Museum, the British birds should form a separate collection, though, generally speaking, collections should be blended into an entire system, 1735——The general collection has been considerably increased in the last few years, though it is still imperfect, 1736, 1737——The attractive nature of birds causes them to occupy a proportionably larger space than that of other collections; they are rather crowded than otherwise, 1738–1741——The classification of Temminck has been adopted, which is considered a good authority, though it is not that which witness would have adopted, 1742–1745——The Museum collection of shells is extensive, has much increased of late years, and is very extensively named; it is of considerable scientific value, 1746, 1747.

Particulars as to the negociation between the Zoological Society and Mr. Cumings for the possession of his collection of shells; reasons of his preferring that society to the British Museum, though in the event of the negociation going off the Museum is to possess the collection, 1748–1753——Not desirable at any time to publish a catalogue of the entire collections of the Museum, though one should be prepared, 1756, 1757——Purchasing duplicates for the purpose of exchanging is not a desirable mode of proceeding for the Museum, 1758–1760——Objection to scientific men practically acquainted with any particular department being trustees of the Museum; it would prevent the curators from working with that energy they would do if the credit of the arrangement redounded to themselves, 1761–1767——Heads of departments in the Museum are generally men of science in those particular departments to which they have been appointed, 1768–1770.

Collections at the Zoological Society are equal in condition to the recent ones at the Museum, both having passed through the same hands, 1773, 1774——Improvements in the Museum collections within ten or twelve years, 1775–1777——Extent to which the catalogue of British bats is perfect; it may be inspected by students, on application to the curator, 1778–1793——Catalogue of the collections at the College of Surgeons is exceedingly

Bennett, Edward Turner. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

exceedingly valuable; difference in the nature of the collections is a reason why a similar catalogue for the British Museum should not be published, 1794–1802——A complete catalogue of the department of the science of zoology should be published, the objects in it being marked that are or are not in the British Museum, 1803–1809——Scientific men being appointed as trustees might be advantageous as regards supplying the deficiencies of the collections, but would be disadvantageous if they interfered with the details of the departments, 1810–1832.

[Second Examination.]—Naming the specimens in the natural history department is not so complete as could be wished; parts that are most deficient and most complete, 1834–1837——Witness's inspection is not sufficient to admit or contradict Mr. South's statement that the mammalia are mostly not named or not rightly named, 1838–1842——Manner in which the management of the collection of the Jardin des Plantes has caused it to be more useful to science than that of the British Museum, 1843–1848——If there were a museum of natural history alone, a board, consisting of heads of departments, might be very advantageous for all natural arrangements, 1849, 1850. 1868——It should be superintended by a board composed of certain official persons, and certain family, and a few elected trustees; official persons that should and should not be appointed, and who would and would not be likely to attend, 1851–1867.

The objects of the Museum are too miscellaneous to admit of a board being formed from the officers, to manage its internal affairs, so advantageously as might be expected from a similar board for the natural history department, 1869–1872——Desirable to consult heads of departments previously to appointing officers under them, 1873, 1874——Where departments are not of greater extent than the officer would have full time to attend to, there is no necessity for a second person to write or affix labels; a clerk might be appointed to write labels, but the specimens are of greater scientific value if written by the hand of a competent authority, 1875–1882——Whether it is advisable to pay literary men by the day; that system has not prevented competent men being obtained when wanted, 1885–1887.

Witness's opinion that the collection of shells is extensively named, is different from that of the keeper of the department; it may arise from Mr. König having been examined last year, and witness speaking of the present time, 1888–1901——Extent to which the synopsis is useful to casual visitors and to scientific inquirers; it is not capable of much improvement, except as admitting of greater developement, 1902–1927——Period during which the Jardin des Plantes has existed, 1928, 1929——Number of persons of whom the board for natural history should consist, 1930–1933——Necessity for an accurate catalogue of the specimens in the natural history department being formed, 1934–1936——The reason no good catalogue has been formed for the Zoological Society is from want of assistance, which may equally apply to the British Museum, 1937, 1938.

Benvenuto Cellini. [1836.] There are no casts from his works; artists cannot study them without travelling, *Weigall* 230.

Bequests of Collections. [1835.] Bequest of collections to the Museum have not generally been by men who were great writers; they have been men of fortune, *Ellis* 201–209——They are kept separate and distinct when there are stipulations to that effect in wills, *Ellis* 434–436——The object of not parting with bequests in duplicate is to encourage gifts and bequests from other parties, *Ellis* 467–471——Advantages of keeping collections that are bequeathed to the Museum entire over classing them in a general library, *Ellis* 481–490——Cause of the trustees entertaining the intention of keeping great bequests entire, *Ellis* 1044–1046.——*See* also *Donations and Bequests.*

Berlin Gallery:

[1835.] The entomological collection in that gallery is much richer than that of the British Museum, *König* 2738.

[1836.] Hours of admission, *Rennie* 1217——Number of visitors annually, *Rennie* 1218——Is the third in European collections as regards birds, *Grant* 1523——The birds are packed in boxes, being in a transition state, *Gould* 2367——Witness not aware of any published catalogue to collections there, *Gray* 2624——Nature of the synopsis to zoological collection at Berlin, by professor Lichtenstein, *Gray* 2676——List of duplicates purchased there, *Gray* 2690——There are 1,200 species of birds therein, *Gray* 2947——There are 280 species of reptiles, *Gray* 2998——740 species of fish therein, *Gray* 3033——70,000 species of insects in this collection, *Gray* 3097——The gallery of arts at Berlin was not erected when the plan for the British Museum was designed, *Smirke* 5361–5362.

See also *Manuscript Collection*, 1. *Ornithological Collection*, 4. *Quadrupeds. Zoological Collection.*

Berlin Royal Library. [1836.] The library at Berlin contains 320,000 volumes, *Panizzi* 4774——Questions and answers, showing the condition of the library, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

Bern. See *Switzerland.*

Bewick's Birds and Quadrupeds. [1836.] Contains amusement and information for unscientific persons, *South* 766.

Bezæ Codex. See *Codex Bezæ.*

Bibliothèque Imperiale Publique à St. Petersburgh:

[1835.] The catalogues stated to be in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburgh are supposed to be in manuscript, *Ellis* 2405——The fruits of conquest have added considerably to the Imperial Library there, *Ellis* 2413——By whom founded; how governed; annual funds; admission of the public; names of librarians; number of books and manuscripts therein; regulations for its management, *App. p.* 448——Actes relatifs à la nouvelle organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale, *App. p.* 449——Rescript de Sa Majesté au directeur en chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale, feu M. le Comte Stroganof, conseiller privé actuel de la première classe, *App. p.* 449——Statut d'administration pour la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *App. p.* 449——Etat de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *App. p.* 450.

Décret de Sa Majesté au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, M. le Conseiller privé actuel Comte de Rasoumowski, *App. p.* 451——Décret de Sa Majesté au Ministre des Finances, M. le Conseiller privé actuel Gourief, *App. p.* 451——Décret de Sa Majesté Impériale, énoncé au Sénat Dirigeant, le 12 Fevrier 1812, par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, le Senateur Comte de Rasoumowski, *App. p.* 451——Règlement détaillé pour l'Administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *App. p.* 452——Essai sur un Nouvel Ordre Bibliographique pour la Bibliothèque Impériale de St. Petersbourg, présenté par le C. d'E. A. Olenin, et approuvé par le Directeur en chef en 1808, *App. p.* 457——Four plans of the Imperial Russian Library, *App. p.* 481.

[1836.] Nature of the catalogues preparing there, *Evans* 3317, 3318——The report containing the account of the classification of this library would furnish some very valuable hints, *Gregory* 3495——The Russian library is a monument of the rapacity of the most odious government that can exist; it has formed part of the conquests from the Poles, *Panizzi*, 4783——The plan for a classed catalogue there looks one of the finest things that can be seen, *Panizzi* 4855——Particulars relative to the formation of the library at St. Petersburgh; its classification is according to the size of books, and not according to subjects; defects in its catalogue; difficulty of Englishmen obtaining admission, *Huish* 4985–5005——It is estimated to contain 400,000 volumes; if so, the British Museum contains 1,000,000, *Hannay* 5149.——*See* also *Zaluski.*

Bibliothèque Royale à Paris:

[1835.] Royal ordonnance of 1832 relative to the conduct of, *Ellis* 246——Date of the last catalogue in the Royal Library at Paris; great quantity of books therein that are uncatalogued, *Ellis* 2493–2495——Ordonnance du Roi concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, *App. p.* 405—Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, *App. p.* 470.

[1836.] The British Museum library is far inferior to the King's Library at Paris, even including the magnificent donation made by King George 4, *Panizzi* 4773——The King's Library at Paris is the finest in the world; it contains 700,000 volumes, *Panizzi* 4773——In 1791 it contained 153,000 volumes, *Panizzi* 4800——Grant by Napoleon Buonaparte for the benefit of, *Panizzi* 4795——The French have not returned all the books taken from the Vatican, which has of course extended their library, *Panizzi* 4784——One-third of it is formed of the libraries taken from convents and emigrants, *Panizzi* 4911——Supposed number of manuscripts therein, *Forshall* 4446–4448——It is admitted to contain the greatest number of manuscripts; it claims the first rank in the number of printed books, but the pretension is doubtful, *Hannay* 5149——There is neither a classical nor alphabetical catalogue; eight or nine folio volumes of a catalogue of printed books, published about the middle of last century, but the classed catalogue of manuscripts never proceeded with to any extent, *Evans* 3309. 3316——The system is bad upon which the catalogue in the Paris Library is formed, *Panizzi* 4836–4838——Facilities experienced by witness in the Paris Library, *Gregory* 3581. 3585——Hours it is open; no book is given out within the last half hour, *Hannay* 5094–5096——In the manuscript department in the Paris library the facilities are as great as can be found; evils of the want of accurate catalogues: great extent of the holidays, *Hannay* 5107–5113——Strangers are not allowed a sight of the catalogues of printed books; in this department the whole plan and practice is bad; defalcation in the number of books, and from what causes; comparison in favour of the British Museum, *Hannay* 5114–5128——There are no means adopted of warming this room, *Smirke* 5409. 5410——This library is possessed of materials illustrative of our history, copies of which should be obtained, *Hannay* 5153——Particulars relative thereto; number of volumes; state of the library; catalogues, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 543–562.

See also *Library of the British Museum*, 3. *Manuscript Collection*, 1. *Reading Room.*

Biblical Manuscripts. [1836.] Preparation made by witness some years ago for an index to these manuscripts, *Forshall* 4378.

Bingham, Hon. *Richard.* [1836.] Letter from, to the Hon. W. T. Fox Strangways, enclosing communications relative to literary institutions and libraries in Bavaria, *App. p.* 577–30.

Biography. See *Continent.*

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Bird-stuffing:

[1835.] This operation was tried to be carried on at the Museum, but it did not answer, *Children* 3146——The public have the security that the best bird-stuffer in the kingdom is employed, *Children* 3147–3149——It is better done by employing an eminent bird-stuffer than by performing the operation at the Museum, *Gray* 3274, 3275.

[1836.] It would be more economical that a salaried bird-stuffer should be employed at the Museum, than that the specimens should be sent out, *South* 1134–1146——The excellent stuffing is confined to two or three houses in London, *Turner* 1642——There is the highest reason to be satisfied with the mode in which the bird-stuffing committed to Mr. Gould is done, *Children* 2836–2838——The two attempts of stuffing at home have been attended with the most signal want of success, both as regards the specimens and the expense, *Children* 2837——Bad mode of stuffing birds at Paris for the Museum, *Gray* 2951——Impossible to depend on specimens so stuffed, *Gray* 2954.

See also *Gould*, Mr. *Jardin de Plantes*, III. 7.

Birds. See *Ornithological Collection.*

Birds of Paradise. [1836.] The collection of, at Paris, is more numerous than in the British Museum, *Grant* 278. 1523——Answer to Dr. Grant's evidence concerning, *Gray* 2991——Many which come to this country are without legs, generally supplied by stuffers, *Gray* 2955.——*See* also *Ornithological Collection*, 1.

Bivalves. [1836.] No fossil bivalves at present exhibited, *Gray* 3090.

Blainville, M. See *Valencienne*, M.

Bligh, the Honourable *J. D.* [1835.] Letter from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated St. Petersburgh, 28 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Russia, *App. p.* 447.

Bloch's Systema. [1836.] No systematic catalogue of fish since this work, published by Schneider in 1791, *Gray* 2627.

Board of Management:

[1835.] Difficulty of forming an opinion as to the result of placing the British Museum under a Board, composed of heads of departments, under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, *Ellis* 237, 238.

[1836.] Opinions in favour of a Board of heads of departments, eminent in their several branches of science, in all respects equal and similar, selecting a president according to the French law, and confining the trustees to their duties as such, *Grant* 320, 321, *South* 839, *Baber* 4731, *Hannay* 5152——Evils of such a board under trustees composed mainly of scientific men, but combined with men of rank, *Panizzi* 4802. 4921–4924, 4929–4935, 4939–4941——A board of one or two members conversant with each department, meeting for the general superintendence of the whole, would not be so useful as a board of five or seven members to rule each department, *Owen* 548——The objects of the Museum are too miscellaneous to admit of a board being formed from the officers to manage its internal affairs so advantageously as might be expected from a similar board for the natural history department, *Bennett* 1869–1872——It might be useful on certain occasions, and under certain restrictions, *Forshall* 4483——Benefit would not be derived from such a plan, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5550–5583.

See also *London Institution. Mineralogical Department. Natural History Department*, 4. *Trustees*, 1.

Board of Works. See *Buildings.*

Board Meetings. [1835.] Nature of the attendance of trustees at the board meetings, *Ellis* 64–74.

Board Wages. [1835.] Amount of board wages to servants, *Forshall* 1259, 1260.

Bodleian Library:

[1835.] There is no classed catalogue of the Bodleian library, *Ellis* 2490.

[1836.] The catalogue, by Hyde, instanced as a good pattern of an alphabetical catalogue, *Panizzi* 4862——Dr. Bandinal has sent commissions to foreign countries for the purchase of books for this library, in consequence of the combinations at sales by auction here, *Harding* 4345–4347.——*See* also *Douce*, Mr. *Gough, Richard*, Esq.

Bonn Museum. [1836.] Miscellaneous arrangement of specimens therein, *Gray* 2640.

Book Fund. [1835.] Receipts and expenditure of the book fund: 1812, *App. p.* 296—1813, *App. p.* 298—1814, *App. p.* 300—1815, *App. p.* 302—1816, *App. p.* 304—1817, *App. p.* 307—1818, *App. p.* 309—1819, *App. p.* 312—1820, *App. p.* 314—1821, *App. p.* 317—1822, *App. p.* 320—1823, *App. p.* 323—1824, *App. p.* 325—1825, *App. p.* 328—1826, *App. p.* 330—1827, *App. p.* 333—1828, *App. p.* 335—1829, *App. p.* 339—1830, *App. p.* 342—1831, *App. p.* 345—1832, *App. p.* 348—1833, *App. p.* 351—1834, *App. p.* 354.

Books. [1835.] Instance of 55 books being required in one morning by one gentleman, *Ellis* 1315, 1316.

See also *Copyright Act. Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections. Fees. Freight. Library of the British Museum. Literary Works. Printed Books. Publications. Reading Room. Sales of Publications. Titles.*

Books and Manuscripts:

[1835.] Sums voted in 1833 for the purchase thereof, and the sum expended in 1834, nearly tally, *Forshall* 1213, 1214.

[1836.] Provision that will be made in the new buildings for additional books and manuscripts, *Smirke* 5422, 5423.

Books of Reference:

[1835.] There should be working books of reference in each officer's room, to prevent their labours being suspended by the works they are using being wanted in the reading-room, *Samouelle* 3878.

[1836.] Curators should have books for consultation in their respective departments, independent of the general library, *Bell* 363.

Bordeaux. [1836.] There is a classed catalogue in manuscript in the library at, *Matthew* 3384-3387——The library is considered a fine one, *Matthew* 3385. 3392.

Botanical Catalogues. [1836.] Those which have been published, prove that the Museum Catalogue would meet with a sale, *South* 761.

Botanical Collection:

[1835.] Merits of Mr. Brown as a botanist; has the charge of the Banksian collection; the other botanical collection of the Museum will be made over to him, *König* 2854–2860 ——The care of the whole botanical collection of the Museum is in progress of being placed under witness's charge, *Brown* 3638–3644——Witness is recently enabled to increase the collection nearly to the extent he suggested as sufficient, *Brown* 3697——Period of the first representation as to the transfer of the whole botanical collection to witness's charge, *Brown* 3702, 3703——If the botanical department eventually transferred to the natural history department, the efficiency of the former will be impaired, *Brown* 3731.

[1836.] Desirable that it should be exhibited to the public, *Sowerby* 44.

See also *Zoological, Botanical and Mineralogical Departments.*

Botany. See *Library of the British Museum. Organic Remains.*

Bowerbank, James Scott. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Fellow of the Geological and Zoological, and member of the Entomological Society, 840——Extent of witness's conchological collection, 843——Smallness of the extent, and bad arrangement of the shells in the British Museum; names of private collections which are superior, 844–848 ——Shells should be placed stratigraphically; recent shells should be considered subjects of zoology, and fossil shells subjects of geology, 849——Deficiency of the entomological collection; the arrangement, as far as it goes, is good; small proportion of those arranged to those unarranged, 850–853——Every possible facility is given by the officers of the Museum; great want of even the commonest assistance, but more particularly as regards the entomological department, 854–858. 861, 862——Private collections have been disposed of other ways than being sent to the British Museum, for fear they should be lost there, 859, 860——Manner in which the curator's time is taken up in other ways than in the arrangement of his own collection, 861——Importance of a good entomological collection, both to medicine and manufactures, 863, 864.

The Museum should improve its collections by corresponding with persons in different localities, having a travelling collector, and whose expenses might be paid by the sale of duplicates; one of the officers might be so employed, 865–872. 899, 900——Partially shown, in the expenditure of money, to the minerals over the fossils, crustacea and insects, 876–878——Comparison of the collection of British fossil shells and organic remains with those of private collections, shows it to be a miserable collection, 880–886 ——The geological collection should not be attached to the mineralogical collection, and placed under one curator, 898–900——The fossil shells for the study of the conchologist should be arranged zoologically; if for the geological world, the primary arrangement should be stratigraphical, and the second zoological, 901–906.

Great deficiency of names or labels, as a zoological arrangement, 907–909—— The great body of fossil organic remains have not been displayed for many years, 910——Space that would be required to exhibit a perfect collection of fossil shells, and whether there is sufficient room in the British Museum, 913–922——Necessity for a classed catalogue; difficulty of troubling the librarian every minute, 923–925 ——A classed catalogue of printed books, sold in parts, would meet with a ready sale; manner in which the catalogue might be formed in a short time; it would show the comparative poverty or richness of the Museum collection, 929–931——Necessity for a classed catalogue, and whether it is not necessary to finish the alphabetical catalogue first, though constant accessions will prevent either from being complete, 932–946.

The two catalogues might be formed simultaneously; the expense should not be an impediment; if the library is worth forming, the catalogues are; description of clerks that should be employed, and supposed number, 948-972——For the convenience of scientific men, engaged during the day in business, the library should be open of an evening, 973-977——Advantageous to the Museum that scientific men should have a greater share in the management and direction, 978-981——The departments of mineralogy and geology should be divided, 982——Heads of departments should be independent of each other, but responsible to superior authority, 983——Giving lectures would

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Bowerbank, James Scott. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

would be highly advantageous, 984, 985——Government might aid the national collection by calling on their consuls and diplomatic agents to assist them, 986, 987——If leading men in the different branches of science were in the trusteeship, it would lead to the recommendations of curators as to the purchase of collections being attended to, 988–992.

Bowerbank's Conchological Collection. [1836.] Extent thereof, *Bowerbank* 843.

Branch Libraries. [1836.] Advantage of the establishment of them in the metropolis; such a disposition of the duplicates of the Museum would be better than selling them, *Edwards* 4766*——There ought to be at least two public libraries for education in London, and they ought to be formed on very different principles from those of the library of the British Museum, *Panizzi* 4794.——See *District Libraries.*

Brass. [1836.] Extent of the contraction or settling in casts taken from any mould in brass, *Faraday* 5962–5970.

Brazilian Birds. See *Ornithological Collection,* 1.

Brazilian Insects. See *Noel,* Mrs.

Brera Library. See *Milan.*

Bridgewater, Earl of, Bequest of. [1835.] Salary paid to the librarian of, *Forshall* 781–788——Extent of the bequest, and appropriation of the proceeds, *Forshall* 1629–1650——Documents put in, being extract of the will of the Earl of Bridgewater; minutes of the trustees as to the appropriation of part of the dividends; statement of the application of the proceeds, *Forshall* 1872——Minutes of trustees on Lord Bridgewater's bequest, dated 10 March 1832, *App. p.* 414——Statement of receipts and payments on account of the Bridgewater fund, *App. p.* 414——Extract from the will and codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater, so far as the same concern the trustees of the British Museum, *App. p.* 415–418.

Brimstone. [1836.] It will not resist heat and cold in taking casts with, *Faraday* 5971.

British Birds. See *Ornithological Collection,* 2.

British Collection of Entomology:

[1835.] Excess of this collection over that of Sir Hans Sloane at the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review on the British Museum, *Samouelle* 3813.

[1836.] The British collection is but little improved since 1819, *Horsfield* 2571.

British Fresh-water Shells. [1835.] There is a very good collection of them in the Museum, *König* 2719.

British Laws and Institutions. See *Sweden.*

British Lias. [1836.] Unique specimens of, in the British Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2724.

British Medals. See *Coins and Medals.*

British Minerals. [1835.] There is a collection of British minerals, but some of the principal specimens are incorporated with the general collection, *König* 2569.

British Museum:

[1835.] Origin of the British Museum, *Ellis* 11——The trust of the British Museum is as faithfully and as perfectly administered as such an institution will allow, *Ellis* 245——The Museum is well constituted, as the great national storehouse of materials for literature, art and science, for assisting persons engaged in those pursuits, *Forshall* 612–618——Objects of the Museum, *Gray* 3322——No important ground of objection to the general management of the Museum, allowance being made for the great variety and little connexion of objects which the establishment embraces, *Brown* 3715.

[1836.] The present state of the Museum, and the increasing interest taken in it, justifies the recommendation of the committee, *Rep.* v——Expedient to revise the establishment, *Rep.* iii——As compared with the Jardin des Plantes, the whole management of the British Museum is an opprobrium to the British nation and these enlightened times, *Grant* 315——That statement differs much from witness's opinion, *Bell* 370–372——Zoology and the fine arts should be removed from the British Museum, and that institution devoted to literature only, *Vigors* 1366–1370——With respect to the objects a national collection should contain, no one department is inferior to another, *Vigors* 1402–1404——Sir Humphrey Davy's opinion upon the necessity for reform in that institution, from the thirst of the people for knowledge, *Grant* 313–315——Reform necessary in the constitution of it, *Grant* 1530–1534——Is susceptible of improvement, *Richardson* 2252——Management of the institution not worked so well as it ought, *Gray* 2713–2717——Suggestions for the better government of the Museum, *Vigors* 1445–1448, *Gregory* 3571–3580, *Greenough* 3918–3932, *Edwards* 4766*, *Hannay* 5151–5160——No reason why England should be behind France in any of the advantages such an institution as the Museum is capable of affording, *Greenough* 3886, 3887——The defects in the Museum are for want of a systematic plan; the objects of the Museum have never been sufficiently defined, *Greenough* 3907–3910. 3913——A government formed by a president and council composed of visitors and curators proposed, *Greenough* 3918–3932——Additional facilities must be granted to fit the Museum to the growing wants of the public, *Hannay* 5150——Evidence upon the origin and foundation of the British Museum, *Hannay* 5151–5160——It is an archive of state for the preservation of the records and

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evidences of history, constitution, laws and private rights, *Hannay* 5151. 5152——Report of a sub-commitee of the trustees, 14th February 1807, as to new arrangements then expedient, *App. p.* 512.

See also *Board of Management. Collections of the Museum. Desiderata. Evidence. Funds. Heads of Departments. Income and Expenditure. Jardin des Plantes,* 1. *Landed Property. Lectures. Library of the British Museum. Officers of the British Museum. Reading-room. Rewards. Synopsis. Trustees.*

British Specimens. [1835.] The time and place when and where any rare British specimen has been taken should be noticed in the Synopsis, *Children* 3184.

Brockedon, William. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Member of the Royal Society, painter of history, &c., 5882——Particulars relative to an engraving of the Napoleon and Marie Louise medal by the old machine, showing its imperfections, 5885–5888——Nature of the improvements in Mr. Bates's and Mr. Froude's machine, 5888–5895——The principle of the construction of Mr. Bate's and Mr. Froude's machine, affords the only way in which the medals of the Museum can be accurately engraved, 5896——This machine having attained accuracy is incapable of important improvement, 5897.

The works executed by the French machine have had the benefit of skilful artists which the English machine has not; the French machine is incorrect, it does not possess advantages in medals of low relief and small size, 5897–5899——A publication of the medals in the British Museum might be made to pay its expenses without Parliamentary aid; price at which medals could be engraved by Mr. Bate's machine, 5900–5903.

Bromley, Mr. [1836.] His duty as one of the attendants of the reading-room is to superintend the delivery and return of manuscripts, *Holmes* 4064, 4065.

Bronchial Sac:

[1835.] It is not Cuvier's meaning that the prey of the common angler are retained in the bronchial sac, *Children* 3206.

[1836.] Witness has no knowledge of the meaning of the bronchial sac in fishes, *South* 1154.

Bronzes:

[1835.] Injury to bronzes from frequent casts is more conspicuous than to marbles unless protected by a strong patina, *Hawkins* 3861——Delicate bronzes would suffer more from moulding than marbles; large bronzes not so much, *Westmacott* 3988——It is not desirable that moulds should be taken of the smaller bronzes in the Museum, *Westmacott* 4000–4003.

[1836.] The trustees recommended to consider the best mode of furnishing the public with, *Rep.* v——Bronzes might be cast without affecting the colour; it would be better they should be moulded in wax than plaster, *Weigall* 189–192. 226–229——The colour on ancient bronzes is much more durable than on modern bronzes, *Weigall* 226——Many of the small bronzes would suffer materially from moulding, many of them would not suffer at all, *Rennie* 1279, 1280.

See also *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes. Hercules. Siris,* Bronzes of.

Brown, Robert. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Salary and duties of the office of under-librarian and keeper of the Banksian botanical collections, 3630–3637——The care of the whole botanical collections of the Museum are in progress of being placed under witness's charge, 3638–3644——The herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane is contained in a number of volumes whose contents are miscellaneous, and can only be rendered accessible by an index, 3644——The Sloane collection in nearly the same state of preservation as it was fifty years ago, 3645–3650——Doubts as to there being any catalogue containing the number of specimens, 3651–3653——Charge by the Edinburgh Review of 1823 of injury to the Sloane collection by dust and worms, and contradiction of that charge to the extent that witness has examined the collection, 3654–3662——The volumes containing the collection will be more accessible than they have been; the previous want of access was partly caused by limited space, 3663–3666.

The library of the Museum does not contain all the latest works on botany which are desirable, 3667–3673——Lists of important works wanted have been given in to the principal of the department of printed books, 3675——Failure of an action brought by the Museum under the Copyright Act, to obtain possession of the Flora Græca, 3678–3681——Particulars as to the transfer of Sir Joseph Banks's collection to the Museum, and the terms on which witness accompanied it, 3682–3689——Unsuccessful attempt of witness to obtain a private room, which is an accoommdation the other under-librarians have, 3690–3696——Witness is recently enabled to increase the collection nearly to the extent he suggested as sufficient, 3697——Period of the first representation as to the transfer of the whole botanical collection to witness's charge, 3702, 3703——Witness has not been consulted about the requisite accommodation in any other part of the building than the east wing, 3705, 3706.

The trustees have not been elected from professionally scientific men; men distinguished in branches of science with which the Museum has little connexion would not be particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution as the Museum,

Brown, Robert. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

3707–3721——More appropriate modes of rewarding scientific men might be found than electing them trustees of the Museum, 3713 ——Institutions in Paris are managed by a board; their constitution is different from that of the Museum, 3714, 3715——Gentlemen holding official high situations, whose avocations would prevent them attending to the concerns of the Museum, would be equally as objectionable for its management as scientific men engaged in the professional pursuits, 3716–3720——Scientific knowledge, particularly as regards natural history, should not be overlooked as a qualification with regard to the election of trustees, 3721–3723——Mode of appointment of the governing body of the Jardin du Roi in Paris, 3724–3727.

Heads of departments in the Museum giving lectures would be objectionable, 3729 ——The public have a moral security, from the character of individuals appointed as heads of departments in the Museum, that they will keep up the reputation which acquired them their appointment, 3730——If the botanical department eventually transferred to the natural history department, the efficiency of the former will be impaired, 3731——Natural history department in the Jardin du Roi is more extensive than that of the Museum subdivisions of the department, 3732, 3733——Not advisable that the officers of the Museum should publish Annales du Museum, while natural history is so subdivided, 3734——Societies in this country for the cultivation of natural history which are supported by individual subscriptions, 3734, 3735——Advantage if Government were to give occasional assistance in the publication of memoirs on objects of science, 3736, 3737——There are scientific societies in Paris of recent origin corresponding with those in London, 3738–3740——Extent to which there is an analogy between the constitution of the Museum and that of the Jardin du Roi, 3741.

Brown, Capt. *T.* See *Conchological Collection,* 3.

Brown, Mr. [1835.] His merits as a botanist, *König* 2854——His collection is in a fine state of preservation, *Samouelle* 3820, 3821.

Bruce Manuscripts. [1835.] Contents of the Bruce manuscripts, and cause of the purchase being rejected by the Museum, *Ellis* 606–608——Mr. Bruce's manuscripts were not purchased on account of the extravagant price asked for them, *Ellis* 1450–1466.

Brussels. [1836.] Periods at which the Museum at Brussels is open, *Gray* 3140——Questions and answers, showing the condition of the library, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

Brydges, Lords Chandos. See *Forgeries in Manuscripts.*

Buckland, the Rev. Dr. [1835.] Letter from Professor Buckland to Mr. Forshall relative to the restorations in Hawkins's fossils, *Forshall* 2962——Extract of a letter from him to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, dated 26 June 1834, relative to Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 437——Letter from him to the Trustees, dated 7 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 440——Another letter, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p.* 441——Another letter, dated 20 July 1834, *App. p.* 441——Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 12 March 1835, on the same subject, *App. p.* 443.

Buda. [1836.] Information relative to the condition of the libraries, number of volumes &c.; number of librarians, &c. in the Royal University Library, and Széchenyi library *App. p.* 542–562.

Budget. See *France,* II.

Buenos Ayres. [1835.] Letter from Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated 16 February 1835, relative to literary institutions, *App. p.* 491.

Burmeister, Dr. See *Entomology.*

BUILDINGS:

1. *Generally. Treasury Arrangements and Funds.*
2. *Extent to which additional Accommodation can be obtained.*
3. *Accommodation afforded to the different Departments.*
4. *Extent to which the Officers have been consulted as to the Accommodations necessary for their Departments.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally. Treasury Arrangements and Funds:*

[1835.] Specimens are not liable now to be spoiled for want of room, though many were spoilt before the new buildings, *Children* 3381–3383——The room in which the Elgin marbles are placed is one of the finest in the world, and as finely lighted as any, *Westmacott* 3966–3973——Sums paid by the Board of Works, on account of the British Museum, specifying the purposes for which paid; together with buildings proposed to be erected by the Board of Works for the Museum, according to the plan of Sir Robert Smirke, *App. p.* 382——Similar account from February 1821 to March 1823, *App. p.* 383.

[1836.] Nature of the instructions received from the trustees for erecting buildings on the east wing, *Smirke* 5276–5282——Trustees authorized by the Treasury to communicate with the architect relative to details, giving no order to increase expense or alter the character of the design of the exterior; extent to which the interior accommodation

Buildings:—1. *Generally. Treasury Arrangements and Funds*—continued.

was considered in detail, *Smirke* 5296–5314——The trustees communicate with the architect as to what is wanted, but no alteration is made till an estimate has been sent to the Commissioners of Woods, and by them forwarded to the Treasury, *Smirke* 5464——Advantages of the granite columns in the library over iron ones for the situation in which they are placed, *Smirke* 5351–5356.

The insecure state of the old south front renders it indispensable that a new building should be substituted, *Smirke* 5424, 5425——Mode of warming and ventilating, *Forshall* 4248–4252——Nature of the precautions taken to render the building fire-proof, *Smirke* 5426–5431——Estimated cost of the north wing, *Smirke* 5338–5349——Taking a sum of money on account of buildings, and leaving the appropriation to the trustees and architect, would only be of advantage in removing the delay between the requisition to Government for money and the answer, *Smirke* 5465, 5466——The trustees have frequently pressed on Government the necessity of proceeding more rapidly with the buildings, but sometimes only half the money asked has been granted, *Smirke* 5467.

2. *Extent to which additional Accommodation can be obtained:*

[1836.] Inconvenience that will arise if the building cannot be raised or extended without destroying the architecture, *Greenough* 3898–3903——Advantages that would result from extending the building on the east side of the east wing, as regards accommodation for an increased number of printed books, *Smirke* 5432–5436. 5439–5441——Additional room that may be obtained by projections from the north and south wings towards the west, *Smirke* 5437, 5438. 5442–5444——Elongation of the north wing would not be too remote from the reading-room to put books in, *Smirke* 5452.

A range of gallery might be added on the west wing similar to that proposed on the east wing, *Smirke* 5445, 5446——Space between the Elgin room and the proposed elongation of the south wing might be filled up without inconvenience, *Smirke* 5447, 5448——If the marbles, miscellaneous and Egyptian antiquities, removed, the space could not with advantage be applied to receiving books, *Smirke* 5450, 5451——Period at which the north wing will be available for the public; sum remaining of the Parliamentary grant, and sum that will be required this year for its completion, *Smirke* 5470–5476——There was no want of foresight in the parties under whose direction the new buildings were undertaken, as it was impossible to tell to what extent the collections would be increased, *Smirke* 5477–5479.

3. *Accommodation afforded to the different Departments:*

[1836.] Due proportion should be kept between the size of subjects and the size of the room, *Weigall* 224, 225——Opinion upon the room in which the mineralogical collection is at present exhibited; it should be devoted entirely to that purpose; should have a gallery and more light for minute mineralogical specimens, *Grant* 263–267——The accommodation afforded to other departments must be considered before it can be determined whether sufficient has been given to the zoological department in the new buildings, for the money that has been laid out in them, *Grant* 274, 275——The accommodation in the new building will not be sufficient for the continual increase in the zoological collection, *Grant* 276, 277——The public have not had all the advantage that might have been expected from the sums laid out in the buildings, *Greenough* 3898–3903—— Great want of minor accommodations in the Museum for the officers and public, *Holmes* 4125–4133——Inconveniences that it is supposed will result from the new buildings as regards the printed book department; the officers were not sufficiently consulted, *Panizzi* 4955–4957.

4. *Extent to which the Officers have been consulted as to the Accommodations necessary for their Departments:*

[1835.] Witness could not have given a detail of the space required for his department, if he had been consulted, from the many specimens stowed away that were inaccessible, *Children* 3384–3388——Extent to which witness has been consulted by the architect, as to the arrangement of the new buildings, in reference to witness's department, *Hawkins* 3537–3540——Witness has not been consulted about the requisite accommodation in any other part of the building than the east wing, *Brown* 3705, 3706.

[1836.] The officers of the natural history department are not consulted by the architect, *Grant* 254——Information upon the accommodation necessary for the different collections in the new buildings can be quite as well given to the architect by the trustees as by the curators, *Yarrell* 2062–2068——Importance of the curators being consulted as regards the buildings, *Greenough* 3898–3903—— Witness has been consulted, and has gone over the plans both with the trustees and architect, and his suggestions have been readily considered and fairly discussed, *Forshall* 4240–4247——Extent to which the officers of the different departments have been consulted by the architect as to the accommodation necessary for their particular departments, and how far their wishes have been complied with, *Smirke* 5365–5385——Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to C. König, esq., dated 6th June 1833, requesting suggestions on plans of the new north side of the Museum, *Forshall* 5492, 5493.

5. *Papers*

Buildings—continued.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

[1836.] Correspondence of the trustees with the Lords of the Treasury in regard to new buildings, *App. p.* 531——Statement of contracts entered into under the directions of the surveyor-general of His Majesty's Office of Works, and of the Commissioners of His Majesty's woods, forests, land revenues, works and buildings, for the works erecting for the new buildings of the British Museum, *App. p.* 578.

See also *Entrances. Estimates. Forshall*, Rev. *J. Geological Department. King's Library. Library of the British Museum*, 3. 5. *Mammalia*, 4. *Manuscript Collection*, 5. *Mineralogical Gallery. Munich Natural History Collection*, 7. *Ornithological Collection*, 1. 3. *Plans for the New Buildings. Portico. Prints and Drawings. Quadrupeds. Reading Room. Reptilia. Townley Marble Room. Trustees*, 1. *Zoological Collection*, 5.

Bullock's Sale. [1836.] The College of Surgeons purchased nothing at this sale that had been in the British Museum; the specimens were marked as having been brought to England by Sir Joseph Banks, and not as part of his collection, *Clift* 619–625.

See also *Leverian Museum. Natural History*, Collection of.

Burchell, Mr.:

[1835.] Mr. Burchell's valuable specimens of natural history have not been exhibited from want of room, *König* 2805–2815.

[1836.] Number of Mr. Burchell's specimens which have been received and exhibited, *Gray* 2918——They were not exhibited earlier, in order that he might derive advantage from taking notice of them in his travels, *Gray* 2920——*See* also *Smith*, Major.

Burney Manuscripts:

[1835.] The second part of the new general catalogue, containing the Burney manuscripts, is nearly, if not quite, finished, *Ellis* 1797.

[1836.] This catalogue is about being delivered to the public, *Evans* 3288——When completed an index will be given, *Evans* 3305——The catalogue of, has been completed, and is printed within a sheet or two, *Forshall* 4222–4224. 4379. 4396.

C.

Cabinets:

[1835.] Cedar cabinets were replaced by mahogany, the gum from the cedar having a tendency to destroy the insects, *Samouelle* 3822.

[1836.] The cases are too small for the present collection of mammalia, *Grant* 252——The cases or cabinets should be so arranged as to fit one room as well as another, *Greenough* 3890–3892——There will be in the Museum twice the surface of wall cases for the zoological collection that there is in the Jardin des Plantes, *Smirke* 5418.

Calculi. [1836.] Sir Joseph Banks' Report, dated 27th February 1809, relative to the collection in the basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 575.

Cambridge. See *Queen's College, Cambridge.*

Cameleopards. See *Quadrupeds.*

Camels. [1836.] There are two fit for preserving; they would last many years on stands, but would be better under glass, *Gould*, 2446–2452——Are more liable to suffer from moths than other animals, *Gould* 2451.——*See* also *Mammalia.*

Canova:

[1835.] He would not allow the Apollo Belvedere to be moulded, *Westmacott* 3942.

[1836.] He did not rub any substance into the marble to complete the surface, which washing would remove, *Weigall* 196, 197.

Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Deference paid with regard to the disposal of patronage by the Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 5498——Mode adopted by witness for ascertaining the competency of parties to fill up vacancies as assistants or subordinate officers, and how far the other official trustees, and the respective heads of departments are consulted, 5499–5506——Particulars relative to the appointment of Mr. Holmes, 5507–5509——Mr. Panizzi was appointed upon the representation of several persons not connected with the Museum, and upon its being much pressed by several of the trustees, 5510, 5511——Witness's opinion over-ruled by consulting the other trustees upon the occasion of Mr. Ottley being appointed, 5512, 5513——Some of the trustees were consulted; testimonials required and inquiries made, and the Chancellor and Speaker's concurrence required, previous to the appointment of M. Josi to succeed Mr. Ottley, 5514, 5515.

Witness's knowledge of the qualifications of candidates for vacancies is not solely confined to information by the secretary and librarian, 5517, 5518——Deference is made by the official and family trustees to the recommendation of the three principal trustees, communicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; with regard to the election of trustees, many of the elected trustees are themselves consulted, 5519–5521——Whether a better board of management could be formed than the present; the official trustees have from

Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

the first been appointed; the family trustees are appointed in consequence of the bequests of their families, 5522–5525——Reasons against dividing the offices of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts, 5528–5532——Progress made in the preparation of a catalogue of the manuscripts; officer's report to the trustees that it will be finished within ten years, 5534–5536.

Better that the trustees should have a general interest in the promotion of objects of science, which may lead them to take the best measures for the conservation and increase of the collection, than themselves to be pre-eminent in any one branch, 5537——Inconvenience has not arisen to the business of the Museum from the non-attendance of the trustees; a request being made to some who have not attended a certain number of times, might induce them to resign, 5538–5542——Advantages derived from members of the Government being official trustees, 5543–5545——Inconvenience may arise as much from too many as too few of the trustees attending, 5546.

There having been a greater disposition on the part of the members of the Government to attend to the expensive recommendations of the trustees has arisen from various causes, and which are rather approved of by the people than otherwise, 5547, 5548——The visitation of the trustees, though cursory, is of great use, 5549——Benefit would be derived by making the heads of departments independent; giving them the subordinate patronage of their departments, and forming them into a committee of management, 5550–5553——Mode of payment of the officers employed on literary works admits of improvement, 5554–5556——The zoological collection has increased, and the trustees desire it should increase commensurate with the space in which it is displayed, 5557, 5558.

It is absolutely necessary that the care of manuscripts should occasionally be entrusted to attendants, which trust has not hitherto been exercised improperly, 5559–5561——Objections that would arise from the general infusion of scientific men into the board of trustees, 5562–5564——The principle of admitting the representatives of learned societies among the trustees might be beneficially extended; the details must be left for future consideration, but it would not be desirable that eminent men should be selected from those societies, 5565–5571. 5574–5576——Not desirable to make the number of trustees much more numerous, 5572, 5573——Advantages of the present monthly and general meetings, 5577–5579.

Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of:

[1835.] Report made to, by Sir Henry Ellis, dated 7th September 1829, relative to the manuscripts at Pomard, *App. p.* 433.

[1836.] In the collection of manuscripts in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library there is a romance bound up with theological tracts, *Evans* 3292.

Canterbury Pilgrimage. See *Stothard's Canterbury Pilgrimage.*

Carr, the Rev. *Holwell.* [1835.] The collection of pictures bestowed on the Museum by the Rev. Holwell Carr are with Sir George Beaumont's, in the National Gallery, *Forshall* 590–593——His portrait has been received by the trustees, and placed along with his collection of pictures, *Forshall* 1635——Extract from the minutes of the trustees respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's pictures, dated 12th March 1831, *App. p.* 431.

Cartulary. [1836.] The original cartulary is the most valuable article in the Battle Abbey Muniments, *Thorpe* 3214.

Cartwright, Thomas, Esq. [1835.] Letter from him to Viscount Palmerston, dated Frankfort, 18 July 1835, relative to literary institutions, *App. p.* 492.

Casanate Library at Rome. [1836.] The catalogue there, by Andiffredi, is a pattern of what an alphabetical catalogue ought to be, *Panizzi* 4834. 4862.

Cases. See *Cabinets.*

Casley. See *King's Library.*

Cassel (*Hesse*), *Grand Ducal Library.* [1836.] Information relative to the number of volumes, condition of the library, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

Cassowary. [1836.] Manner in which its hues have been added by the painter, *Grant* 1523——Objection to the nomenclature, *Grant* 1521——Answer to the charge, *Children* 2842–2885, *Gray* 2992. 2994.——*See* also *Grant*, Dr. *Ornithological Collection*, 1.

Casts of Fossils. [1836.] Where the Museum have not been able to obtain original fossils, they have obtained faithful casts, *Viscount Cole* 2741——Opinion that the casts will last much longer than the specimens themselves, *Viscount Cole* 2745——Of certain specimens that are as good as the originals, which could not be obtained; there is no case but what contains real osseous remains, as well as casts, *König* 3165–3167.

Casts of Medals. [1836.] The trustees recommended to consider the best mode of furnishing the public with casts of coins and medals, *Rep. p.* v.——Accuracy of casts for the purposes of Collas's machine can be ensured, *Hawkins* 5690, 5691——No injury would be sustained by the medals from taking two or three casts, but it should not be repeated too often, *Doubleday* 5925–5929——Impossible to engrave by a machine without the most perfect

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perfect casts, *Henning* 5946——Advantage of making casts in enamelled glass; expense at which such a cast may be made, *Henning* 5945. 5947–5950——The French casts being taken in brass, are apt to shrink, which makes the engravings appear smaller than the medals, *Nolte* 5955–5958.

See also *Collas's Engraving Machine. Enamel. Engraver of Medals. Tin.*

Casts of Statues. See *Academy*, Royal. *Bronzes. Formatore. Monumental Remains. Moulds of Statues. National Gallery. Provincial Museums. Roman Statues. Sculpture. Tuscany. Vatican. Westminster Abbey.*

Catalogues of Books and Collections:

I. *Nature of the Catalogues of the Museum Collections which exist, and in what respect they are defective.*
II. *Transcript of the Manuscript Catalogue for the Use of the Reading Room.*
III. *Necessity for the Formation of Catalogues of the Museum Collections.*
IV. *Opinions against the Formation of complete Catalogues.*
V. *Progress made in the Formation of Catalogues.*
VI. *Opinions in favour of printing Catalogues.*
VII. *Alphabetical Catalogues.*
VIII. *Classed Catalogues.*

1. Generally; Modes of Classification; Private and Foreign Catalogues.
2. Advantages of Classed Catalogues, and whether absolute necessity for them in the Museum.
3. Expense of forming Classed Catalogues.
4. Progress made in the Formation of.
5. Whether completing an Alphabetical Catalogue previously, necessary.
6. Whether the two can be carried on simultaneously.

IX. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

I. *Nature of the Catalogues of the Museum Collections which exist, and in what respect they are defective:*

[1835.] Number of printed and manuscript catalogues there are in the Museum, with and without indexes, *Forshall* 744–749——The names of gentlemen composing catalogues are affixed to them, *Forshall* 862, 863——Description of catalogues that are placed in the reading-room, *Ellis* 1684, 1685——The additions to the library have doubled the bulk of the catalogue published in 1819, the additions are continued in manuscript, *Ellis* 1791–1795——Inconvenience to literary men from certain catalogues in the Museum being without indexes, *Millard* 2304–2307——In whose hands the copyright of the various catalogues published at the expense of the trustees, and also of those not so published, is vested, *Ellis* 2529.

[1836.] The present catalogue might be made more useful, *Bowerbank* 925——The present one should be corrected by the Museum officers, by having the titles of unimportant works curtailed, and those of important ones extended, *Evans* 3310, 3311——There are two or three catalogues of printed books in the library, but none consolidated, *South* 1160, 1161——Number of distinct catalogues that there are in the Museum, *Baber* 4678–4688——Examination concerning Mr. South's and Mr. Owen's evidence, as to their want of knowledge of the existence of catalogues, *Gray* 2974. 2977——No perfect systematic catalogue of any one large class in any museum, *Gray* 2618——Many catalogues in the reading-room without indexes, *Mathew* 3380.

Reason no good catalogue has been formed for the Zoological Society is from want of assistance, which may equally apply to the British Museum, *Bennett* 1937, 1938——Upon witness's consulting the specimens and making inquiries, a catalogue was referred to by the officers, *Richardson* 2313–2321——Pander and D'Alton's work on skeletons eventually found in the catalogue under the second author's name only, while works of De Blainville and De Lamarck were found under B. and L., *Owen* 1556——Want of system generally in the alphabetical catalogue, and more particularly as regards the names of French authors, *Edwards* 4744——The printed catalogue made many years ago is imperfect; the interleaved part appears to be a good general catalogue, *Nicolas* 3614——Those in existence are inconvenient, as the index must be referred to to know what exists, *Evans* 3292——Manuscript catalogue is not discreditable, but might be put on a more creditable footing; names of catalogues that have and have not indexes, *Evans* 3304, 3305.

II. *Transcript of the Manuscript Catalogue for the Use of the Reading Room:*

[1836.] Progress that is being made in transcribing catalogues for the use of the reading-room, and period in which they are likely to be completed, *Baber* 4571–4579——Recommendation of witness relative to transcribing the manuscript catalogue for the use of the reading-room not immediately attended to by the trustees, *Baber* 4578. 4588——Impossible to prevent the reading-room catalogues becoming over crowded, that having been the case has led to the transcript of the whole manuscript portion, *Baoer* 4468, 4469——Officers at present employed in transcribing the manuscript catalogue,

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logue, with a smaller one for the use of the reading-room, *Panizzi* 4862, 4863——Improvements that have taken place in the transcript of the catalogue for the use of the reading-room, by which books will be found more quickly, *Panizzi* 4875.

III. *Necessity for the Formation of Catalogues of the Museum Collections:*

[1836.] Exertion recommended to be made to complete full and accurate catalogues of the collections with a view to printing and publishing such portions as would hold out expectations of a partial sale, *Rep. p.* iv——Importance of the formation of a most extensive and full catalogue of all the collections, *Bell* 476, *Nicolas* 3612, *Forshall* 4378, 4379——Not desirable at any time to publish a catalogue of the entire collections of the museums, though one should be prepared, *Bennett* 1756, 1757——A complete catalogue of the department of the science of zoology should be published, the objects being marked that are not in the British Museum, *Bennett* 1803–1809——If the officers competent to make it, a catalogue of the zoological collection would be valuable, *Richardson* 2323, 2324——Necessity for an accurate catalogue of the specimens in the natural history department being formed, *Bennett* 1934–1936.

Opinion in favour of the catalogues being kept up, even with the contents of the Museum, *Nicolas* 3650–3656——Extent to which catalogues may or may not be perfect in other institutions is no excuse for defects existing in those of the Museum, *Nicolas* 3666, 3667——The intention with regard to catalogues is to make the Museum as perfect as it can be made, and not by way of comparison with any other institution, *Forshall* 4401–4405——Opinion upon the necessity for duplicates of the catalogue of printed books, *Stonestreet* 5179–5183——Catalogue of any one class of animals might be comprised in one quarto volume, *Owen* 1188.

IV. *Opinions against the Formation of complete Catalogues:*

[1835.] Advantageous that catalogues should be rather in arrear to keep in employment expert officers, over having the works complete, and reducing the establishment, *Forshall* 1138–1143.

[1836.] Opinion against Mr. Forshall's evidence in favour of an arrear for the sake of employment, *Nicolas* 3650–3656——Not desirable in the present transition state of the Museum collections to form a complete catalogue, *Gray* 2617.

V. *Progress made in the Formation of Catalogues:*

[1836.] Catalogues are in progress, of serpents, crustacea and insects, mammalia and fishes, *Grant* 1526——Progress made in the publication of catalogues, *Forshall* 4378, 4379——Extent to which the catalogue of British bats is perfect; it may be inspected by students on application to the curator, *Bennett* 1778–1793, *Gray* 2969–2973——A manuscript catalogue of the zoological collection in progress; a printed catalogue would be desirable, *Griffiths* 2159——Catalogue of the zoological collection commenced about two years ago is progressing as rapidly as the strength of the department will allow, *Children* 2865–2871.

VI. *Opinions in favour of printing Catalogues:*

[1836.] Advantages of a printed over a manuscript catalogue, although it might meet with but a slight sale, *Owen* 519–524——A catalogue should be printed, even though at a loss; it might be printed in a cheap form; smaller size than royal octavo recommended for printed books, *Evans* 3298, 3299——Should be printed in octavo instead of folio, *Evans* 3293–3301——If it were printed in octavo, it would meet with an extensive sale, *Mathew* 3378——Supposed expense of printing an alphabetical catalogue of the printed books of the Museum, *Cochran* 3439–3443——Witness would undertake the risk of printing a classed catalogue of the printed books of the Museum, if printed in parts according to his own plan, *Murray* 3741–3761——When the Museum catalogue was sold, it was too expensive for the public too buy, *Evans* 3333, 3334.

VII. *Alphabetical Catalogues:*

[1835.] The completion of an alphabetical catalogue is more essential than a classed catalogue, the latter being only occasionally useful, *Ellis* 1690–1694——Names of gentlemen employed thereon; if they required additional attendance it would be immediately granted them, *Ellis* 1724–1751——A complete alphabetical catalogue is a pressing want, *Ellis* 2437–2439.

[1836.] An alphabetical catalogue, with a good index of subjects, is much more useful than a classed catalogue, *Greenough* 3960–3964, *Forshall* 4378, 4379. 4467, *Baber* 4616–4619. 4623, *Panizzi* 4858. 4958–4967——Mode in which alphabetical catalogues ought to be formed, *Panizzi* 4833–4834——Nature of the difficulties that arise in the formation of an alphabetical catalogue in a large library; plan of one proposed for the British Museum, *Panizzi* 4846–4851——Adoption by the trustees of another plan than that suggested by the officers of the printed book department, *Panizzi* 4860, 4861——Number of titles that can be got through in a day; practical mode proposed to be adopted for the formation of an alphabetical catalogue for the Museum, *Panizzi* 4864–4869—— Opinion in favour of a good alphabetical catalogue printed in one series, with a well digested and full classed index of subjects, and with classed catalogues of books

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in some five or six branches of knowledge, *Forshall* 4467——Loss of time that would be occasioned by having to go through the alphabetical catalogue of printed books, *Mathew* 3381.

VIII. *Classed Catalogues:*

1. Generally; Modes of Classification; Private and Foreign Catalogues:

[1835.] Differences of opinion with regard to the modes of classification in catalogues, *Ellis* 1754–1763. 2504–2512——Mr. Horne's outline of classification was extremely good as well as elaborate, but he has changed his mind as to various portions of it, *Ellis* 1765–1773——Most catalogues in private institutions are heedlessly made, and are of comparatively little use, *Ellis* 2471–2484. 2511–2513.

[1836.] Private catalogues have generally alphabetical indexes, *Baber* 4546, 4547——Opinion upon the classed catalogues of certain private institutions, *Baber* 4609–4612——That of the College of Surgeons recommended as a pattern; difficulties in the way of its formation, which should be overcome, *Owen* 490–499——Such an one would not be popular or saleable, *Gray* 2608–2610. 2615——Difficulty of determining what are desiderata in a classed catalogue, *Gray* 2619——Reasons in detail, showing the impossibility of making a good classed catalogue, *Panizzi* 4855–4858——How far the suggestions detailed in a report to the trustees in 1806 relative to the formation of a classed catalogue have been complied with, *Baber* 4580–4587——Useful nature of witness's classed catalogue of his own collection; mode pursued of keeping it up, *Cochran* 3444–3449. 3457–3460——Classed catalogues in manuscript are in use in the provincial libraries in France, *Mathew* 3382–3388.

2. Advantages of a Classed Catalogue, and whether an absolute Necessity for one for the British Museum:

[1835.] The trustees may contemplate forming a classed catalogue, but it is doubtful whether they intend printing it, *Ellis* 1722——The index to titles and authors annexed to a classed catalogue is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue, *Ellis* 2443–2450——A classed catalogue is desirable, *Ellis* 1754–1763. 2504–2512——Doubts whether foreigners would consult a classed catalogue to ascertain the richness or poverty of the Museum library as compared with their own, *Ellis* 2461–2463——A librarian who does his duty supplies the place of a classed catalogue, which, from its nature, cannot be perfect, *Ellis* 1775–1778. 2500–2503.

[1836.] Manner in which a librarian will supply the place of a classed catalogue, *Baber* 4541. 4542——Printed catalogues are better than reference to a librarian, however well acquainted he may be with the library, *Evans* 3320, 3321——Difficulty of troubling the librarian every minute, *Bowerbank* 923–925——Comparative use of an alphabetical and classed catalogue, *Baber* 4526–4545——Necessity for a classed catalogue, *Bowerbank* 923–925. 932–946, *South* 1162–1164, *Mathew* 3377, *Nicholas* 3613–3616, *Baber* 4526–4545. 4616–4619. 4623——It would cause literary men to point out the deficiencies, *Evans* 3323, 3324.

A public library is susceptible of much greater utility when possessing a classed catalogue, *Evans* 3306, 3307——Difficulties which arise from the want of a classed catalogue, *Edwards* 4743——It would be a great convenience if the classed catalogue were immediately furnished to the reading-room to such an extent as progress has already been made in it; together with an alphabetical index of authors' names, *Edwards* 4572——There should be both an alphabetical and classed catalogue printed in every great public institution, *Evans* 3312, 3313. 3315. 3319——A classed catalogue preferred to the present one for printed books, *Evans* 3310, 3311——If there is only one catalogue, an alphabetical catalogue would be best, but there should be both an alphabetical and classed catalogue, *Baber* 4548–4554.

A classed catalogue most desirable, *Mathew* 3382, *Gregory* 3488–3494——Classed catalogue would be more useful than an alphabetical one; when completed the yearly addenda lists should be published, *Edwards* 4752, 4753——A catalogue completed to one year would be useful for many years; an addenda might be published annually, and eventually incorporated, *Evans* 3339, 3340——A classed catalogue of printed books sold in parts would meet a ready sale; manner in which the catalogue might be formed in a short time; it would show the comparative poverty or richness of the Museum collection, *Bowerbank* 929–931——Advisable that a classed catalogue of manuscripts and books should be published in parts; if a loss incurred in the publication, the trustees' funds should be augmented to carry it into effect, *Nicolas* 3681–3696——A classed catalogue would show the poverty of the Museum in zoology, *Owen* 1552——Modes by which books may be found with ease, although there is no classed catalogue, *Panizzi* 4870–4874——Disapproval of a classed catalogue, unless from so much expense having been gone to already, it might be thought advisable to complete it, *Panizzi* 4958–4967.

3. Expense of forming Classed Catalogues:

[1835.] Very great expense of a classed catalogue, *Ellis* 1774. 1779–1790——The classed catalogue discontinued partly on the ground of expense, *Ellis* 1695 1700. 2451–2456. 2490, 2491——Sums granted by Parliament for several years towards the formation

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of one, *Ellis* 1790. 2440-2442——Estimated expenditure for forming classed catalogue: For 1827, *App. p.* 331—1828, *App. p.* 333—1829, *App. p.* 336—1830, *App. p.* 339—1831, *App. p.* 342—1832, *App. p.* 345—1833, *App. p.* 348—1834, *App. p.* 351.

[1836.] The expense should not be an impediment; if the library is worth forming, the catalogues are, *Bowerbank* 948–972——The expense of such a catalogue of printed books would be more than repaid, *Evans* 3328, 3329.

4. Progress made in the Formation of Classed Catalogues:

[1835.] The titles made in forming the classed catalogue are now being used in forming the alphabetical one, but are so marked as to be easily transferred when the previous work is renewed, *Ellis* 1701–1720. 2424–2431——Progress might have been made in the classed catalogue, if the powerful assistance possessed by the Museum had been brought to bear upon it, *Ellis* 2432–2437.

[1836.] The titles belonging to the classed catalogue now being used for the alphabetical one are all marked, and can be easily replaced, *Baber* 4536, 4537. 4587——One has been proceeded in to a considerable extent, supposed about half way, *Baber* 4526–4545. 4592–4594.

5. Whether completing an Alphabetical Catalogue previously necessary:

[1835.] The classed catalogue has been discontinued, partly from the necessity of completing the alphabetical one, *Ellis* 1695–1700. 2451–2456. 2490, 2491——Classed catalogue was laid on one side from the necessity of first completing an alphabetical one, *Baber* 4526–4545——Whether it is necessary to finish the alphabetical catalogue first, though constant accessions will prevent either from being complete, *Bowerbank* 932–946——Opinion upon the necessity of an alphabetical catalogue being first completed, *Baber* 4530, *Panizzi* 4852–4857——The alphabetical catalogue will contain every printed paper and book in the Museum, from which a classed catalogue can be made with greater facility, *Baber* 4678–4688.

6. Whether the two may be carried on simultaneously:

[1835.] The two works could not be performed simultaneously with the same quickness, *Ellis* 1721. 2451–2456——If the two catalogues are done conjointly the establishment must be increased, for the persons engaged on it must be entirely devoted to it, *Ellis* 2451–2456. 2514–2517.

[1836.] The two catalogues might be formed simultaneously, *Bowerbank* 948–972——Description of clerks that should be employed, and supposed number, *Bowerbank* 948–972, *Baber* 4555–4570——A classed catalogue might be made a work of public utility without the assistance of a class of gentlemen, but it would be more creditable to a national library to do it with the best and ablest assistance, *Baber* 4606–4608——They might be performed simultaneously if extra expense gone to, *Baber* 4526–4545. 4565——If the two catalogues were carried on simultaneously it would be a saving of time, though the alphabetical catalogue would not be produced so soon, *Baber* 4555–4570——Manner in which they might be formed simultaneously; supposed expense, *Cochran* 3451–3456——There are difficulties in the way of two being formed together, though it might be done, *Panizzi* 4852–4857——No difficulty in forming a classed catalogue at the same time as an alphabetical one, *Thorpe* 3252–3282.

IX. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

[1835.] Estimated and actual expenditure for the catalogue of printed books, and out of what particular sums in the estimate the payments are made, *Forshall* 1237–1254, *App.* 354.

[1836.] Report of special committee of 12th July 1806, as to catalogues of printed books, *App. p.* 525——Extract from minutes of the trustees, April and May 1834, as to new catalogue of printed books, *App. p.* 534——Observations by Dr. Gregory relative to this subject, in continuation of his evidence, *App. p.* 571.

See also *Bodleian Library. Continent. Crustacea. Cuvier,* Baron de. *Donations and Bequests. Dryander's Catalogue. Echinodermata. Entomological Collection. Foreign Libraries. Gems. German Catalogues. Greek Coins. Heads of Departments,* 1. *Hortus Kewensis. Jardin des Plantes,* 1. *Jean,* Baron de. *King's Library. Leach,* Dr. *Mammalia,* 1. *Marbles. Natural History,* Collection of, 1. 5. *Officers. Oriental Manuscripts. Prints and Drawings. Reptilia. Royal Society,* 1. *Russia,* 4. *Statutes, Rules and Bye-laws. Surgeons,* College of, 2. *Zoological Collection,* 4. *Zoological Society.*

Catalogues to Charters. See *Charters and Rolls.*

Catalogue of Coins. See *Coins and Medals.*

Catalogues of Manuscripts:

1. *Nature of those at present existing, and how far defective.*
2. *Necessity for Catalogues of Manuscripts, and Progress made in their Formation.*

Catalogues of Manuscripts—continued.

3. *Whether a Classed Catalogue, or a Numerical one, with Index of Subjects, most desirable.*

4. *Size most advantageous for printing, with a view to Sale.*

5. *Expense of printing Catalogues of Manuscripts.*

1. *Nature of those at present existing, and how far defective:*

[1835.] Observations by Sir Harry Nicolas that the catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne and Cottonian manuscripts are often erroneous, and generally unsatisfactory, *Forshall* 734–738.

[1836.] How far the manuscripts are all catalogued; nature of the list of additions, and in what manner distributed, *Holmes* 4308–4321——State of the catalogue of the old Royal Library manuscripts, *Forshall* 4151–4162——Catalogue of the Sloane manuscripts, formed by Mr. Ayscough, *Forshall* 4194–4196. 4207——Reasons why literary authors are deterred from examining the catalogues of manuscripts as they now stand, *Evans* 3335, 3336.

The bad arrangement of the catalogues of manuscripts at the Museum caused witness to desist from consulting them relative to information respecting Staffordshire, *Mathew* 3374–3376——Nature of the imperfections in the catalogues of manuscripts in the Museum, and inconveniences they cause to literary men, *Nicolas* 3623–3633——Extent to which classed catalogues of the manuscripts exist, and extent to which witness has endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, *Nicolas* 3657–3663——Greater difficulties occur in consulting the catalogue of manuscripts than in that of the printed books, *Edwards* 4757——They are generally very correct, and sufficiently ample, *Stonestreet* 5179——An interleaved copy of catalogues in the reading-room, for insertion of errors of description, or articles missing, is desirable, *Stonestreet* 5179.

2. *Necessity for Catalogues of Manuscripts, and Progress made in their Formation:*

[1836.] Desirable that there should be complete and accurate catalogues and indexes of manuscripts, *Forshall* 4225–4228——How far the catalogues have been progressing during the last year, *Forshall* 4222–4224——Further evidence upon the progress made towards cataloguing the manuscripts; nature of the catalogues, and manner in which the manuscripts are arranged therein; proposal relative to indexes thereto, *Forshall* 4389–4400——Progress made in the preparation of a catalogue of the manuscripts; officers report to the trustees that it will be finished within ten years, *Canterbury*, Abp. of, 5534–5536.

3. *Whether a Classed Catalogue, or Numerical Catalogue, with an Index of Subjects, most desirable:*

[1836.] Advantage of a classed catalogue of manuscripts to the British Museum, *Evans* 3287——A catalogue might be made without any unreasonable loss of time, the collection from which the manuscripts come should be marked, *Evans* 3290——The catalogue of manuscripts should be a classed catalogue, with a copious alphabetical index annexed, *Evans* 3302, 3303——Although the printing a classed catalogue of manuscripts might be attended with loss, it should nevertheless be undertaken, *Evans* 3328. 3330——In addition to a general classed catalogue of them, there should be published separately a more fully descriptive catalogue of that portion which relates to English history, *Edwards* 4766*.

Previous to any index being made, the whole of the catalogues, with certain exceptions, require to be re-written, *Holmes* 4273–4302——An alphabetical catalogue would be a third catalogue, which might be made after the numerical catalogue and classed catalogue, or catalogue under subjects, are complete; an alphabetical index would do instead of an alphabetical catalogue, *Holmes* 4297, 4298——Plan and particulars of a classed catalogue of manuscripts undertaken by witness in his own time, and examination thereon, *Holmes* 4273–4302——Opinion upon Mr. Holmes's method of forming a classed catalogue of manuscripts, *Forshall* 4465–4470——In a catalogue of manuscripts a full and well-constructed index of authors and subjects, with copious cross references, is of more use than a classed catalogue; such an index is in the course of formation, and may be expected within ten years, *Forshall* 4200–4206. 4238, 4239——A classed catalogue of manuscripts is not desirable, *Forshall* 4378, 4379.

4. *Size most advantageous for Printing with regard to Sale:*

[1836.] If a classed catalogue of the manuscripts in the British Museum were published in octavo, it would be the best speculation ever undertaken by a bookseller, *Thorpe* 3252–3282——It would pay the expense of publication, *Murray* 3734–3740——Extent to which it would sell if published in octavo, in parts, *Evans* 3293–3301, *Mathew* 3378, *Cochran* 3436–3438. 3481——A smaller size than royal octavo not recommended for a catalogue of manuscripts, *Evans* 3299——Demy octavo is a sufficient size for a catalogue of manuscripts, but where fac-similes are given royal octavo is desirable, *Cochran* 3483–3485.

Catalogues of Manuscripts—continued.

5. *Expense of Printing Catalogue of Manuscripts:*

[1835.] Sums voted in 1833, and expended for printing this catalogue, nearly tally, *Forshall* 1215–1217——Estimated and actual expenditure for, and out of what particular sums in the estimate the payments are made, *Forshall* 1237–1254——Names of catalogues of manuscripts, with indexes, *Ellis* 1797–1799.

See also *Burney Manuscripts. Cottonian Manuscripts. Hargrave Manuscripts. Harleian Manuscripts. Index to Manuscripts. King's Library. Lansdowne Manuscripts. Manuscript Collection*, 1. *Manuscripts*, Keeper of. *Milan. Oriental Manuscripts. Sloane*, Sir *Hans*, Collection of. *Syriac Manuscripts.*

Catalogues of Maps, &c. [1835.] Number of copies of the catalogue of maps, topographical prints and drawings in the library of Geo. 4, which were printed, sold and distributed, 1821 to 1833, *Ellis* 1064.

Catalogues of Private Institutions. See *Catalogues of the Museum*, 1. *Edinburgh Advocates' Library.*

Cates, Mr.:

[1835.] Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir H. Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-room, *App. p.* 429.

[1836.] His duty as chief attendant of the reading-room set forth in the statutes of the Museum, *Holmes* 4056——His satisfactory manner of discharging them, *Nicolas* 3702, *Holmes* 4044, *Hannay* 5155, 5156——His salary should be increased, *Hannay* 5155, 5156.

Cecil Papers. [1836.] A catalogue of the Cecil papers preserved at Hatfield House would be of value to the British Museum, *Edwards* 4766*.

Cephalopods. [1836.] Useless state of the collection of cephalopods, which are stowed away in boxes, while the most common species of shells, oysters, &c. are exhibited in fine glazed cases; recent ones are crowded, not a single specimen of an extinct cephalopod exhibited, *Grant* 1508——Several fossil cephalopods exhibited, *Gray* 3083. 3089. 3092——The series of fossil cephalopods are not exhibited for want of room and want of assistance, *König* 3169–3171.

Chancellor of the Exchequer. [1836.] Should be one of the board of trustees, *Bennett* 1866, *Yarrell* 2038.

Chandos Peerage. See *Forgeries in Manuscripts.*

Chanticleer, His Majesty's Ship. [1835.] On its return from a scientific expedition in 1831, its collections were divided between the Zoological Society and the Museum, with choice to the Society, *Gray* 3358.

Chantrey, Sir *Francis.* [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Examination upon the specimens of medal engravings produced by Mr. Collas and Mr. Nolte's machine; opinion in favour of its general utility, although there may be some slight inaccuracies, but which are fewer than in a drawing made by the eye, 5642–5663.

[Second Examination.]—The deviations occasioned by the machine are more limited than those occasioned by the hand of an engraver; for accuracy the proposed is a better method than any other, but it is not suitable to very high relief, 5792–5803.

Chantrey, Sir *Francis.* [1836.] Letter from, to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 15 June 1836, relative to his evidence on engraving machines, *App. p.* 595.

See also *Megatherium.*

Characters of Orders and Tribes. [1836.] The parts of the animal forming the anatomical characters of the different orders and tribes should be placed in front of every case in which any order or tribe is placed, *South* 721.

Charlemagne Bible. [1836.] Examination upon a manuscript bible, supposed to be the one presented by Alcuin to the Emperor Charlemagne, in the year 801; price at which originally offered to the trustees; price at which it was bought in at a public auction, and price at which eventually bought by the trustees, *Thorpe* 3234–3251, *Evans* 3341–3372, *Forshall* 4437–4445. 5580–5586.

See also *Codex Bezæ. Forshall*, Rev. *J. Grenville*, Hon. *Thos. Jerome, St.*

Chateaubriand's Works. [1836.] Are not complete in the Museum, though portions stated in Edwards's pamphlet not to be in the Museum, are therein, *Baber* 4670.

Charters and Rolls. [1836.] Are about 20,000 in number, but have been erroneously stated in one of the prefaces to the catalogues or synopsis at 40,000, *Holmes* 4076——There are 19,000 and upwards; 16,000 in the Harleian collection, *Forshall* 4236, 4237——The catalogue describing the charters in the old Royal collection may be had by any reader who asks for it, *Forshall* 4161, 4162——That describing the charters in the Cottonian collection is in the reading-room, *Forshall* 4165, 4166——Extent to which there are catalogues to the charters in the Museum, and means the public have of becoming acquainted therewith, *Holmes* 4303–4307——The catalogue of charters is accessible to the

Charters and Rolls—continued.

the public on inquiries being made for it, though it is not always in the reading-room, *Forshall* 4406–4415——Catalogue of the additions made since witness has been keeper of the manuscripts is ready for printing; several additions and corrections have been made to the old catalogue, *Forshall* 4389——Importance of this catalogue, which should be completed without delay, *Forshall* 4397——Report, being Appendix to Report of 13 July 1805, on the charters and rolls in the Museum, *App. p.* 523.

See also *Harleian Manuscripts. Hogarth*, Mr.

Charts. See *Maps and Charts.*

Chemistry. [1836.] If a distinguished chemist were on the trust, his judgment would not be biassed in favour of that department to the prejudice of the others, *Grant* 1026——Improvements therein render it impossible to make classed catalogues of works relating thereto, *Panizzi* 4855.——*See* also *Organic Remains.*

Cheselden Medal. [1836.] Die for this medal executed by witness, *Wyon* 5845——Distortion in the engraving of this medal executed by Bates's machine, *Wyon* 5848——Improvements in his second machine have caused instructions to be given for another impression of this medal, *Wyon* 5853. 5873-5875——Cost of the casts of the Cheselden medal in enamel, *Wilson* 6005, 6006.

Chiefs of Departments. See *Heads of Departments.*

Children, John George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)

[1835.] Amount of witness's salary as assistant officer in the natural history department; duties of the office, 3029–3037——Extent to which witness is responsible for the arrangement of the zoological collection, 3038–3043——Also for the entomological department, 3044–3046——Witness has not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, 3047–3053——There is no perfect catalogue of specimens in the natural history department; such an one is desirable, but would be expensive, from the increased number of hands requisite for its formation, 3054–3064——Advantages and disadvantages that would arise from the formation of a board composed of the most eminent naturalists to have the control of the natural history department, 3065–3068——How far the trustees have the power of seeking to obtain the most distinguished men in each branch of science, with a view to placing them at the head of departments, 3069–3071——The addition of the most eminent literary and scientific men, to the board of trustees, would be beneficial, 3072–3076.

The mammalia are in good condition; they are arranged according to Cuvier, whose nomenclature is adopted with such variations as recent discoveries have rendered necessary, 3077, 3078——Further evidence upon the supposed effect of associating scientific men with the trustees, 3079–3086——The honour of a trusteeship would be a benefit to science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects, 3087–3089——Whether certain men of science named would benefit the Museum by being attached to it as trustees, 3090–3094. 3101——Very eminent scientific knowledge ought not to be a sufficient inducement for election, were the individual not possessed of amiable qualities, 3095–3100. 3102–3104——The important duties of great public funtionaries leave them but little time to attend to the business of the Museum, 3108——The constitution of the Museum might be improved, though not the slightest reflection can be cast on the present trustees, 3109, 3110.

Distinguished scientific men, who have been trustees, have also been men of high rank, 3111–3115——System of nomenclature attached to the different specimens; more names would be attached to the labels if there were more hands for the performance of the duties, 3123–3131——There has not been sufficient time to put the names on the various specimens with the present number of hands, 3132–3134——Cause of some specimens not being exhibited; they are in general put into the cases as soon as possible, 3142——A chemical laboratory, in the British Museum, would be desirable, 3152–3160——Extent to which witness's duties, as secretary to the Royal Society, interfere with his duties at the Museum, 3161-3163——Extent to which the names of donors are mentioned in the synopsis; instances where they are not attached to the specimens are accidental omissions, 3166–3170.

Justification of the act of adding tusks to the skeleton of an elephant presented to the Museum, 3171–3176——It is more advisable to place long descriptions of birds in the Synopsis than on the labels, 3177–3180——The age and sex of birds are indicated where known, 3182——Specimens belonging to remarkable collections should be indicated on the label, 3183——Zoological lectures would be beneficial, but would be attended with very great expense, 3187——Advantages that would be derived from a scientific naturalist being sent out with expeditions and voyages of discovery, 3190——Exchanges between the Museum and foreign governments would be advantageous, 3191, 3192——Examination upon different passages in the Synopsis, and how far the whole requires revision, 3193–3207.

[Second Examination.]—How far the zoological collection is arranged so as to be attractive to the public and useful to the student, and whether improvement might be made, 3361–3369——Witness had no communication with the architect, or knowledge of the space to be allotted to zoology in the new buildings, 3370–3375——Extent to which a general system of classification and nomenclature is adopted, 3376-3378——

Children, John George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Extent to which the zoological subjects are actually named, 3379——Specimens in spirits are spoken of as one of the finest collections, 3380——Specimens are not now liable to be spoiled for want of room, though many were spoiled before the new buildings were erected, 3381–3383——Witness could not have given a detail of the space required for his department if he had been consulted, from the many specimens stowed away which were inaccessible, 3384–3388——Specimens of natural history in spirits are accessible to the public on public days, and to the principal librarian at all times, 3389–3394——Name of the author whose nomenclature is adopted is attached to the specimens, 3395–3397——The scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in English, French and German should be attached, 3398——The nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach has been altered by Mr. König, and is in a more perfect state than in the time of Dr. Leach, 3399, 3400.

Unstuffed specimens for examination would be useful; but as they would be attended with expense, such a suggestion has not been offered to the trustees, 3401, 3402. 3408–3412——How far the trustees are responsible for the wants of the Museum when those wants are not fairly brought before them, 3403–3407——A catalogue of the collections of zoology, like that of the College of Surgeons, would be useful, but also expensive, and it would be better to wait till the new building allows of more complete arrangement, 3413–3426——An entry book, containing a list of new purchases and presents, with numbers attached, and mentioning the locality from which derived, would be advisable, 3427–3432——There is not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, 3433——Description in the Synopsis of the ourang outang and chimpanzé, and how far those descriptions adhered to by witness, 3438–3440.

[1836.] To what extent portions of the mammalia are exposed to dust, and why they are not likely to be injured by that exposure, 2781, 2782——Specimens not being placed in strict zoological order is entirely attributable to want of space, 2783–2788——Cause of there being only one case of insects exhibited, 2789, 2790——Facility of access to the Museum greater than that of the Jardin des Plantes, 2791——Collections of the Museum are as useful as their present state and arrangement can make them, 2792——The specific names of Linnæus should never be abandoned; in what cases the generic names should also be used, 2793——Causes why the selection of birds are not, in the Synopsis, called by their scientific names, 2794.

Labels that are worn out have been taken out to be re-written; they should be replaced as soon as possible; almost every specimen is named in the catalogue, except those of very recent introduction, 2795–2809——The catalogue of mammalia is very nearly, if not quite complete, 2810–2812——Clerical mistake on the label of an Indian boa; similar errors in Dr. Grant's work on comparative anatomy, 2813–2817——Reason why the British birds being classed according to Mr. Jenyn's work, and the general collection according to Temminck's, does not tend to confuse the student, 2818——Instructions given to Mr. White on alteration of the classification of British birds according to Mr. Jenyn's work, 2819. 2886, 2887——Circumstances under which Mr. White came into the establishment, and why the head of the department was not consulted, 2819–2823.

The lama is a very bad specimen; it is just in the same state as when it came from the College of Surgeons, 2824–2829——Want of room prevents the large specimens in store being exhibited, 2830, 2831——Specimen of the kangaroo first brought to England is in one of the glass cases in the saloon; it is remarkably good, and larger than any other kangaroo, 2832–2835——Satisfactory manner in which the bird-stuffing committed to Mr. Gould is done, 2836–2838——Defence of the term swimming-bladder, as used in the Synopsis, 2840, 2841——Defence upon a charge of Dr. Grant relative to confused nomenclature of the emu and cassowary, 2842–2852——Dissection of insects is now going on, and will be exhibited to the public when completed, 2856-2859——Increase in the establishment of the zoological branch of the natural history department since witness's appointment, which has taken place at his suggestion, 2860–2863.

Catalogue of the zoological collection, commenced about two years ago, is progressing as rapidly as the strength of the department will allow, 2865–2871——The collection of mammalia is as well arranged as the limited space will allow, 2872–2874——The French collection may be better arranged from there being greater space, but the facilities of access are greater in the British Museum, 2875–2881——Officers of the natural history department have not had any communication with the architect upon the details of the accommodation to be afforded to that department in the new buildings, 2882–2885——The entomological collection presented by General Hardwicke did not for a considerable time remain inaccessible to the public, 2888–2891——Punctuality and fidelity with which Mr. John Edward Gray executes his duties at the Museum; his work on Indian zoology was not attended to by him during the hours he ought to have been attending to the affairs of the Museum, 2892–2897

Children, Mr. [1835.] His merits as a naturalist, *König* 2855.

Chimpanze. See *Synopsis.*

Christie's Sale of Pictures. [1836.] Instance of combination between picture dealers at this sale, who immediately quarrelled; the excise and the proprietor of the property are supposed to have suffered, *Harding* 4341–4344.

Christmas

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Christmas Holidays. See *Holidays. Reading Room.*

Chrysales. [1836.] In many parts of the Paris collection they are put with the full grown species, *Grant* 1523.

Cinerary Urns. [1835.] Witness has edited a description thereof, which was commenced by Mr. Combe, *Hawkins* 3451.

Clapperton, Captain. See *Rock Specimens.*

Classed Catalogues. See *Catalogues of Books and Collections,* VIII. *Catalogue of Manuscripts,* 3. *Chemistry. Foreign Libraries. Gottingen Library. Gregory,* Dr. O. *Horne,* Rev. *T. H. Inner Temple. Leyden Museum. London Institution. Munich,* Library at. *Prints and Drawings. Provincial Libraries. Queen's College, Cambridge. Royal Society,* 1. *Sciences. Sion College. Southey's Monastic Orders. Surgeons,* College of. *Theological Works. Tours Library.*

Classen's Library. See *Denmark,* III, 1.

Classical MSS. [1836.] Indexes to them might be printed separately, *Forshall* 4378.

Classics. [1835.] The library of the Museum is rich in classics, *Ellis* 2458.

Classification of Collections. [1836.] It is more attended to in the museums of Edinburgh and Manchester than in the British Museum, *Grant* 268–270——In some departments a better classification might be made, if there were more officers, *Bennett* 1714——Opinion that the classification of an eminent authority should not be implicitly followed in a large collection, but that variations should be made according to improvements in science, *Bennett* 1715–1723.

See also *Conchological Collection,* 2. *Natural History Collection,* 3. *Ornithological Collection,* 3. *Zoological Collection,* 2.

Classification of the Library. [1835.] Number of copies of the outline of the classification of the library by the Rev. T. H. Horne that were printed, and in what manner they were distributed, *Forshall* 1056–1063——It was printed by order of the trustees; Mr. Horne has since changed his mind on various portions of it, *Ellis* 1765–1773——Sums paid on account of the publication of a classification of a library, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 365——Account showing the number of copies of the outlines of classification of a library, which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 365.——*See* also *Lee,* Mr.

Clift, William:

[1835.] Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439.

[1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Conservator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, 596——Particulars as to the purchase by the college from the trustees of the British Museum of certain specimens of natural history; description of the specimens, some of which had never been examined, 599–630——Classed catalogue of the College of Surgeons is much used and highly valued; number of volumes and price at which sold, 631–638——The value of the glass bottles in which the specimens were contained was more than half the sum paid for the specimens, 639–642——Zoological collection in the College of Surgeons was better and in better preservation than that at the Museum in 1809, 643–659. 674, 675——Particulars relative to the presentation of a mammoth's head and other articles by the Emperor of Russia to Sir Joseph Banks, its being placed in the British Museum, subsequently accompanying the purchase of the College of Surgeons, and eventual return to the British Museum previous to the Emperor of Russia visiting this country, 659-688.

Particulars relative to Mr. Corse's present to the British Museum of two elephants' skulls, their transfer to the College of Surgeons, and eventual return to the British Museum, 669, 670. 689–695. 700–702——Considerable number of the skins of birds received from the Museum are now in the collection of the College of Surgeons; some of the dried ones were presented to Mr. Bullock, 696–699——Donations to the College of Surgeons are taken care of, to induce others to present; but persons having the care of a collection must not be compelled to accept and preserve everything offered to them, partly from want of room, and partly from the expense of preservation, 705-707——The purchase and subsequent reclamation was the first and last money transaction between the College and the Museum, 708–711.

Clowes, George. [1835.] Estimate showing the price per copy at which the Synopsis of the British Museum could be printed, according to the description of paper and number of copies, 2769–2794, *App. p.* 444.

Clytie. [1835.] Witness recommended that this cast should not be moulded from, on account of the risk that might be run, *Westmacott* 3942.

Cobbett's Register. [1836.] There are 12 volumes of this work wanting in the Museum library; small price at which they might have been obtained had there been funds for that purpose, *Huish* 5014–5020.

Cochran, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Bookseller and manuscript dealer in the Strand, 3429-3431——Purchases made by Museum officers are not so extensive as they ought to be, and they would do better in bidding by deputy, 3432-3435——Classed catalogue of manuscripts would be useful to literary men; extent to which it would sell if published in octavo size in parts, 3436-3438. 3481——Supposed expense of printing an alphabetical catalogue of the printed books of the Museum, 3439-3443——Useful nature of witness's classed catalogue of his own collection, 3444-3449——Mode pursued of keeping it up, 3457-3460——Manner in which an alphabetical and classed catalogue at the Museum might be formed simultaneously; supposed expense, 3451-3456.

Duplicates parted with from the Museum with greater carelessness formerly that an present, 3461-3463—A celebrated work written by Henry the 8th against Luther, presented to Cranmer, with his notes in it, was once in the Museum, but was sold by auction three times, 3464-3466——Price at which Luther's copy of his German translation of the Bible, of the date of 1541, sold for, in consequence of the autographs contained in it, 3467-3471——Price at which another copy of the same work was sold to the Bodleian library, 3474, 3475.

If a synopsis of the contents of the Museum existed, printed neatly at a moderate expense, containing a description of the Elgin marbles, the Townley collection, the minerals, &c., it would be beneficial, 3477——The gallery of antiquities is expensive; but as a work of luxury for the upper classes it is desirable to see it as it is, 3478-3480——Readiness of the librarians to listen to any suggestions of desiderata in the library, and as to their being supplied if the funds permitted it, 3482——Demy octavo is a sufficient size for a catalogue of manuscripts; but where fac-similes are given, royal octavo desirable, 3483-3485.

Cockereli, Mr. [1836.] His objection to the present mode of lighting the Elgin marbles; his knowledge of the details of the Parthenon, *Rennie* 1213. 1246.——No arrangement of the Elgin marbles should be entered into without his advice, *Rennie* 1246.

Codex Bezæ. [1836.] Is probably the next in value for age to the Charlemagne bible, *Thorpe* 3238-3240.

Coins and Medals:

[1835.] The coins are mixed in the cases, with labels showing the collection to which they originally belonged, *Ellis* 575, 576——Duties of the office of keeper, and salary, *Hawkins* 3444-3446——There is a catalogue of the greater part of the coins, that of the remainder is in progress, *Hawkins* 3471-3474——The coins of the late king were catalogued before they came to the Museum, and the catalogue has since been verified with the coins, *Hawkins* 3497——There is not space in the Museum for allowing the medals and coins to be exhibited both sides at once, *Hawkins* 3530-3536——Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collections of medals and coins, or any part thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, *App. p.* 397.

[1836.] Mode in which they should be arranged and catalogued, *Greenough* 3814——Difficulties from want of a sufficient catalogue of, *Edwards* 4761——Desirable that selections from the coins and medals should be formed to illustrate history, and the progress of the medallic art, and be exhibited without restriction, *Edwards* 4766*——Facilities experienced in consulting them in the Museum; doubts whether foreigners receive so great facilities in their own museums, *Gage* 5073-5078——Number of British medals that there are; the whole of which are not in the British Museum, *Hawkins* 5734, 5735. 5763, 5764——Proportion of large to small medals in the Museum, *Hawkins* 5750, 5751.

See also *Ackerman on Roman Coins. Anglo-Gallic Coins. Combe,* Mr. *Taylor. Denmark,* IV. *Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections. Greek Coins. Hunter,* Dr., Coins of. *Medals. Pembroke,* Lord.

Coins and Medals, Royal Cabinet of. See *Denmark* II. 2.

Colchester, Lord. [1835.] His literary and other qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 656. *See* also *Index to Manuscripts.*

Cole Collection. [1835.] To the Cole collection there is more than one full index made by Mr. Cole himself, *Ellis* 1799.

Cole, Lord Viscount. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Opinion in favour of the collection of fossils in the British Museum, 2723-2727——No collection of fossil Saurians in any foreign museum that comes near the collection in the British Museum, 2730——The collection of fossil mammalia very good; beauty of certain casts, which will eventually be more valuable than the originals, 2731-2748——Hawkins's collection of Saurians are the largest, the most unique, and by far the most valuable, 2749-2751——Extent to which the principal Ichthyosaurus in that collection is made up, and how far the additions are taken notice of in Mr. Hawkins's book, 2752-2763——There is no objection to making up small portions of a specimen if there is sufficient warrant for it, but not to go to the extent Mr. Hawkins has, 2764-2771——The long specimen on the floor has certain

Cole, Lord Viscount. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

tain portions that are not artificial, but no value was put on this specimen when the collection was bought, 2772–2777——The Museum possesses a fair proportion of the discoveries made in England of fossil remains of late years, 2778–2780.

Collas's Engraving Machine. [1836.] The evidence on Mr. Tilt's petition laid before the House, and the petition placed in the Appendix to the Report, *Rep.* v.——Extract from the Journals of the House of Commons relative to the presentation of Mr. Tilt's petition on this subject, *p.* 463——Petition from Charles Tilt relative to its application to medals in the British Museum; examination upon the petition, and upon the necessity of Government assistance, *Tilt* 5592–5641——Advantages of Collas's machine for engraving medals, and opinions that the distortions occasioned by it do not affect the fidelity of the engraving, *Tilt* 5592–5641, *Chantrey* 5642–5663——Satisfactory state of Collas's method of engraving in reference to medals generally, *Hawkins* 5666–5671——It is much cheaper and better than the ordinary mode of engraving, *Hawkins* 5673–5677. 5705–5713. 5773——Principle on which the machine is constructed, *Hawkins* 5720–5722——Origin of the invention, improvements that have been made, and extent to which it approaches perfection, *Hawkins* 5725–5733, *Nolte* 5808——Value of the discovery in representing large and small specimens, *Hawkins* 5741–5749.

Parts of medals to which the machine is least suited should be retouched by the hand, *Hawkins* 5755, 5756. 5781–5785, *Nolte* 5832. 5960, *Brockedon* 5896——Written opinions of Monsieur Lenormant and Monsieur Mionnet, two of the conservators of medals and antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris, in favour of this invention, *Hawkins* 5692–5696——Names of high scientific men in France whose opinions are in favour of it, *Nolte* 5308——The spirit and character of the medal is better given by this process than any other, *Hawkins* 5697, 5698——The machine can be worked by a common mechanic, with care and attention, *Hawkins* 5699–5702.

Whether the machine would be equally applicable to medals previous to as since the fifteenth century; the questions addressed to the French conservators were relative to those since, *Hawkins* 5757–5762——The deviations occasioned by the machine are more limited than those occasioned by the hand of an engraver; for accuracy the proposed is a better method than any other, but is not suitable to very high relief, *Chantrey* 5792–5803——The machine cannot alter the forms of the letters, it sometimes renders them indistinct, which may be remedied by engraving, *Hawkins* 5781–5785——An engraving executed by a fine artist would be more pleasing to the eye, but not so faithful a representation of the medal as one executed by the machine, *Hawkins* 5786–5791——General character of the evidence is in favour of the machine being a proper one, to produce a faithful image of the medals, *Nolte* 5805——Indemnity against any violation of contract must be reciprocal between Mr. Tilt and the Company in Paris, *Nolte* 5807.

Manner in which the Company in Paris formed, and extent of patronage afforded to it by the king and government, *Nolte* 5808——Casts must be taken of the medals and the engravings executed in Paris: imperfect engravings would be rejected, *Nolte* 5813–5817——Period taken to execute engravings from the casts, *Nolte* 5828, 5829——The French government have no security except the withdrawal of their subscription, if the work does not keep up its excellence; no objection to the work being submitted to a competent person to be agreed upon, *Nolte* 5820–5823——The machine may be applied to taking patterns for the use of manufacturers, *Nolte* 5830——Other purposes to which it may be applied, *Nolte* 5831——Proportion of support given by the French government, *Nolte* 5824. 5838–5840——Supposed number of copies printed; number of subscribers, which is on the increase, *Nolte* 5825.

Period when the work will be completed, *Nolte* 5838–5840——The specimen, No. 2 produced, is one of the finest specimens possible, for the taste and judgment with which it has been etched up to a beautiful tint of colour, *Brockedon* 5898——The works executed by the French machine have had the benefit of skilful artists, which the English machine has not; the French machine is incorrect; it does not possess advantages in medals of low relief and small size, *Brockedon* 5897–5899——Impressions of engravings by Collas's machine are out of proportion; there has latterly been an improvement in the appearance of the plates, but not in their correctness, *Doubleday* 5904–5911.

In the absence of Mr. Bates's, the French is the best, *Doubleday* 5935——The evidence given does not convey a just idea of the capacity of the French machine; the distorting properties of Mr. Bates's old machine have been blended with the qualities of the French one, *Nolte* 5953——Imperfections may arise from the medals themselves being imperfect from which the casts have been taken, *Nolte* 5832——Answer in detail to the supposed imperfections of the French machine, as compared with Mr. Bates's, *Nolte* 5956——The French engravings are taken in perspective, as being best suited to the public eye; the machine is capable of producing perfect engravings when required, *Nolte* 5957, 5958——Comparison of engravings with the French and English machine, both being preferable to common engraving, *Pistrucci* 5987, 5988. 5998, 5999——In the French machine, that which is called distortion, is not so, but a foreshortening or perspective view, *Pistrucci* 5989–5994——Letter from Sir F. Chantrey, on the subject of his evidence relative thereto, *App. p.* 595.

See also *Casts of Medals. Engraving Machines. Medallic History of England. Parthenon. Phygaleian Marbles. Tresor de Numismatique.*

Collating Manuscripts. [1836.] Want of a room for this purpose, *Holmes* 4121–4124——There will be a room for this purpose when the present reading rooms are altered, *Forshall* 4247.

Collections in the Museum:

[1835.] Offers of, are usually brought under the notice of the trustees by the officers of the institution, *Ellis* 129, 130. 135–137——The plan of keeping collections entire, or disposing of duplicates under the powers of 47 Geo. 3, may be left to the sound discretion of the trustees, *Forshall* 490–495.

[1836.] The accessions made of late, and the interest taken by the public in them, render it expedient to revise the establishment of the Museum, *Rep.* iii——And to further subdivide the departments, *Rep.* iv——Imperfection is mainly attributable to want of space and limited pecuniary means, *Rep.* v——Accessions to be registered by heads of departments in a book kept for the purpose, annual report being made to the trustees, *Rep.* v——Great care is bestowed in the preservation of the specimens, *Richardson* 2176——Exhibition of the Museum collections is of the highest importance to the public taste and morals, *Mathew* 3406——The Museum collections are composed of specimens from every quarter of the world, *Turner* 1975——Never heard complaints of persons consulting or visiting the Museum collections, *Turner* 1976——There is no Museum so complete as the British Museum; there ought to be a larger collection if Great Britain chose to go to the expense, *Richardson* 2253–2256——From the energy of the officers, and under the present constitution, the Museum collections have made greater progress than any other Museum in Europe, *Gould* 2443. 2445——Improvement in the collections of late years, *Bennett* 1775–1777——Collections of the Museum are as useful as their present state and arrangement can make them, *Children* 2792.

The deplorable state of the collections in the Museum is, in a great measure, dependent upon the bad constitution of the whole establishment, *Grant* 1529——Collections are not in the state they ought to be, considering the wealth of the country and the influence of the trustees, *Gould* 2435–2442——The collections might be better named and exhibited than they are, *Richardson* 2250, 2251——Mode by which the collections might be improved, *Bowerbank* 865–872. 899, 900——How far defect pointed out therein, has been from want of space; extent to which it has been remedied since the new buildings have been opened, *Bennett* 1724, *Yarrell* 2086–2092, *Richardson* 2179-2182, *Horsfield* 2541–2543, *Children* 2830, 2831——Since the new building has been opened the Museum does not more resemble a store-house than a school of zoology, *Gould* 2415–2417.

See also *Classification of Collections. Desiderata. Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections. Index to Collections. Jardin des Plantes*, I. *Leyden Museum. Nomenclature. Trustees*, 1; also *the different Collections under their respective names.*

Collector of Specimens. [1836.] Collections might be increased by the appointment of a travelling collector occasionally; sale of duplicates would pay his expenses; one of the officers might be so employed without its being derogatory to his own dignity, or that of the Museum, *Bowerbank* 865–875. 899, 900.

Colonial Secretary. [1836.] Manner in which he might be instrumental in increasing the collections, *Bennett* 1853.

Coluber. See *Reptilia.*

Combe, Mr. *Taylor*, his Coins. [1835.] Account of sums expended on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of coins, 1809 to 1834, put in, *Cowtan* 2211, *App. p.* 419.

See also *Greek Coins.*

Committees of the Trustees:

[1835.] Titles of commitees of the Board of Trustees of the British Museum, and names of the trustees belonging severally to such committees, *App. p.* 389.

[1836.] Reports of special committees of the trustees in 1805, 1806 and 1807, on improvements proposed in the Museum, *App. p.* 512–525.

See also *Accounts. Library of the British Museum*, 4. *Visitation.*

Committee on Affairs of the British Museum. See *Evidence.*

Commons Parliamentary Papers. [1836.] They are not received at the Museum for a considerable time after the Session is closed, from their being arranged, paged and bound, without any expense to the Museum, and which cannot be done till the whole series is complete, *Baber* 4656, 4657.

Comparative Anatomy:

[1835.] The superiority of the collection at Paris is owing to the superintendence of Baron Cuvier, *Forshall* 705–708.

[1836.] The most extensive catalogue of any continental collection is that of the cabinet of comparative anatomy at Paris, *Bennett* 1755——Object of Cuvier in forming his collection of comparative anatomy, *Gray* 2719.

It would be objectionable that the internal parts of animals should be placed in cases with the mounted skins; it would be better that they should form a separate cabinet, *Grant* 257——Objections to a mixed cabinet of zoology and comparative anatomy, *Grant* 257——There are a few specimens of, in the Museum, *Bell* 478——A collection of comparative anatomy would be out of place in the Museum, *Bell* 484——Extent to which

Comparative Anatomy. [1835.]—*continued.*

which it might be advantageously introduced into the zoological collection, but it should not form a separate collection, *Owen* 529——There should be so much as would elucidate the grounds upon which any arrangement of animals is founded, *South* 796.

See also *Characters of Orders and Tribes. Organic Remains. Surgeons, College of,* 1.

CONCHOLOGICAL COLLECTION:

1. *Condition of the Collection.*
2. *Arrangement and Classification of the Collection.*
3. *Nomenclature of the Collection.*

1. *Condition of the Collection:*

[1835.] The collection of shells in the British Museum is far superior to any other public collection; enumeration of different foreign collections, *Gray* 3334–3336——There are more shells in the Museum than in other collections; but there are not half the number of species that are in existence, *Gray* 3357.

[1836.] The Museum collection contains 4,025 species, and 15,000 individuals, *Gray* 3056——It contains nearly half the known species of shells, *Turner* 1685, 1686——Within the last six or seven years the collection of shells in the British Museum has become one of first-rate importance, from being ten or twelve years ago a disgrace to the country, *Turner* 1564–1567——The collection in the British Museum is satisfactory in point of arrangement to the scientific man, and the whole collection is open to the public, *Owen* 530–534, *Turner* 1582–1584. 1587–1590. 1607–1610——The Museum collection of shells is extensive, and of considerable scientific value, *Bennett* 1746, 1747——There are none of the collections in Europe that are superior to that at the British Museum, *Turner* 1621——Comparison between the collections of shells in the French and British Museums, showing the British to be more unique, but the Parisian to have the greater number of pescimens, *Turner* 1568–1579. 1614. 1664–1666.

The shells are valuable, but are comparatively speaking, deficient, *Vigors* 1287——There are many deficiencies, *Sowerby* 17——Lord Mountnorris's and the Rev. Dr. Goodall's collections contain a larger number of species, *Sowerby* 22, 23——Smallness of the extent, and bad arrangement of the shells in the British Museum; names of private collections that are superior, *Bowerbank* 844–848, 880–886——Extent to which it is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1061, 1062. 1078. 1082. 1086——Shells of the most common fish are spread in profusion in the Museum, while space cannot be found for the more rare specimens, *Grant* 1508——Explanations relative to Dr. Grant's evidence on the state of shells, *Gray* 3076——Mercantile value may be added to much, by a number of duplicates; not so the scientific value, *Turner* 1585.

Scientific and commercial value of a large collection is nearly the same, unless the collection is overloaded with duplicates, *Turner* 1570. 1585, 1586. 1596–1598——Specimens offered to the British Museum by witness have generally been purchased; manner in which the transaction takes place, *Turner* 1591–1595, 1611–1613——Space that would be required to exhibit a perfect collection of fossil shells, and whether there is sufficient room in the British Museum, *Bowerbank* 913–922——Former and present space allotted to this collection, *Gray* 2457——The room in which it is exhibited is not at all convenient for it, *Greenough* 3861, 3862.

2. *Arrangement and Classification of the Collection:*

[1835.] System adopted with regard to the arrangement of shells, *König* 2707–2729, *Gray* 3222–3230——Impossibility of adhering to any system of arrangement of classification, from the discoveries of new genera and species in conchology, which are not to be found in any previous work, *Gray* 3337–3353.

[1836.] Shells should be placed stratigraphically; recent shells should be considered objects of zoology, and fossil shells of geology, *Bowerbank* 849——Shells and specimens of strata should be arranged separately, but should be in the neighbourhood of each other, and readily accessible, *Bowerbank* 897——If the fossil shells are intended for the study of the conchologist, they should be arranged zoologically; if meant for the service of the geological world, the primary arrangement should be stratigraphical, and the second zoological, *Bowerbank* 901–906——The rapid increase of specimens in the British Museum renders it difficult to keep the arrangement so complete as is desirable, *Turner* 1599——The shells are arranged in the very extensive series of tables appropriated to them, *Bennett* 1702——A different arrangement might give accommodation for a few more, but not for a large number, *Bennett* 1738.

3.—*Nomenclature of the Collection:*

[1835.] Cause of difficulty in nomenclature, *König* 2707–2729——The collection of shells is not entirely named; the discovery of later objects prevents the nomenclature of any one work being strictly followed, *Gray* 3222–3230.

[1836.] The nomenclature of the shells is, as far as it has gone, satisfactory, *Sowerby* 18–21, *Owen* 530–534——There is a great deficiency of names, *Bowerbank* 907–909——It is very extensively named, *Bennett* 1746, 1747——Cause of a difference of opinion with Mr. König on this subject, *Bennett* 1888–1901——Great progress made in naming

Conchological Collection—3. *Nomenclature of the Collection*—continued.

the British collection during the last year, *Turner* 1953, 1954——More shells named in the British than the Paris collection, *Turner* 1953, 1954——The names given by Dr. Leach to this collection have been removed or altered, *Bell* 358–362.

There are some very odd names on the shells, *South* 735–743——Explanation in answer to Mr. South's objections, *Gray* 3050——The nomenclature of British shells is altogether antiquated; the same species are in different rooms by different names, *Grant* 1501——Explanation of Dr. Grant's evidence, *Gray* 3095——The Lamarckian arrangement and nomenclature of Linnæus is that adopted at the British Museum for shells, *Gray* 2474. 3063—— Linnæan nomenclature should be adhered to, *Gray* 3069— Private collections of, in England, are named after those in the British Museum, *Turner* 1958, 1959——There is no additional money value given for shells, because they are named; persons purchasing would rather have shells not named, *Turner* 1957–1970—— Montagu's is the best work on British shells, *Gray* 3065——Nomenclature adopted by Dr. Heming and Captain T. Brown, *Gray* 3067.

See also *British Freshwater Shells. Fossil Shells. Grant*, Dr. *Jardin des Plantes*, III., 1, 2. *Leach*, Dr. *Leyden Museum. Natural History Collection*, 3. *Nomenclature. Ornithological Collection*, 3.

Conchology. [1836.] Lamarck describes 4200 species, *Gray* 3062——Circumstances which have caused witness to send finer specimens to the French than the British Museum, *Turner* 1615–1617.

See also *Cuming's Conchological Collection. Organic Remains. Tankerville*, Earl of. *Valencienne*, Mr. *Wetherell*, Mr. *Wood*, Mr.

Conditions of Bequests. [1835.] Reasons the conditions annexed to the bequests of Mr. Payne Knight, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer, were not mentioned in the return made to Parliament, *Ellis & Forshall*, 585–589.——*See* also *Donations and Bequests.*

Constitution of the Museum. See *Collections. Trustees.*

Consuls. [1835.] It would be desirable that they should write to the trustees respecting any valuable specimens that may come under their notice, *Children* 3189——They have, at great expense and pains, procured living animals for the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358.

Continent:

[1835.] Manner in which the great museums or libraries on the Continent are conducted, *Ellis* 214–227——Circular from the Foreign Office, and answers, showing the state of libraries, &c. on the Continent, *App. p.* 446.

[1836.] Works published on the Continent in the departments of history (including biography and travels) and fine arts, between January and April 1832, distinguishing those which are not to be found in the British Museum, *Edwards* 4738——Trustees have not the means of making purchases on the Continent, but the catalogues of all large collections come over here, *Josi* 5260, 5261.

See also *Library of the British Museum*, 3. *Mammalia*, 5. *Ornithological Collection*, 4. *Zoology*, 1.

Contracts. [1836.] Specifications and contracts for buildings made under the superintendence of the office of works; names of contractors, *Smirke* 5283–5295——Mode by which contracts entered into, *Smirke* 5350——Statement of the contracts entered into under the directions of the Surveyor-general of His Majesty's office of works; and of the commissioners of His Majesty's woods, forests, land revenues, works and buildings; for the works in erecting the new buildings of the British Museum, *App. p.* 578–589.

Contributions. See *Donations and Bequests.*

Convents. See *Spanish and Portuguese Convents.*

Conybeare, Rev. *W.*, F.R.S. [1835.] Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439.

Copenhagen. See *Denmark. Manuscript Collection*, 1.

Copyright Act. [1836.] The proper number of books not being supplied the Museum under that Act, is from its defective nature, *Nicolas* 3618-3620——Mode adopted of obtaining publications under the Copyright Act; proportion the Museum are supposed to lose by evasion of the Act; greater proportion they would lose but for employing a collector, *Baber* 4628–4644——Examples (A. to C.) of works published in London between December 8, 1834, and June 8, 1835, due under the Copyright Act, and not in the library of the British Museum in October 1835, *Edwards* 4758, 4759——An alteration in the law is imperatively called for to enforce the provisions of the Copyright Act, *Edwards* 4760——A Copyright Act, in reference to engravers' works, would be beneficial to the print-room, and particularly as a school of art, *Josi* 5206——Doubts whether such a regulation made lately in Paris; one does not exist in Holland, *Josi* 5256.

See also *Cowtan*, Mr. *Flora Græca. Library of the British Museum*, 2.

Corals and Corallines:

[1835.] There are more in the Museum than in other collections, *Gray* 3357.

[1836.] The

Corals and Corallines. [1836.]—continued.

[1836.] The collection is instructive, but inferior to what zoologists would wish it to be, *Vigors* 1416——They are very fairly arranged, *Bennett* 1702——Collections of corals very good; better than the collection at either Paris or Leyden; has been formed within the last six or seven years, *Turner* 1680–1684——Fossil corals not at present exhibited, *Gray* 3091——Former and present space allotted to this collection, *Gray* 2457.

See also *Jardin des Plantes*, III. 1. *Natural History Collection*, 3.

Correspondence:

[1835.] Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 17 February 1831, *App. p.* 426——Another letter, dated 16 June 1831, *App. p.* 427——Another letter, dated 16 Jan. 1833, *App. p.* 428——Letter from Benjamin Hawes, esq. to the trustees, dated 10 May 1831, *App. p.* 426——Letter from Mr. Millard to Henry Ellis, esq., dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Note from Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427.

Letter from the Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26 June 1835, *App. p.* 428 ——Another letter, dated 30 June 1835, *App. p.* 429——Letter from H. T. de la Beche, esq., F.R.S. to the trustees, on the same subject, dated 17 July 1834, *App. p.* 440——Letters from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the trustees, on the same subject, dated 7, 12 and 20 July 1834, *App. p.* 441—— Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 12 March 1835, on the subject, *App. p.* 443.

Copies of communications made to and received from His Majesty's Ministers abroad, respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App. p.* 446–568.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, dated 26 June 1834, relative to Mr. Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 437——Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Charles König, esq., dated 10 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 438—Letter from Gideon Mantell, esq., F.R.S., to the trustees, on the same subject, dated 11 July 1834, *App. p.* 439——Letter from the Rev. W. Conybeare, F.R.S., to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 439—Letter from W. Clift, esq., F.R.S., to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 439——Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir Henry Ellis, on the same subject, dated 24 June 1836, *App. p.* 429.

Letter from Sir George Beaumont, bart., to the trustees, on the subject of his pictures, dated 17 July 1833, *App. p.* 430——Letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long, bart. on the same subject, *App. p.* 431.

Letter from Prince Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir H. Ellis's evidence, dated 24 August 1829, relative to manuscripts at Pomard, *App. p.* 432—— Note from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 3 September 1829, *App. p.* 433.

[1836.] Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to C. König, esq. requesting suggestions on plans of the new north side of the Museum, *Forshall* 5492, 5493——Letter from Joseph Planta, esq. to the Speaker, dated 22 January 1807, on the subject of improving the mode of watching the Museum, *App. p.* 520——Of the Trustees with the Lords of the Treasury in regard to the new buildings, *App. p.* 531——Letter from Thomas Hawkins, esq. to the Members of the Committee on British Museum, dated 4 July 1836, *App. p.* 594——Letter from Sir Francis Chantrey to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 15 June 1836. *App. p.* 595.

Corsi Collection of Antique Marbles. [1836.] The purchase of this collection recommended to the trustees and declined; afterwards bought by an individual, and presented to the University of Oxford, *Greenough* 3953.

Corsini, Prince. [1836.] His library at Rome is valuable and expensive, and librarians are kept for the public service, *Hannay* 5103.

Cortes of Spain. [1836.] Sum asked and paid for the transactions of the old Cortes of Spain, *Baber* 4731*–4734.

Corunna. Library of the Junta of Commerce at. See *Spain*, 6.

Costumes. See *South Sea Islands.*

Cottonian Collections. See *Charters and Rolls.*

Cottonian Manuscripts.

[1835.] There is a catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797——How far it is incomplete, *Forshall* 740–743——The oath mentioned in the Act 5 Anne, c. 30, to be taken by the librarian to the Cottonian trustees, is not repeated in Act 26 Geo. 2; the librarian is librarian to the trustees generally, *Ellis* 1031–1037——State of manuscripts in the Cottonian collection that were injured by the fire that originally took place at Cotton House, *Forshall* 1105–1121.

[1836.] Desirable that the remains of the Cottonian manuscripts which have not been examined, should be, and those that are of value copied, *Nicholas* 3674–3680—— Several of the works and papers contained in the burnt manuscripts had appeared in print before the fire; such are noticed in the catalogue, *Forshall* 4179–4181.

Cottonian Manuscripts. [1835.]—continued.

A great deal has been done by printing the catalogues of this collection, *Evans* 3288——It is printed upon too indifferent paper, *Evans* 3288——It has an index, *Evans* 3305 It is mere waste paper; a copy of it can be bought for less than the binding costs, *Evans* 3337——It might be improved, *Forshall* 4163–4166——Particulars as to the catalogues of that collection called Hooper's or Astle's by Mr. Planta, and that by Mr. Ayscough, *Forshall* 4167–4181——Considerable materials have been collected for a supplement to the Cottonian catalogue, *Forshall* 4389——Supplement should be printed, *Forshall* 4397.

Coudou Antelope. See *Antelope.*

Cowtan Mawer. (Analysis of his Evidence.)

[1835.] Parliamentary grant in 1817, on acccount of the Alexandrian Manuscript fund; sum paid thereout, 939–945——Account relative to Major Edwards's fund, 1082–1088——Sums voted in 1834 for drawings in illustration of the Athenian marbles; sum expended and appropriation of surplus, 1175–1179——Sum asked from Parliament on account of the Alexandrian manuscript, and sum expended for that purpose, 1345–1349——Papers put in: Account of the objects of natural history, bought at Mr. Bullock's sale by Dr. Leach; accounts of the sums expended in the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, and on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of coins, 1809 to 1834; statement of Major Edwards's fund, 2211.

owtan, Mr. [1836.] Keeps the accounts of the Museum as well as collects books under the Copyright Act; it was deemed expedient to pay him by salary instead of per centage, *Baber* 4636–4640——Amount of his salary, *Baber* 4645.

Cracherode, Mr. [1836.] Was a trustee, distinguished by a magnificent donation to the Museum, *Panizzi* 4903, 4904——Supposed to have been made a trustee on account of his collection, *Panizzi* 4942——Extent of the collection of drawings by ancient masters in the collection of Mr. Cracherode, *Josi* 5264–5266.

See also *Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections.*

Cranmer. See *Henry the Eighth.*

Cranmer's Bible. [1836.] A bible with Cranmer's autograph in it seen at the house of Messrs. Payne and Foss, *Cochran* 3472, 3473.

Creation. [1836.] Names of sculptors who have formed works on the creation which are worth moulding from, *Weigall* 245.

Cremations. [1835.] Threat of an action by persons in the neighbourhood of the Museum, from the supposition that moths were introduced into their houses by the cremations, *König* 2755.

See also *Zoological Collection.*

Crinoidea. [1836.] There is a case of crinoideal remains in the Museum, *Viscount Cole,* 2748——Most of the crinoidea are put out, and are a tolerably good collection, *König* 3193, 3194.

Crocodilus Priscus. [1836.] The crocodilus priscus of Sömmering in the Museum is unique, *Viscount Cole* 2725.

Crustacea:

[1835.] Witness's duty as extra-assistant in the natural history department, having the care of the crustacea, *Samouelle* 3774–3750——Extent to which the catalogue is named, numbered and catalogued, *Samouelle* 3769–3776——The collection is in very fair condition, *Samouelle* 3794——State of the collection in 1821 and at present, *Samouelle* 3862, 3863.

[1836.] Dr. Leach formed a scientific catalogue of the crustacea and insects, which is kept up by Mr. Samouelle; it has not been printed, *Bell* 373–377. 476——The catalogue of crustacea would be accessible to a stranger on application to Mr. Samouelle, *Bell* 400–404——Imperfect nomenclature; great improvements have not been kept pace with, *Bell* 346-348——The collection in drawers bears Dr. Leach's name, who was a great authority, *Bell* 349——Which names are retained, *Bell* 358–362——Explanation relative to the nomenclature of crustacea; Mr. Bell's opinion thereon; reason for the system adopted, *Gray* 3045.

The British collection is one of the most perfect, *Bell* 349——The collection of fossil British crustacea in the Museum is exceedingly poor, *Bowerbank* 887——Witness has many more species, *Bowerbank* 893——Small sum expended thereon in five years, *Bowerbank* 876——Extent to which these collections are an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1081. 1085——The collection of, is far from being completed in the nomenclature or arrangement, *Grant* 1512——Portion of the collection under the care of Mr. Samouelle, *Gray* 3053.

See also *Catalogue of Books and Coins,* V. *Edwards,* Dr. *Milne. Entomological Collection. Leach,* Dr. *Mineralogical Collection. Myriapod.*

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Cumings' Conchological Collection. Terms on which offered to the Zoological Society, which, if not accepted, the collection will be offered to the Museum, *Vigors* 1287–1291. 1350–1365, 1392——Particulars as to the negociation with the Zoological Society, *Bennett* 1748–1753——Mr. Cumings is, to all intents and purposes, a dealer in shells, and spoken of as such, *Turner* 1627–1631——Witness never heard that Mr. Cumings offered shells to the Museum for sale, *Gray* 3063.——*See* also *South Sea Islands.*

Cursorius Isabellinus. [1836.] Evidence as to the purchase of the Cursorius Isabellinus at Mr. Donovan's sale, *Gray* 2978, 2979.

Cuvier, Baron:

[1835.] Baron Cuvier had free and unrestrained opportunity of inspection of all the Museum collection, and was also shown a collection not belonging to the Museum, *Gray* 3235-3239——His nomenclature is adopted, except in deviations required by new species and genera, *Children* 3125——His work does not form the text-book of arrangement in the French museum, *Gray* 3233.

[1836.] Impossible that any specimens could have been withheld from Cuvier on his visit to the Museum, *Bell* 416–418——The catalogue of the Cuverian collection is a mere numerical list or index, published since Cuvier's death, *Owen* 510, 511——In all great points his arrangements should be adhered to closely, *South* 718——Improvements have been made in his nomenclature as well as in others, *Vigors* 1419—— Defence of Cuvier's arrangement, who has adopted Linnæus's nomenclature, *Richardson* 2265–2277 ——Cuvier, in conjunction with M. Valenciennes, was writing a history of fishes; little progress made since his death, *Gray* 2627——His testimony to the anxiety displayed by officers of British Museum to afford every facility of search, &c., *Gray* 2698—— Object of his visit to the Museum, *Gray* 3036-3040.

See also *Comparative Anatomy. Ichthyological Collection. Jardin des Plantes,* II. *Leach,* Dr. *Linnæus. Mammalia. Natural History Collection,* 3. *Reptilia. Surgeons,* College of, 1. *Zoological Collection,* 2.

D.

Damer, The Hon. Mrs. [1835.] Her bequest is in the custody of the trustees, *Forshall* 1651.

See also *Conditions of Bequests.*

Danish Literature. [1836.] Works on Danish literature do not exist to any extent in the Museum, from want of funds; there few published, *Baber* 4675–4677.

Darmstadt. [1836.] Certain specimens of fossils that are only found in the great duchy of Hesse; they all go the Museum at Darmstadt, *Viscount Cole* 2742.

See also *Fossils.*

Davy, Sir *Humphrey.* [1836.] His knowledge of natural history generally; of zoology and mineralogy, *Children* 3071——Extract from a work of Dr. Davy, giving the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy against the constitution of the Museum, and suggesting improvements, *Grant* 313 315——Not his meaning that the heads of departments should be admitted to the trusteeship, *Grant* 1006, 1007——Was not one of the best trustees that the Museum could have had, *Panizzi* 4945–4949.

Decapods. [1836.] Small number which are named; they are spread over a considerable space, *Grant* 1512.

Deleuze. [1836.] His work made use of in the Paris Museum by visitors, *Turner* 1949, 1950——Character and value of the work of Deleuze, *Gray* 2681.

See also *Jardin des Plantes,* III. 7.

DENMARK:

I. *Despatch from Minister at Copenhagen.*

II. *Museums at Copenhagen:*

1. Royal Museum of Arts and Antiquities.
2. Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals.
3. Royal Cabinet of Engravings.
4. Royal Museum of Natural History.
5. Museum of Northern Antiquities.
6. Royal Picture Gallery.

III. *Libraries at Copenhagen:*

1. Classen's.
2. King's.
3. University.

IV. *Coins and Medals of.*

I. *Despatch from Minister at Copenhagen.*

[1835.] Despatch from Sir Henry W. W. Wynn to the Duke of Wellington, dated Copenhagen, 24th March 1835, relative to litterary institutions in Denmark, *App. p.* 481.

Denmark—continued.

II. *Museums at Copenhagen:*

1. Royal Museum of Arts and Antiquities:

[1835.] Name of governor; under what direction; departments into which divided; annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed; regulations for admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

2. Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals:

[1835.] Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; how defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

3. Royal Cabinet of Engravings:

[1835.] Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; how defrayed; institution not yet opened, *App. p.* 482.

4. Royal Museum of Natural History:

[1835.] Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; funds of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.
[1836.] Period it is open, *Gray* 3140.

5. Museum of Northern Antiquities:

[1835.] Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed; admission of the public. *App. p.* 482.

6. Royal Picture Gallery:

[1835.] Government of; departments into which divided; annual expenses; out of what fund defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 482.

III. *Libraries at Copenhagen:*

1. Classen's:

[1835.] Number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; how defrayed; admission of the public; names of librarians; number of volumes of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 483.

2. King's:

[1835.] Number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; fund out of which paid; admission of the public; names of librarians; volumes of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 483.

[1836.] The library at, contains 400,000 volumes, *Panizzi* 4774——The contents of this library may be ranked after those of Dresden and Munich, *Hannay* 5149——There are valuable materials in this library of which it is desirable the Museum should obtain copies, *Hannay* 5153——Information relative to the number of volumes, condition of the library, number of librarians, &c, *App. p.* 542–562.

3. University:

[1836.] Number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; out of what fund paid; rules for admission of the public; names of libraries; number of volumes of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 483.

IV. *Coins and Medals of.*

[1836.] The Danish government have published a very extensive work of all the coins and medals of Denmark at the public expense, *Hawkins* 5716.

Departments. See *Desiderata.*

Depot for Casts. See *Formatore.*

Derby, Earl of. [1836.] Is the trustee of the Museum, more distinguished for his knowledge of natural history than any other; he should not be removed from the board, *Bennett* 1819–1824.

Desiderata. [1836.] Heads of departments to report annually to the trustees the desiderata, and state and condition of their departments, vouched by the signature of the principal librarian, *Rep. p.* v——A list of desiderata of a collection is of utility, *Owen* 520——Readiness of the librarians to listen to any suggestions of desiderata in the library, and as to their being supplied if the funds permitted, *Cochran* 3482——Report of special committee, dated 13 July 1805, as to desiderata in the several departments, *App. p.* 520——Desiderata in the zoological department of the national library (Mr. Owen), *App. p.* 563.
See also *Catalogues of Books and Coins,* VIII. 1. *Fischer,* Dr. *Manuscripts,* 3.

Dictionaries. See *Reading-room.*

Digitigrade Animals. [1836.] A large portion of the smaller ones are not named, *South* 724.

Director-general of Museums. See *France,* III, 1.

Disbrowe, Sir *Edward C.* [1835.] Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Stockholm, 29 July 1835, relatice to literary institutions in Sweden, *App. p.* 497.

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District Institutions. See *Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections.*

District Libraries. [1836.] Importance of the formation of district libraries, *Mathew* 3411.
See also *Branch Libraries.*

Dodwell's Greek Bronzes. [1835.] Cause of the rejection of Mr. Dodwell's offer of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style, found near Perugia, a specimen of gold ornamental painting belonging to the ex-queen of Naples; subsequent purchase of the collection by the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1521–1527.

Dolphin. See *Mammalia.*

Donatello. [1836.] Difficulty of artists, without travelling, studying from the works of Donatello, *Weigall* 230.

Donations and Bequests:

[1835.] The trustees have the power of refusing a donation, *Ellis* 519, 520——Value of contributions to the Museum within the last 12 years, *Forshall* 611——A list of them is annually made out, and will be found among the depositaries in the library of the House of Commons, *Forshall* 1657, *Children* 3164——Articles of value that have been presented to the Museum in the last twenty years, *König* 2795, 2796——An entry-book, containing a list of new purchases and presents, with numbers attached, and mentioning the locality from which derived, would be advisable, *Children* 3427–3432.

General account of all bequests, donations and contributions above the value of 100 *l.* made to the British Museum, 1821 to 1833, distinguishing such bequests as have special conditions annexed to them, and stating how far such conditions have been complied with, *App. p.* 360——Sums paid on account of the publication of the catalogue of donations for 1828, between 1821 and 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 367—For 1829 and 1830, *App. p.* 368——Account showing the number of copies of the catalogue of donations for 1828 which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 367—For 1829 and 1830, *App. p.* 368.

[1836.] Those to the College of Surgeons are taken care of, to induce others to present; but the accepting and preserving specimens should not be compulsory, *Clift* 705–707——All should be exhibited, to induce donations, *Bowerbank* 931——They should be preserved, though the consent of the donor should be obtained for parting with useless duplicates, *Vigors* 1312–1376.

See also *Bequests of Collections. Bridgewater,* Earl of. *Conditions of Bequests. Damer,* Hon. Mrs. *Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections. East India Company. Edwards,* Major. *Entomological Collection. Hardwicke,* General. *Hunter,* Mr. *Library British Museum,* 2. *Natural History Collection,* 1. *Reeves,* Messrs. *Surgeons,* College of. *Trustees,* 1. *Zoological Society.*

Donors, Names of:

[1835.] But few names of donors are mentioned in the Synopsis, being those only who have presented to a considerable extent, *Children* 3165–3168——Extent to which the names of donors are mentioned in the Synopsis; instances in which they are not attached to the specimens are accidental omissions, *Children* 3166–3170——The name of the donor is attached to most insects, *Samouelle* 3879——Names of donors to the British Museum, particulars of their donations, and nature of the conditions attached to them, *App. p.* 360.

[1836.] If the donors' names were attached, duplicates would be presented with readiness, *Bowerbank* 931.

Donovan, Mr. [1836.] His collection of fish are in the Museum, *Yarrell* 2005.
See also *Cursorius Isabellinus.*

Doubleday, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Impressions of engravings by Collas's machine are out of proportion; there has latterly been an improvement in the appearance of the plates, but not in their correctness, 5904–5911——The engravings by Mr. Bates's machine are perfectly correct, though they have not that beautiful appearance that the French ones have, 5912–5914——A medallic history of England is much wanted in this country, but it could not be undertaken by any booksellers without some assistance, 5916–5922——Number of medals that it would be necessary to engrave, 5923–5924——No injury would be sustained by the medals from taking two or three casts, but it should not be repeated too often, 5925–5929——Difference in the expense of hand engraving and the machine, for reprinting editions of former works on medals, 5930–5934——If Mr. Bates's machine were not used, the French is the second best, 5935.

Douce, Mr. [1835.] Difficult to account for Mr. Douce's resigning the office of keeper of the manuscripts; supposed cause of his leaving his own collection to the Bodleian library, *Ellis* 1475–1496.

Dover, Lord. [1836.] His suggestion for moving certain public records, which are only now valuable as historical records, to the British Museum, *Edwards* 4766.

Drawings and Engravings. [1835.] Sums voted for these purposes are not always specifically applied, *Forshall* 1211, 1212——Accounts of receipts and payments for: 1825, *App. p.* 328——1826, *App. p.* 330——1827, *App. p.* 333——1828, *App. p.* 335——1829, *App. p.* 338——1830, *App. p.* 341——1831, *App. p.* 344——1832, *App. p.* 347——1833, *App. p.* 351——1834, *App. p.* 354.

See also *Cracherode,* Mr. *Elgin Marbles. Maps. Prints and Drawings.*

Dresden. See *Marbles. Saxony.*

Dresses. [1835.] The dresses of different nations are for want of space kept in that part of the building appropriated to natural history, *Hawkins* 3443.

See also *South Sea Islands.*

Dromedarys. See *Mammalia.*

Dryander's Catalogue. [1836.] Works on zootomy and physiology that would have been inserted in this catalogue, had they existed in the time of Sir Joseph Banks, *Owen* 499——Great value thereof; works since its publication should be seen, *Bowerbank* 927——A copy of it lately bought for five guineas by Mr. South, *Bowerbank* 946——Extent to which it is a classed catalogue, *South* 1164——Is a model of a catalogue, *Evans* 3322——Is only useful for scientific men; it cannot be made use of by students, *Panizzi* 4855.——*See* also *Zoology*, 2.

Du Fresne. [1836.] Chapter in his work on difficulties in stuffing an elephant at the Paris Museum, *Gray* 2942.

Duméril, M. [1835.] The reptiles and fishes in the French Museum are arranged by him on his own principles, *Gray* 3233.

Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections:

[1835.] Any work, although in duplicate, that has been given or bequeathed to the Museum, is not parted with without express authority from the trustees, *Ellis & Forshall* 455–460. 471, 472, *Forshall* 1098–1102——The constant wear and tear of books renders it necessary that duplicates should be preserved, *Ellis* 473–480. 507–515——There have been but two sales of duplicate books and two sales of coins since the 47 Geo. 3, the produce of which is brought to account, and the amount paid into the Bank, *Ellis* 521–523.

There would be no objection in principle to bestowing duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity upon district institutions or libraries to be approved by the trustees, *Ellis & Forshall* 565–568——Advantages of selling duplicates over giving them to other institutions; no objection to presenting them with casts of the coins, *Ellis & Forshall* 578–584——Plan that would be adopted by the trustees of disposing of duplicates or superfluous collections in the event of their inconveniently increasing, which is not the case at present, *Forshall* 609, 610——Nature of duplicate coins that were sold, *Ellis* 569, 570——No sale has taken place of any duplicate coins found in the collection of Geo. 4, or Mr. Payne Knight, *Ellis* 571–574—Or of Mr. Townley, *Ellis* 577—Or Mr. Cracherode, *Ellis* 570. 577.

[1836.] Not desirable that they should be kept for the inspection of scientific men, *Sowerby* 143, 144——Where exposure would hurt the specimens, duplicates only should be exposed, *Bell* 350–352——The trustees should have the power of disposing of duplicates when they obtain a better specimen of the same species, *South* 1156——Extent to which particular specimens should be preserved, although in duplicate, *Vigors* 1313–1316——The Museum should have the power of exchanging with eminent collectors and country museums, *Vigors* 1307–1310——Purchasing duplicates for the purpose of exchanging is not a desirable mode of proceeding for the Museum, *Bennett* 1758–1760.

Usual manner of disposing of duplicates when offered to the Museum, *Gray* 2684——The best mode of disposing of duplicates is by auction, *Gray* 2693——They were parted with from the Museum with greater carelessness formerly than at present, *Cochran* 3461–3463——Extent to which duplicates of purchased works are parted with; duplicates of donations are not now parted with, *Baber* 4694–4718——The sale of duplicate books has been a great misfortune to the Museum, *Panizzi* 4793.

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Dust and Insects. See *Mammalia*, 2. *Natural History Collection*, 1.

Dutch Government. See *Temminck.*

Dutch Masters. [1836.] Value of the collection of the etchings of the Dutch masters recently acquired by the Museum, collected by Mr. Sheepshanks, particulars relative to the contents, *Josi* 5207–5216——The money not having been paid, the collection is placed under seal, *Josi* 5267–5269.

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East India Company. [1835.] Presentation to the Museum of a collection of quadrupeds and birds by the East India Company, *König* 2795.

See also *Entomology.*

Easter Holidays. See *Holidays. Reading-rooms. Zoological Gardens.*

Eastern Islands. See *Leyden Museum.*

Echinodermata. [1836.] Are all named, but not exhibited; there is no regular catalogue of them, though there are papers from which one may be formed, *König* 3173–3175.

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Edinburgh Advocates' Library. [1835.] The catalogue thereof is an alphabetical catalogue in two folio volumes, *Ellis* 2497.

Edinburgh Museum. [1836.] Miscellaneous arrangement of objects composing the Museum, *Gray* 2640——Owing to want of space, and the professor being without assistance, *Gray* 2642.

See also *Classification of Collections.*

Edinburgh Review. [1835.] Witness was examined by the trustees upon an attack being made upon the Museum by the Edinburgh Review, *Samouelle* 3812, 3813. 3816–3818.

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Edinburgh University. See *Franklin*, Captain.

Edmund Crouchback. [1836.] Beauty of this monument in Westminster Abbey, and advantage of having a cast from it, *Weigall* 245.

Edwards, Edward. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Author of a pamphlet on the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee on the British Museum, in which are given examples of the deficiencies in the library, 4735-4737——Examples of deficiencies of books in the library of the British Museum, from an examination of the catalogues in October 1835, 4738——Examples of German works wanting, 4738——Examples of French works wanting in history, philosophy and legislation, 4738——Works published on the continent in the departments of history (including biography and travels) and fine arts, between January and April 1832; distinguishing those which are not to be found in the British Museum, 4738——Examples of works on architecture wanting, 4738——Manner in which those lists were made up, 4739–4741——Difficulties which arise from the want of a classed catalogue, 4743——Extracts, showing the want of a consistent plan for entering anonymous works in the alphabetical catalogue, 4744——Want of system generally in the alphabetical catalogue, and more particularly as regards the names of French authors, 4744.

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Edwards, Edward. [1836.] Answer to the charge in his pamphlet of certain works not being in the Museum, *Baber* 4666–4670——Want of arrangement in the catalogues may be the cause of witness not being able to find certain works, *Edwards* 4742. 4745, 4746——Papers referred to in his evidence on the British Museum, 2 June 1836, *App. p.* 592.

Edwards, Dr. *Milne.* [1836.] Has published the best book on Crustacea; he much approved of Dr. Leach's names being still retained, *Bell* 345——Spoke of the facilities afforded him at the Museum, and the pleasure with which he saw Dr. Leach's names and observations in the catalogue, *Bell* 402.

Edwards's, Major, Bequest. [1835.] Appropriation by the trustees of Major Edwards's bequest, *Ellis* 1006–1024——His books have become merged in the general library, *Ellis* 1025–1030——His books and pictures are still in possession of the trustees, unless any duplicates have been sold, *Ellis* 1038–1043——Purchase of Baron Moll's library and minerals with Major Edwards's bequest, *Ellis* 1089–1097——Account relative to Major Edwards's fund, *Cowtan* 1082–1088. 2211——1815, *App. p.* 299——1816, *App. p.* 302——Statement of the expenditure of Major Edwards's fund, 1785–1815, *App. p.* 419–424.

Egina Marbles. [1835.] Means taken by Government to procure the Egina marbles; failure of the negotiation, and subsequent sale to the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1528–1541——Statement in the Edinburgh Review respecting the price for which they were sold to the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1529——Extract from the Report on the Elgin marbles relative to the same subject, *Ellis* 1539.

Egyptian Antiquities. [1836.] By whom the situation in which Egyptian antiquities, Etruscan vases, &c., should be placed should be determined, *Greenough* 3833–3836.
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Egyptian Gallery. [1836.] Number of windows therein, *Smirke* 5416.

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Elephant:
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Elgin Marbles:
[1835.] Account of the Elgin marbles published by Sir Henry Ellis, and also by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, *Ellis* 289, *Hawkins* 3452–3456——The sum expended for them is not accounted for in the annual accounts, but is merely mentioned as a note by the trustees, *Forshall* 964, 965——Account of expenditure for drawings and engravings of the Elgin marbles, 1834, *App. p.* 404——Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, *App. p.* 444——Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p.* 445——Account of receipts and payments for the Elgin marbles, 1816, *App. p.* 305.

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Mode of electing the elected trustees, and at what place the election held, 46–63——Nature of the attendance of trustees at the Board meetings, 64–74——Nature of the annual visitation by the trustees, 75–83——Visitations and minute examinations occasionally take place by sub-committees, 84–86——By Act 5 Geo. 4, the trustees have the power of holding estates in land, 87, 88——Within what period after the death or resignation of a trustee vacancies are filled up, 89——High literary attainments of the trustees shows them to be amply qualified for the office, 92–117——The patronage of the Museum is confined to the three principal trustees, 118–121——Mode adopted by the trustees when scientific collections are offered for sale, 128–130——Mr. König was consulted upon the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, 131–134——Collections are usually brought under the notice of the trustees by the officers of the institution, 129, 130. 135–137.
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Purchase of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities by the British Museum, price paid for them, and purchase of the alabaster sarcophagus by Sir John Soane, 1497–1517——Disposal by Mr. Salt of a second collection of Egyptian antiquities to the French government, 1518–1520——Cause of the rejection of Mr. Dodwell's offer of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style found near Perugia, and a specimen of gold ornamental painting belonging to the ex-queen of Naples; subsequent purchase of the collection by the King of Bavaria, 1521–1527——Means taken by Government to procure the Egina marbles; failure of the negociation, and subsequent sale to the King of Bavaria, 1528–1541——Dr. Hunter's coins were bequeathed to go to Glasgow, where they form part of the Hunterian Museum, 1542, 1543.

Rejection of Mr. Simcoe's collection of prints, and subsequent sale by auction, at which they fetched a higher price than offered by the Museum, 1560–1569——How far the trustees arm themselves with evidence as to value, previous to any application to Parliament for a grant above 2000 *l.* for the purchase of any curiosity, 1578–1581.

[Tenth Examination.]—Expenses of journey to Pomard, 1582, 1583——Answer to the charge in the Edinburgh Review of 1823, relative to the transfer to the College of Surgeons by the Museum of a portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, the subsequent sale by auction, and repurchase by the Museum, 1584–1619——Sir Hans Sloane's herbarium is in as perfect a state as Sir Joseph Banks's, if not more so, 1620, 1621——Application by Mr. Gough to allow some copper-plates to be deposited at the Museum for safety; consent of the trustees, and no further notice taken by Mr. Gough, 1622, 1623——Further evidence as to Mr. Simcoe's bequest, and its realizing more by auction than it was offered to the British Museum for, 1624–1628.

[Eleventh Examination.]—The reading-room is not sufficiently capacious, or so well ventilated as it ought to be, 1658–1661——Name of the superintendent of the reading-room, 1662–1665——The old rule of the Museum, requiring the attendance of one of the librarians in the reading-room, has been superseded, his attendance being considered a misapplication of time, 1666–1675——No difficulty has ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate, 1676–1683——Description of catalogues that are placed in the reading-room, 1684, 1685——By whom the classed catalogue of the King's library was made; extent to which it is a classed catalogue, 1686–1689——The completion of an alphabetical catalogue is more essential than a classed catalogue, the latter being only occasionally useful, 1690–1694——The classed catalogue has been discontinued, partly on the ground of expense, and partly from the necessity of completing the alphabetical catalogue, 1695–1700.

The titles made in forming the classed catalogue are now being used in forming the alphabetical one, but are so marked as to be easily transferred when the work of the classed catalogue is renewed, 1701–1720——The two works could not be performed simultaneously with the same quickness, 1721——The trustees may contemplate forming a classed catalogue, but it is doubtful whether they intend printing it, 1722——There have been no formal complaints of the state of the library, 1723——Names of gentlemen employed on the alphabetical catalogue; if those gentlemen required additional attendance it would be immediately granted them, 1724–1751——Difference of opinion with regard to the modes of classification in catalogues, but still a classed catalogue is desirable, 1754–1763——Mr. Horne's outline of classification was extremely good, as well as elaborate, but he has changed his mind as to various portions of it, 1765–1773——Very great expense of a classed catalogue for the Museum, 1774——A librarian who does his duty supplies the place of a classed catalogue, which from its nature cannot be perfect, 1775–1778.

The expense is one of the chief considerations in forming a classed catalogue, from the necessity of employing persons properly qualified, and from the expedition required to ensure uniformity of design, 1779–1790——The additions to the library have doubled the bulk of the catalogue published in 1819, the additions are continued in manuscript, 1791–1795——Names of catalogues of manuscripts with indexes, 1797–1799——Number of volumes of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopedias in the reading-room, one half of which have been added of late years, 1800, 1801——Appropriation of the great room in the Royal library as a reading-room would cause the books to be turned out of the library to make room for those of the reading-room; two new reading-rooms are preparing, 1802, 1803——Means of procuring admission to the reading-rooms; recommendations usually required, particularly with regard to foreigners, 1804–1806——Index to the manuscripts commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester; employment of Mr. John Millard thereon for three years, to the satisfaction of witness, 1807–1822.

[Twelfth Examination.]—Lord Colchester's wish that an index to the manuscripts should be made, as a classed catalogue was out of the question, 1873–1877——Recommendation of Mr. Millard by Lord Colchester through Mr. Horne, 1878–1881——Portion of the work Mr. Millard was employed on was of an inferior character; period of

Ellis, Sir *Henry*. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*
time in which he might have qualified himself for the more difficult portion, 1882–1896——Requisite qualifications for a person to make a classed index to manuscripts, 1897–1906——Witness had no occasion to find fault with Mr. Millard while under his superintendence, 1907–1915——Charge against him of irregular attendance after witness left the Manuscript department; his discharge by the trustees, and assistance given him by witness in the shape of a memorial, to procure his remaining in their service for two years after he was discharged, 1916–1933.

Mr. Millard came recommended by Lord Colchester and Mr. Horne, from having been employed upon a General Index to the Reports of the House of Commons, from 1715 to 1801, 1934–1943——He did not latterly do justice to his recommendations, 1944–1949——Witness had not means of knowing Mr. Millard's knowledge of languages, 1950–1964——Appointment of Mr. Forshall by the trustees as assistant in the Manuscript department, without any communication with witness as head of the department, 1969–1979——No disadvantage has hitherto arisen from assistants being appointed without consulting the heads of departments, 1980, 1981——Complaints by Mr. Millard of not liking to serve under his new principal, 1982–1989——Ill-health and irregularity of attendance of Mr. Millard after Mr. Forshall's appointment; his irregularity became generally the talk of the Museum, 1990–2010——The memorial was suggested by witness with a view to give Mr. Millard the chance of remaining in some situation in the Museum, 2011–2029——Kindness to Mr. Millard caused witness not to represent his conduct to the trustees, and induced him to suggest the drawing up of the memorial, 2030–2065——Witness is generally consulted upon dismissals taking place, but this was a discontinuance of a labour, and not a dismissal, 2066–2069.

[Thirteenth Examination.]—Officers living within the walls of the Museum would be allowed to take home manuscripts, 2342, 2343——The index to the manuscripts will not be continued till the catalogues are revised, 2346–2348.

[Fourteenth Examination.]—Witness did lend Mr. Millard Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, that he might become acquainted with the contractions in manuscript writing, 2351.

[Fifteenth Examination.]—To what extent there are classed catalogues in the foreign libraries, 2399–2418——Number of volumes in the library of the British Museum, 2419–2423——The titles copied for the classed catalogue, which are now being used for the alphabetical catalogue, will be again used for the classed catalogue when the labour is resumed, 2424–2431——Progress might have been made in the classed catalogue if the powerful assistance possessed by the Museum had been brought to bear upon it, 2432–2437——A complete alphabetical catalogue was a pressing want, 2437–2439——Parliamentary grant for the classed catalogue, 2440–2442——The index to titles and authors annexed to a classed catalogue, is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue, 2443–2450.

It might have been a matter of importance to the public that the two catalogues should have been proceeded with conjointly, but the catalogue establishment must have been doubled, and the alphabetical catalogue is of decidedly the greatest importance, 2451–2456——Branches of literature in which the Museum library is richest, 2457–2470——Names of private and local institutions having classed catalogues, but which are small compared with that of the Museum, and some of them are very badly done, 2471–2484——Names of classed catalogues of foreign libraries of former years, 2485–2489——A classed catalogue is a work of second-rate importance; an alphabetical one is the first consideration, 2490–2491——Date of the last catalogue in the Royal Library at Paris; great quantity of books therein that are uncatalogued, 2493–2495——A librarian supplying the place of a classed catalogue is not so advantageous as a written catalogue would be, 2500–2503——A classed catalogue is very desirable, but is not a matter of the greatest moment with literary men, 2504–2512.

If the two catalogues are done conjointly, the establishment must be increased, for the persons engaged on it must be entirely devoted to it, 2514–2517——To what extent witness is responsible for the publication of the Synopsis: those who are answerable for errors are those who write the particular article, 2518–2528——In whose hands the copyright of the various catalogues published at the expense of the trustees, and also of those not so published, is vested, 2529——Persons who are responsible for different portions of the Synopsis, 2536–2541.

Ellis, Sir *Henry*. [1836.] Has adopted suggestions by witness when convinced of their advantage, *Hannay* 5157.

Ely Manuscript. [1835.] Purchase of the Ely manuscript recognised with thanks by the trustees; amount paid for it, and commercial value, *Forshall* 599–602.

Emu. [1836.] Confusion in the nomenclature of this bird, *Grant* 1521——Answer to Dr. Grant's charge, *Children* 2842–2852.
See also *Grant*, Dr. *Ornithological Collection*, 3.

Enamel. [1836.] Its composition and manner in which used for casts, *Faraday* 5971——Casts of medals in enamels in glass give a very accurate representation of the original, *Wilson* 6004.——*See* also *Napoleon and Marie Louise Medal*.

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Encyclopedia. See *Reading-room.*

English Authors. [1836.] Better provision should be made for collecting the works of English authors, *Edwards* 4752.

English Coins. [1835.] There was a considerable sale of duplicate English coins, *Ellis* 570.

English Drama. [1835.] The library of the Museum is rich in English drama, *Ellis* 2458.

Engraving Machines. [1836.] Previous to Collas's invention, outlines would have been recommended as the cheapest; the extraordinary expense of full engravings by the best artists would render that course impracticable, *Hawkins* 5752–5754——Difference in the expense of engraving medals for the Museum by hand and by machinery in favour of the latter, *Wyon* 5857, *Doubleday* 5930–5934——Subjects which cannot be faithfully represented by machinery, *Wyon* 5855, *Brockedon* 5896——Necessity for an engraver to aid the machine as regards details, *Nolte* 5832, *Brockedon* 5896——The hand of a skilful engraver found more useful than a diagonal tracer in a machine, *Nolte* 5960——Comparison of engravings by the French and English machine of the Henry the Fourth medal, *Wilson* 6008——Letter from Sir F. Chantrey, in addition to his evidence, *App. p.* 595.
See also *Collas's Engraving Machine.* *Manuel Du Tourneur.* *Tresor de Numismatique.*

Engraving of Medals. [1836.] A work on engravings of the medals of the Museum done in a superior way would be useful, *Gage* 5083–5086——Examination upon engravings from casts of medals before the committee, and how far the difference in the diameter is from the shrinking of the casts, *Faraday* 5971–5981——Comparison of engravings with the French and English machines, both being preferable to common engraving, *Pistrucci* 5987, 5988. 5998, 5999——An engraver would be instructed to give a correct copy of a medal, and not a perspective view, *Pistrucci* 6000.
See also *Collas's Engraving Machine.*

Engraving Plates. [1836.] Many thousand engravings have been taken from one plate; Collas's invention will not cause much difference, *Hawkins* 5765–5767——The plates will bear 9,000 or 10,000 impressions without showing it, *Nolte* 5832.

Engravings. See *Drawings and Engravings.*

Engravings, Royal Cabinet of. See *Denmark,* II, 3.

Engravings, Collection of. See *Saxony.*

Entomological Collection:

[1835.] Arrangement of the insects, mode of admission to view them, *König* 2730–2735——Small amount of the sum annually expended thereon prevents its being as perfect as some foreign collections, *König* 2738–2742, *Samouelle* 3791–3798. 3905——Extent to which witness is answerable for the entomological collection, *Children* 3044–3046——Witness has no assistance in his department; nature of the assistance that would be useful to him, *Samouelle* 3758–3768——Extent to which the crustacea, &c. under witness's charge, are named, numbered and catalogued, *Samouelle* 3769–3776——The collection is in very fair condition, *Samouelle* 3794——State of the collection of crustacea and insects in 1821 and at present, *Samouelle* 3862, 3863——Number of species which the catalogue at present contains, *Samouelle* 3774.

The system of the authors best known is adopted by witness with regard to arrangement and nomenclature, *Samouelle* 3788–3790——The name of witness's office should be defined, he having been told he is not an officer of the Museum, *Samouelle* 3780–3787——There have been but few collections of insects purchased within the last 14 years, *Samouelle* 3799–3804——Excess of the British collection over that of Sir Hans Sloane at the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review on the British Museum, *Samouelle* 3813——The collection has been increased since witness was appointed; it was in fine condition then, *Samouelle* 3823——Particulars as to the purchase and donations of insects since 1821, *Samouelle* 3864——How far witness's labours in the entomological collection have been directed by the heads of the natural history department, and how far witness considers himself responsible, *Samouelle* 3865, 3866——There is sufficient ground for forming the entomological collection into a distinct department, *Samouelle* 3871–3873——The collection is continually referred to, *Samouelle* 3898.

[1836.] More specimens exhibited in Paris than in the British Museum; whether more duplicates might not be exhibited without injury from the light, *Grant* 279–294——Cause of there being only one case of insects exhibited, *Children* 2789, 2790——Dissection of insects is now going on and will be exhibited to the public when completed, *Children* 2856–2859——That presented by General Hardwicke did not for a considerable time remain inaccessible to the public, *Children* 2888–2891——That in the British Museum is in a very imperfect state both with regard to number and arrangement, *Grant* 280——There are a few specimens in the Museum which are of great scientific value from having the valuable names of Latreille and Dr. Leach in their own hand writing still attached, *Grant* 1503——Explanation in answer to Dr. Grant's evidence concerning Myriapod and Arachnidæ specimens, *Gray* 3098.

Deficiency thereof; the arrangement is good as far as it goes; small proportion of those arranged to those unarranged, *Bowerbank* 850–853——It is held in very consi-

Entomological Collection—continued.

derable contempt by the London entomologists, *Bowerbank* 858——The British collection is but little improved since 1819; the foreign has been more so but is now inconsiderable, *Horsfield* 2571——The collection is good, but not such as ought to belong to a national Museum, *Vigors* 1287——The insects are well arranged in an extensive series of cabinets, *Bennett* 1702——Great want of common assistance in arranging, *Bowerbank* 854–858. 861, 862.

Manner in which the curator's time is taken up in other ways than in the arrangement of his own collection, *Bowerbank* 861——The curator has been arranging for 14 years; the number of specimens yet remaining to be worked out render it doubtful whether he will be able to complete his own arrangement, *Grant* 1511——Mr. Samouelle has catalogued a very considerable part of the insects, *South* 756——Private collections have been disposed of other ways than being sent to the Museum, for fear they should be lost there, *Bowerbank* 859, 860——Collections of insects have been offered to the Museum, which have not been purchased, *Bowerbank* 990–992.

See also *Catalogue of Books and Coins*, V. *Crustacea. Hunter*, Mr. *Jardin des Plantes*, III. 3. *Leyden Museum. Light. Melley*, Mr. *Mineralogical Collection. Myriapod. Sloane*, Sir *H.*

Entomology:

[1835.] Works on entomology published by witness, *Samouelle* 3756, 3757——More valuable results will be derived from insects when there is a better acquaintance with their habits and manners, *Samouelle* 3897——Foreign countries in which entomology has been extensively pursued as a branch of natural history, *Samouelle* 3899, 3900——Encouragement of the study, so as to make it bear on arts or medicine, is better left to the views of private individuals, *Samouelle* 3901, 3902——Experiments must be tried in the living state, which could not be done at the Museum, *Samouelle* 3903——Difficulty of obtaining insects in the same locality in different years, *Samouelle* 3904.

[1836.] Importance of a good entomological collection both to medicine and manufactures, *Bowerbank* 863, 864——Arrangement of a collection at the East India House, a catalogue of which is still in progress, *Horsfield* 2583–2586——Opinion of Dr. Burmeister that there are 80,000 species known, *Gray* 3097.

See also *Kirby*, Mr. *Library. Private Collections.*

Entrances to the British Museum. [1836.] Number of entrances the public will have to view the collections, and whether any alteration has been made in the original design, *Smirke* 5315–5335.

Entry Book. See *Donations and Bequests.*

Epplesheim. See *Pachydermata.*

Estimates:

[1835.] Estimates of expenditure of the Museum, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 295–355.

[1836.] Cubing the contents of a building, and giving the cost per solid cube, is a very fallacious mode of making a comparison of expense, *Smirke* 5363, 5364.

See also *Expenditure. Parliamentary Grants.*

Etchings. See *Dutch Masters.*

Eugene, Prince. See *Prints and Drawings.*

Etruscan Vases. See *Egyptian Antiquities.*

European History. [1835.] The Library of the Museum is extremely rich in the history of Europe, *Ellis* 2458.

Euryale. [1836.] The genus euryale is named in pencil, and the Latin specific names are put in the neuter gender; the Synopsis is correct, *Sowerby* 9, 10——Lamarck is not an authority to be referred to in defence of this grammatical error, *Sowerby* 166, 167.

Evans, Robert Harding. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Advantages of a classed catalogue of manuscripts to the British Museum, 3287——A catalogue might be made without any unreasonable loss of time; the collection from which the manuscripts come should be marked, 3290——The catalogues existing are inconvenient, as the index must be referred to to know what exists, 3292——They should be printed in octavo instead of folio, 3293–3301——The catalogue of manuscripts should be a classed catalogue, with a copious alphabetical index annexed, 3302, 3303——Manuscript catalogue is not discreditable, but might be put on a more creditable footing; names of catalogues that have and have not indexes, 3304, 3305.

A classed catalogue preferred to the present one for printed books; the present one should be corrected by the Museum officers, by having the titles of unimportant works curtailed, and those of important ones extended, 3310, 3311——Of printed books there should be both an alphabetical and classed catalogue printed in every great public institution, 3312, 3313. 3315. 3319——Printed catalogues are better than reference to a librarian, however well acquainted he may be with the library, 3320, 3321——A classed catalogue would cause literary men to suggest deficiencies, 3323, 3324——Although the printing a classed catalogue of manuscripts might be attended with loss, it should nevertheless be undertaken, 3328. 3330——The expense of such a catalogue of printed books would be more than repaid, 3328, 3329——When the Museum catalogue was sold, it was too expensive for the public to buy, 3333, 3334.

Evans, Robert Harding. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Reasons why literary authors are deterred from examining the catalogues of manuscripts as they now stand, 3335, 3336——A catalogue completed for one year would be useful for many years; an addenda might be published annually, and eventually incorporated, 3339, 3340——Price at which the Bible written by Alcuin for Charlemagne on his coronation was bought in at; Mr. Forshall's opinion that it was a work of national importance; Sir Francis Palgrave's and the Hon. Thomas Grenville's opinion on the same subject, and upon the price; Sir Robert Peel's opinion on its importance; two other of Alcuin's Bibles at Rome and Paris are of a later date; evidence showing the authenticity of the one in question, 3341–3372.

Evening Admission:

[1835.] Objections to the library or reading-room being opened of an evening, *Forshall* 1287–1306, *Ellis* 1307–1314.

[1836.] Advantages of the reading-room being open of an evening, *Greenough* 3904–3906——To scientific men, *Bowerbank* 973–977——To members of the legal profession, *Mathew* 3401–3405——Should be open from six in the morning, and by artificial light of an evening, *Gregory* 3532–3560——Opinion in favour of the reading-room being open from nine till sunset, *Nicolas* 3720–3725——Concurrence in Sir Harris Nicolas's recommendation, *Edwards* 4752——The reading-room would seldom be used for more than novel-reading of an evening, *South* 1170–1174——Impracticable to extend the hours at which it is open, *Hannay* 5091–5094——Opening the collections of the Museum of an evening could not be thought of, *South* 1178.

See also *London Institution.*

Evidence. [1835.] That taken before the Committee, submitted to the House, with a recommendation on the expediency of appointing a committee next session, for the purpose of pursuing and completing the inquiry, *Rep. p.* 3——Numerous points in the Evidence require explanation, but which, as it would cause delay, will be declined, on the understanding that the inquiry will be recommended to be renewed next session, *Forshall* 4007–4009.——*See* also *Fees.*

Exchanges:

[1835.] Exchanges between the Museum and foreign governments would be advantageous, *Children* 3191, 3192.

[1836.] The Museum has not much material for exchange, *Vigors* 1373–1375——M. Temminck, though in the habit of making extensive exchanges, complains of the difficulty he is under in such matters, *Gray* 2687——Exchanges are the cause of frequent complaints and jealousies between naturalists, *Gray* 2689.

See also *Duplicate Books, Coins and Collections. Leyden Museum. Private Libraries. Zoological Society.*

Excise. [1836.] Communication made to, relative to frauds by means of combinations at picture and book sales by auction, *Harding* 4329, 4330.

Exotic Birds. See *Ornithological Collection. Perishable Articles.*

Expeditions. See *Naturalists. Richardson,* Dr. *Zoological Society.*

Expenditor. [1836.] This office recommended not to be combined with that of principal librarian, *Rep. p.* iv.——*See* also *Librarian,* Principal.

Expenditure. [1835.] Estimate of the expenditure for the ensuing year, laid before the trustees previous to applying to Parliament for the annual grant, *Ellis & Forshall* 603–605——Accounts of, on the publication of the fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscripts, from 1814 to 1818, *App. p.* 402——For engravings of the Elgin and Townley marbles, 1834, *App. p.* 404.

See also *Income and Expenditure. Natural History Department.*

Experiments. [1835.] No chemical laboratory in the Museum, nor even a proper place for measuring the angles of a crystal with the reflective goniometer, *König* 2816–2823——A chemical laboratory would be desirable, *Children* 3152–3160——Why there would be no real benefit in giving each department apparatus for making experiments, *Gray* 3271–3274.——*See* also *Entomology.*

Extra Service. [1835.] Why extra service money is not distinguished from salary in the accounts laid before Parliament; nature and origin of extra service, *Forshall* 971–981.

F.

Family Trustees. See *Trustees,* 5.

Faraday, Robert. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Extent of the contraction or settling in casts taken from any mould in brass, 5962–5970——Examination upon engravings from casts of medals before the Committee, and how far the difference in the diameter is from the shrinking of casts, 5971–5981.

Farnborough, Lord. See *Long,* Sir *Charles.*

Fees. [1835.] When books or manuscripts are taken out of the Museum, to be given in evidence, the officer of the department receives a similar fee to that received by a solicitor, *Ellis* 273.

Fete Days. See *Vatican.*

Fighting Gladiator:

[1835.] Injury that has been done to this statue in the Louvre, from frequent and unskilful moulding, *Westmacott* 3942.

[1836.] This statue in the Louvre was oiled, to prevent adhesion to the mould, the stains from which have interfered with the shadows, *Weigall* 178.

Finance, Sub-Committee of. See *Accounts.*

Finden, Messrs. [1836.] Number of artists out of their establishment that could at an hour's notice be put on medal engraving by machinery to produce as perfect examples as any shown the Committee, *Brockedon* 5897.

Fischer, Dr. [1836.] His Synopsis Mammalium, published at Stutgard 1829, already a great number of additions might be made, *Gray* 2619——Owing to subsequent discoveries, *Gray* 2631——There are now descriptions in this country of at least 100 species which are not contained in his catalogue, *Gray* 2621.——*See* also *Mammalia,* 1.

Fishes. See *Duméril,* Mr. *Ichthyology.*

Fitzinger's Catalogue of Reptiles. [1838.] Extent of the catalogue by Fitzinger of Vienna, *Gray* 2530.

Fitzwilliam, Lord. [1835.] Donation of his museum to the University of Cambridge in 1816, *Ellis* 37–41.

Flaxman, Mr. [1836.] Extract from his lectures in praise of the architecture of the middle ages, *Weigall* 245.

Fleetwood's Life of Christ. [1836.] This work was not in the library of the Museum, but was purchased upon a representation being made, *Huish* 5021.

Flemish Historical Medals [1836.] Superiority in the minuteness and beauty of the execution of these works, which were done by hand, *Wyon* 5855.

See also *Loon,* Monsieur *Von.*

Flora Græca:

[1835.] Failure of an action brought by the Museum, under the Copyright Act, to obtain possession of this work, *Brown* 3678–3681.

[1836.] Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-general that this work was claimable under the Copyright Act, though upon going to law the trustees lost their cause, *Baber* 4633–4635.

Florence. See *Holidays. Magliabeccian Library. Seymour, G. H. Tuscany.*

Forbes, Hon. *F. R.* [1835.] Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Dresden, 12 May 1835, relative to literary institutions in Saxony, *App. p.* 494.

Foreign Countries. See *Entomology.*

Foreign Governments. See *Exchanges.*

Foreign Libraries:

[1835.] No foreign library of great extent has printed a catalogue of late years, *Ellis* 1752——Classed catalogues do not exist in foreign libraries, *Ellis* 1764——To what extent there are classed catalogues in the foreign libraries, *Ellis* 2399–2418——Names of classed catalogues of foreign libraries of former years, *Ellis* 2485–2489——Communications made to and received from His Majesty's ministers abroad, respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App. p.* 446.

[1836.] There is generally a classed catalogue in foreign libraries, *Evans* 3306, 3307, *Mathew* 3382——There are very few foreign libraries where they have even alphabetical catalogues, *Panizzi* 4832. 4840——There should be obtained from foreign libraries and archives whatever may illustrate the laws, institutions and history of our country, *Hannay* 5153——None are open by artificial light, *Hannay* 5160——Information on foreign libraries of printed books by A. Panizzi, Esq., *App. p.* 542——Foreign communications from libraries; viz. Austria, Hanover, Netherlands, Sardinia, Mexico, Portugal, the Hague and Leyden, Sardinia, Bavaria and Prussia, *App. p.* 577–1.

See also *Italy. Lectures. Library of the British Museum Reading Room.*

Foreign Literary Institutions. See *Belgium. Bibliothèque Imperiale Publique à St. Petersbourg. Bibliothèque Royal à Paris. Continent. Denmark. Foreign Literature. France. Frankfort. Jardin des Plantes. Louvre. Luxembourg. Russia. Sardinia. Saxony. Sicily. Spain. Sweden. Switzerland. Tuscany. Wirtemberg.*

Foreign Literature. [1836.] Means taken by witness of procuring foreign literary works, *Baber* 4659–4661——Desirable that there should be a systematic selection from foreign authors, *Baber* 4673, 4674——Better provision should be made for furnishing the Museum with foreign literature regularly, *Edwards* 4752——Correspondence being kept up with foreign libraries might facilitate the interchange of literary productions with the Continent, *Edwards* 4766*.

Foreign Medals and Coins. [1836.] Names of foreign collections of medals and coins that have been engraved at the national expense, *Hawkins* 5716–5719.

Foreign Museums. See *Mammalia*, 5. *Ornithological Collection*, 4. *Visitors, Zoological Collection*, 3.

Foreign Secretary. [1836.] Manner in which he might be instrumental in increasing the collection, *Bennett* 1853.

Foreigners:

[1835.] Are shown the Museum by a sufficiently qualified attendant, *Ellis* 402——Are admitted to the Museum at all times, whether in September or otherwise, *Forshall* 1272, 1274——No difficulty has ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate, *Ellis* 1676–1683.

[1836.] Two foreigners only are employed at the Museum, Dr. Solander and Mr. König, both librarians to Sir Joseph Banks, *Gray* 2708.

See also *Coins and Medals. Reading-room.*

Forgeries in Manuscripts. [1836.] Particulars relative to the discovery of forgeries in the manuscripts of the Museum, as instanced in the manuscripts relating to the claim of Brydges, Lords Chandos, to that peerage, *Nicolas* 3639–3649.

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Formatore or Moulder:

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French Language. [1835.] It is not necessary that the attendants should speak French; there are several who do, *Ellis* 400, 401.

French Literature. [1836.] Examples of French works wanting in the Museum, in history, philosophy and legislstion, *Edwards* 4738.

French Novels and Romances. [1836.] These works are not much sought after for the Museum, from their immoral tendency, *Baber* 4672——Certain romances purchased by witness for Mr. Heber for 20 *l.* each, were run up at his sale by the Museum officers to 130 *l.* and 140 *l.*, *Thorpe* 3232.

Froude, William. [1836.] Particulars as to his invention of a machine for engraving medals, *Brockedon* 5888——A machine similar to Mr. Froude's was invented by Mr. Collas 18 mouths ago, but it was found that the hand of a skilful engraver was more useful, *Nolte* 5960.

Fruits. See *Fossil Fruits.*

Fuller's Endowment at the Royal Institution. [1836.] One of the few endowments for the benefit of science in London, *South* 787.

Funds. [1835.] Account of funds of the British Museum, 1812 to 1835. *App. p.* 294–355.

G.

Gage, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and author of the History of Hengrave and of a history of Suffolk, 5023——The utmost facilities experienced by witness when he first frequented the reading-room 20 years

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ago, though his situation may cause him to receive greater privileges now, 5024–5032——Particulars as to the facilities experienced by witness at the Rouen library, and as to its collections and catalogues, 5033–5041——Letter from Dr. Gradwell to witness, relative to the period the Vatican library is open, 5042——Supposed difficulty in finding manuscripts therein, 5043——There is no delay in obtaining the sight of a manuscript in the Museum; if the particular description of one is not known, the officers will render their assistance in finding it, 5044–5047.

There would be difficulty in the Vatican, if even casual visitors were admitted, of ascertaining the extent of the collection, or the presence of any particular work, 5048–5050——There is no library, foreign or domestic, public or private, where there is such a mass of information, or such facility of reference, as there is in the British Museum, 5051–5059——Inferiority in the manuscript or book department of the Museum as compared with the Vatican or Paris library, may partly be attributed to the short duration of the former over both the latter, 5060–5061——Manuscripts and books can be consulted together or separately in the Museum, though not in the Paris library, 5063–5066——No objection to the hours at which the Museum is open; it might remain open till five during the summer months, 5067–5070.

It would be an advantage to the public that it should be open during the holidays, but the officers require some relaxation, 5071, 5072——Facilities experienced in consulting medals in the department of antiquities; doubts whether foreigners receive as great in their own museums, 5073–5078——The department of British antiquities might be increased; there might be a separate room appropriated for it, and a classed catalogue made, 5079–5082——A work on engravings of the medals of the Museum done in a superior way would be useful, 5083–5086——Valuable accessions made of late years to the collection of British antiquities; the purchase of the gold British corselet has done the trustees credit, 5087, 5088.

Galleries. [1836.] The form of a cross or transept, as adopted at Leyden and Frankfort, is better than the form adopted at the Museum, *Greenough* 3889.

Gallileo. See *Rome.*

Gallinaceous Birds. See *Ornithological Collection,* 1.

Gas. [1836.] Its admission into the reading-room, if the pipes were not hidden, would be quite as safe as the present mode of heating the establishment, *Bowerbank* 975.

Gazette, The London. [1836.] Imperfect collection of; one series without indexes, *Nicolas* 3621, 3622——Extent to which the collection is perfect with the indexes, *Baber* 4689–4693——They are furnished annually through the Stamp-office, two years being always in arrear, *Baber* 4646.

Gasteropods. [1836.] Plan adopted by Mr. König, in his arrangement of a small collection of, *Grant* 1511.

Gault Fossils. [1836.] Value of witness's collection of, *Bowerbank* 866.

Gems. [1835.] There is a manuscript catalogue of the gems, *Hawkins* 3470.

Genealogical Manuscripts. [1836.] An index to them might be printed separately from a general index to the manuscripts, *Forshall* 4378.

Geneva Public Library. [1836.] Information relative to the public library, number of volumes, condition of the library, number of librarians, catalogues, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

Geoffrey, Professor. [1836.] Complaints by this gentleman of not having access to specimens, *Gray* 2711.

Geological Collection. [1836.] Nature of the deficiencies therein, *Greenough* 3877, 3878.
See also *Rock Specimens.*

Geological Department. [1836.] It might go along with the mineralogical department, *Sowerby* 16——It would have been expedient that the officers of this department should have been consulted by the architect, *Gregory* 3526–3531.

Geological Society. [1836.] They have three persons to attend to the interests of their library and collection, *Bowerbank* 900——Their fossils are collected into groups according to their strata, and not according to their zoological characters, *Bowerbank* 907——Period of electing the president of, *South* 1118.

Geology. [1835.] It is indispensably necessary that a collection should be formed, showing the geological formation of each English district, *König* 2694–2696.
See also *Conchological Collection,* 2.

Geosaurus. [1836.] Unique specimen of, in the Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2725.

German Catalogues. [1836.] There are many of them published which are used for scientific purposes, *South* 767, 768.

German Libraries. See *Italy.*

German Literature. [1836.] Extent of the works of German authors that are in the Museum, *Baber* 4662–4667——Examples of deficiencies, *Edwards* 4738——List of German works referred to in Mr. Connop Thirlwall's History of Greece, which are not in the Museum, *Edwards* 4765.

German Novels. [1836.] These works are not much sought after by the Museum, *Baber* 4672.

Gin Palaces. See *Sundays.*

Giraffes. [1836.] Whether necessary to retain an inferior specimen because it was the first that came over, *Vigors* 1316——State of destruction in which these specimens are, *Sowerby* 79, *Grant* 1523, *Children* 2781——The one presented to the Museum by the College of Surgeons never was good, *Bennett* 1708–1710——Those at the zoological museum are in good condition; one was his late Majesty's, and the other was attempted to be imported living, *Bennett* 1774——The setting up one specimen cost the society 150 *l.*, *Vigors* 1341, 1342.

Glasgow. See *Hunter,* Dr., Coins of.

Glass. See *Enamel.*

Göethe's Works. [1836.] Portion of, that are in the Museum, *Baber* 4665, 4660, *Edwards* 4742.

Gold. See *Peruvian Gold.*

Goodall, Rev. Dr. See *Conchological Collection.*

Goodwell, Dr. See *Gradwell,* Dr.

Gottingen Library. [1836.] This library, on official authority, is stated to contain 300,000 volumes, though it in fact contains only 200,000, but the number of articles is about 300,000, *Panizzi* 4773–4842——The contents of this library may be ranked after Denmark, *Hannay* 5149——It is an university library, and not a library of research, and ought not be conducted on the same principles as that of the British Museum, *Panizzi* 4794——They have a better classed catalogue here than in any other foreign library, *Panizzi* 4832–4835——Period taken in its formation: it is going on as the library increases, *Panizzi* 4841–4845——It is kept in possession of the librarian, and it is a favour to see it, *Panizzi* 4863——The library there is managed by the governing body consulting with officers, *Panizzi* 4940——Information relative to the university library, number of volumes, condition of the library, number of librarians, catalogues, &c., *App. p.* 542–562——Notice of the system of catalogues by A. H. L. Heeren, professor of history in the university of Gottingen, &c., *App. p.* 594.
See also *Manuscript Collection,* 1.

Gough, Richard, Esq. [1835.] Cause of his leaving his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, *Ellis* 1467–1474——Application by Mr. Gough to allow some copper-plates to be deposited at the Museum for safety; consent of the trustees, and no further notice taken by Mr. Gough, *Ellis* 1622, 1623——Minute of the trustees, dated 18 February 1804, relative to a letter from Richard Gough, esq., *App. p.* 413.

Gould, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Superintendent of the Zoological Society in the ornithological department, and animal preserver to the British Museum, author of several works on zoology, 2333–2335——Rank which is due to the collection of ornithology in the British Museum, as compared with collections in the continental museums, 2336–2350——Increase in the ornithological collection at the Museum since the new rooms were opened, 2351–2354——Number of specimens of birds stuffed for the British Museum, 1831 to 1836, 2355, 2356——In 1832 to 1836, 2357–2359——In the collection of mammalia in the British Museum there are more species than in other museums; it is deficient with regard to the large tribes, the possession of which at Paris, Leyden and Frankfort makes those collections appear so much larger, 2360–2365——Extent of exhibition and nomenclature in continental collections, 2366–2371——There is no collection in which all the specimens are named, 2372.

More specimens unnamed in the British Museum than in any other collection of equal size, 2373——Progress has been made lately in attaching names, 2374, 2375——The collection of mammalia in the Museum does not consist of the most common and cheaply acquired species; there are a great many rare species, 2376——Number of cats, rats, mice and squirrels of the same species, 2377–2380——No collection of natural history in the world even approaching to perfection, 2381——Dr. Grant's account that the zoological collection is miserable, devoid of classification or nomenclature, the specimens exposed to dust, and the chief constituents are of the most common description, is not correct, 2382——If the officers proceed with the same energy they have done in the last three or four years, the collection will rank among the first, 2382–2388.

The great increase of specimens stuffed by witness of late years may have been in store, and not the result of donations; state of the store-room on witness examining it, and number and description of specimens he selected for preserving, 2389–2411——Witness cannot suggest a better arrangement of the quadrupeds and birds, 2412——Since the new building has been opened, the Museum does not more resemble a store-house than a school of zoology, 2415–2417——Some years back the space was not adequately filled with the exhibition of objects of zoology; desire on the part of the officers in the last three or four years to fill every case, 2418——There is a fair proportion of the more interesting species of birds of the tropical climates, though perhaps not in proportion to the means possessed by the country of obtaining them, 2419, 2420

Gould, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence) *–continued.*

The specimens are well classed, the families are put together, 2423——A better arrangement with regard to nomenclature might be made; difference of opinion as to the best system to be adopted; the labels are clearly written of that portion of the birds that are labelled, 2421–2432——The nomenclature is not more perfect than that of other collections; it is nearly as good, 2433, 2434——Collections are not in the state they ought to be, considering the wealth of the country and the influence of the trustees, 2435–2442——From the energy of the officers, and under the present constitution, the Museum collections have made greater progress than any other museum in Europe, 2443–2445——There are two camels fit for preserving; they would last many years on stands, but would be better under glass, 2446–2452.

Gould, Mr.:

[1835.] Is considered to be the best bird-stuffer, *Children* 3150.

[1836.] Is very clever in the art of bird-stuffing, *South* 1143–1145——Has described and figured birds from specimens in collection at British Museum, *Gray* 2963.

Government:

[1835.] Government might, through the various means in their power, both diplomatic and military, obtain valuable specimens for the Museum from all parts of the world, *König* 2841——Individual members have occasionally made presents to the Museum, *Gray* 3360——The Government departments have not afforded the Museum that assistance which as a national museum it had a right to expect, *Gray* 3358–3360——Advantage if Government were to give occasional assistance in the publication of memoirs on objects of science, *Brown* 3736, 3737——Regret that the collections made by King's officers accompanying expeditions do not come to the Museum, *Samouelle* 3834——Government should give directions to naval and military officers, and foreign residents to make collections, *Samouelle* 3912——Desirable that Government should occasionally purchase works of classical sculpture, *Westmacott* 3974, 3975——Government patronage would do much to elevate public taste, and advance the arts, *Westmacott* 4006.

[1836.] Advantage of retaining in the hands of Government a certain influence over the affairs of the Museum, *Rep. p.* iii——Desirable that Government should give facilities for improving the collection of natural history through their ministers abroad, and officers employed on voyages of discovery, *Bell* 449, 450, *Bowerbank* 986, 987.

See also *Egina Marbles. Literary and Scientific Pursuits. Medallic History of England. Monuments. Trustees,* 2, 3.

Government Grant. See *Parliamentary Grant.*

Gradwell, Dr. [1836.] Letter from Bishop Gradwell, relative to the period the Vatican library is open, *Gage* 5042.

Grant, Robert Edmond, M. D. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Professor of comparative anatomy and zoology in the University of London, 248–250——Objection to the mode of exhibition, classification and nomenclature of the zoological specimens in the British Museum, 252——Want of accommodation in the building causes confusion in classification, 252, 253. 258, 259——Similar confusion will occur in the new buildings if the officers are not consulted, 254——The zoological collection might be better arranged, 255, 256——The internal parts of animals should form a separate cabinet, 257——One general system of classification not recommended, 260——Cabinets of unstuffed specimens not recommended, 261——Few of the collections can be compared with those preserved in Paris, 262——Improvements suggested in the room in which the mineralogical collection is exhibited, 263–267——Classification in the museums of Edinburgh and Manchester more attended to than in the British Museum, 268–270——Double the space required to exhibit the zoological specimens properly, 271–273——Whether sufficient accommodation afforded to the zoological departments in the new buildings, 274–277——Comparison between the collections of birds in the Paris and British Museums, 278——More entomological specimens exhibited in Paris than in the British Museum, 279–294——There should be similar division of labour in the zoological staff at the Museum as is established in Paris, 295——Number of professors and mode of appointment in the Jardin des Plantes, 296–306——If the trusteeship could be made an honour to scientific men, they would eagerly look forward to the appointment, 307–312——Extract from a work of Dr. Davy, giving the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy against the constitution of the Museum, and suggesting improvements, 313–315——Evils that would result if two out of three of the official acting trustees were to decline to act, 316–319——Opinion in favour of a board of officers in all respects equal and similar, selecting a president according to the French law, and confining the trustees to their duties as such, 320, 321——The degraded rank of the several offices have rendered the appointment of the most eminent scientific men impossible, 322——Names of the present trustees who are not eminent for the scientific acquirements, 323——Men eminent in science have not been elected trustees, 312–324——Names of scientific men who would have done honour to the trusteeship, 325.

[Second Examination.]—Constitution of the London University, 996——Professors take no part in the management beyond what immediately concerns education, 997——They recommend gentlemen for the office of Professor, 999——They expend the sums appropriated to them by the council for collections or books, 1000–1001——Objections to their sitting at the council board, 1002–1004——The same objections apply to admitting

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ting heads of departments in the Museum to the trusteeship, 1005——Not the meaning of Sir Humphrey Davy that such should be the case, 1006, 1007——Scientific men acting as a sub-committee of trustees over the several departments would be of immense benefit, 1007–1009——More advantageous to have gentlemen in the council of the University intimately acquainted with and taking interest in the respective departments, than having the professors of those departments at the board, 1010–1026——There should be among the trustees a due proportion of gentlemen intimately acquainted with the departments of science relating to the British Museum, and of other noblemen and gentlemen, who from taste take interest in the affairs of science, 1027–1030——Extent to which the sub-divided departments of the Museum should be represented at the board, 1031–1044.

Period the professors of the University formed themselves into a sub-committee; cause of the services of the warden being discontinued, his situation represented by the present secretary, 1045–1049——Anything would be better than the present system at the Museum, 1051——Differences of opinion detrimental to the Museum; would not have been likely to arise between Professors Jameson and Playfair, supposing one had been the professor of geology and the other the trustee representing that department, 1052–1057——Proposed duties of scientific trustees; they should be joined with men of influence in the State, 1058–1060——Deficiencies in the zoological collection which substantiate the charge of the collection being opprobrium to the British nation, 1061–1088——Superiority of the Paris collection of mammalia over that of the British Museum, 1089–1091——More than four times as many fishes in the Paris collection as in the British Museum, 1092——The scientific value of the collection of birds at Paris is infinitely greater than that in the British Museum, 1093.

[Third Examination.]—Objects of a national zoological museum, which are not fulfilled in any of the conditions at the British Museum, 1466, 1467——No strict method of classification followed with regard to the mammalia, 1468——The greater number of mammalia have neither scientific nor vulgar names attached to them, 1469–1472——Causes of the collection being useless to the public and the student, 1473–1474——Objection to the antiquated names of Linnæus used in the Synopsis, 1475–1478—Want of scientific designation of birds in the Synopsis; not a quarter of them named in the general collection, 1479, 1480——Waste of space in exhibiting the collections of birds, 1481——The birds are in the new building, and the other parts of the zoological collection are chiefly in the old building, 1482——The exhibition of the birds and shells has improved since opening the new buildings, but there ought to be more assistance for naming the birds, 1483–1485. 1487.

Eminent men not appointed to the zoological departments; subordinate clerks have been placed at the heads of departments, 1488——Grounds of witness's comments, 1489, 1490——Old names should be left on the specimens till the new ones ready, 1491–1495——Many of the antiquated names have been recently placed, 1496——Cuvierian names of those specimens which now have antiquated names attached to them, 1497–1500——Antiquated nomenclature of British shells; the same species are in different rooms by different names, 1501——The reptiles are neither exhibited, classified or named, so as to be useful to the student, 1502——There are several good specimens of dried fishes exhibited, but are useless to the student for want of names, 1503——Detail of the great advantages of a proper nomenclature, 1503——Want of classification and names of the serpents and lizards in spirit, 1504——The crowded state of the specimens prevents specific names being reached by the eye, 1505.

Neglect of the specimens shown by the label "vertebra of an Indian Boa," 1506——Evils of the general collection of birds being arranged according to Temminck, and the British birds according to Jennings, 1507——Useless state of the collection cephalopods; profusion of duplicates of the most common species of shells, of oysters, &c., 1508——There should be a distinct department for fossils, as in Paris, 1509, 1510——The curator has been employed 14 years in arranging the insects, but the number of specimens remaining render it doubtful whether he will be able to complete them, 1511——The collection of crustacea is far from being completed in the nomenclature or arrangement, 1512——There are plaster casts of extinct quadrupeds, which supply the place of the real remains, 1513——There is not a single species or specimen of any extinct zoophytes yet exhibited, 1514.

Progress is making with naming the small collection of dried specimens of recent zoophytes, 1515——By whom the collection of British birds have been identified and named, which is discreditable to the officers of the Museum, 1516–1520——By whom the specimens in the general collection are named, 1521——Confusion in the nomenclature of the bird "Emu," 1521——So many persons having assisted in naming the birds, it is difficult to ascertain the person responsible, 1522——Further evidence of the superiority of the Jardin des Plantes over the British Museum, 1523——Inferiority of the zoological collection to that at Paris, 1524——Beauty of Mr. Hawkins's collection of fossils, 1525——Catalogues of the zoological departments are in progress, 1526, 1527——Lectures by the officers of the Museum would be advantageous if conducted upon the plan adopted at Paris, 1528——Cause of the deplorable state of the collections in the Museum, 1529——Reform necessary in the constitution of the Museum, 1530–1534——Witness has the management of the collection illustrative of his own lectures at the London University, which is extended, 1535–1538.

Grant, Dr. [1836.] Want of time prevents medical students from attending Dr. Grant's lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology at the London University, *South* 799–803——His opinion upon the bad arrangement of the shells in the Museum is not consistent with witness's observations, *Turner* 1608——He is not distinguished as a conchologist, *Turner* 1618–1620. 1655–1663. 1671——His authority upon the arrangement of a collection of natural history is not slight; he is a comparative anatomist of eminence *Richardson* 2289–2293——Further evidence upon Dr. Grant's work, and against his nomenclature superseding that of Linnæus or Cuvier in the British Museum, *Richardson*, 2278–2293. 2325–2330——His account of the zoological collection is not correct, *Gould* 2382——Answer to the charge of Dr. Grant relative to confused nomenclature of the "emu" and "cassaurius," *Children*, 2842–2855.

Granville, Earl. [1835.] Despatch from him to Viscount Palmerston, in 1834, relative to literary institutions in France, *App. p.* 487——Another despatch on the same subject, in 1835, *App. p.* 523.

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[1835.] Salary as extra assistant in the natural history department, 3208–3210——Duties of the office, 3211, 3212——Extent to which the arranging and naming has gone; constant new accessions render it impossible for such a collection to be ever said to be finished, 3213, 3214——The time occupied in giving information to visitors requiring it, prevents the work of arrangement going on speedily, and the person making the arrangement is the most fit person to give information, 3215–3218——Previous arrangements are necessarily altered upon considerable acquisitions taking place, 3219, 3220——Difficulties might be better overcome with more assistance, 3221——The collection of shells is arranged, though not entirely named; the discovery of later objects prevents the nomenclature of any one work being strictly followed, 3222–3230——Collections being arranged and named according to the views of the officer arranging them, is necessary to show the advances made by science, 3231–3233——Arrangements in the French Museum are according to the views of those having charge of the several departments, 3233–3234.

Baron Cuvier had free and unrestrained opportunity of inspection of all the Museum collection, and was also shown a collection not belonging to the Museum, 3235–3239——Witness did not receive similar facilities on his visit to the French Museum; he did not consider it requisite to take official letters, 3239–3245——If assistance were granted to witness of a superior description it would be advantageous, but not that of an attendant who had previously been employed in a menial capacity, 3246–3257——Extent to which the annual visitation is useful; collections are previously placed in the most complete order; interest taken by individual trustees in the collections, 3258–3270——Why there would be no real benefit in giving each department apparatus for making experiments, 3271–3274——Bird-stuffing is better done by employing an eminent bird-stuffer than by performing the operation in the Museum, 3274, 3275——There is no private collection; everything is exhibited, 3276, 3277.

[Second Examination.]—Advantage that would be derived by subdividing the natural history department into separate departments of zoology and mineralogy, 3280–3287——Number of divisions and heads of departments in natural history in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, 3288–3290——Further evidence in favour of the subdivision, 3291–3307——Manner in which annual grants would be recommended, and if obtained, appropriated, in the event of the departments being distinct, 3308–3313——It would be advantageous if young men were taken into the Museum at moderate salaries as assistants, on the understanding of rising by merit, 3315–3317——Heads of departments in the Museum delivering lectures would not be advisable, 3318–3321.

Objects of the British Museum, 3322——Observations upon the descriptions in the Synopsis, and in what manner the work might be improved, 3323–3333——The collection of shells in the British Museum is far superior to any other public collection; enumeration of different foreign collections, 3334–3336——Impossibility of adhering to any system for arrangement of classification, from the discoveries of new genera and species in conchology, which are not to be found in any previous work, 3337–3353——Comparison of the zoological collection of the Museum with that of Paris and Berlin, 3354, 3355——Collection of radiata the richest of any collection known to witness, though not so rich as it might be if more money granted for it, 3356, 3357——Government departments have not afforded the Museum that assistance which, as a national museum, it had a right to expect, 3358–3360.

[1836.] Long acquainted with the British Museum, 2453——Changes which the collections of natural history have undergone since the institution of the Museum, 2455——Authority on which witness's statement is made, 2456——Method adopted in the Museum upon the increase of any division of the department of natural history, 2458——Reasons why many specimens are not named, and others named in pencil, 2460——Mode pursued in fixing the nomenclature, 2461——Increased taste for zoology after the peace, 1814; consequent increase of the collection, 2463——Donations of Messrs. Reeves and General Hardwicke, 2464——System of nomenclature adopted in the different departments of natural history, 2466——System the same as adopted in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, 2468.

No new complete work of nomenclature for birds or reptiles, 2471——No work on the entire subject of nomenclature of shells, except that of Lamarck, 2473——The Lamarckian

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arrangement and nomenclature of Linnæus is that adopted at the British Museum for shells, 2474——Evidence in explanation of nomenclature of simia satyrus and simia troglodytes, 2475–2494——Extent to which Dr. Leach had formed catalogues, 2496——Specimen of catalogue to the collection of natural history, 2496——Which is open to any person who wishes to consult it, 2497, 2501–2506——Witness always ready to give any information to any person desirous of inquiring, 2497——Further evidence concerning publicity and access of manuscript catalogues to natural history, 2507–2516.

No general collection of zoology on the Continent in which there is a perfect catalogue, 2517——List of reptiles of the museum of Vienna published by the offices of the department, 2517——Extent to which a catalogue of natural history at British Museum would run if formed on the plan of that of the College of Surgeons, 2523——Intercourse between witness and Mr. Owen when that gentleman was forming his catalogue to the collection of the College of Surgeons, 2525——Opportunities of Mr. South as to examining catalogues of natural history if he desired so to do, 2524——Facilities afforded to Dr. Grant in consulting specimens of natural history in the Museum, 2526–2528——Extent of the catalogue of Fitzinger of Vienna, 2530.

[Second Examination.]—Explanations as to the removal or alterations of Dr. Leach's names to specimens, 2599–2606——Not necessary to add the trivial name of any object in a foreign language, 2601——Evidence concerning catalogue of collection of the College of Surgeons; a corresponding catalogue in reference to specimens in British Museum would not be popular or saleable, 2608–2610. 2615——Time taken by Mr. Owen to form catalogue to specimens at College of Surgeons, 2612, 2613——Not desirable in the present transition state of the collections at British Museum to form a regular catalogue, 2617——No perfect systematic catalogue of any one large class in any museum, 2618——Difficulty of determining what are desiderata in a class catalogue, 2619——Dr. Fischer's catalogue of mammalia published at Stutgard, 1829; its defects owing to subsequent additions, 2619——Witness not aware of any published catalogue to collections either at Berlin or St. Petersburgh, 2623, 2624——Work of Latham on birds published 1790, synopsis still in manuscript, 2625——Work of Merrem, published in 1820, on reptiles, a mere compilation, and arranged according to an exploded system, 2626.

No systematic catalogue of fish since Block's Systema, 1791, 2627——Cuvier in conjunction with M. Valenciennes was writing a history of fishes; little progress made since his death, 2627——Cause of the absence of general systematic catalogues of natural history, owing to the enormous amount of labour which would be required, 2628——How far any intermixture of objects of natural history in the same room at British Museum, 2635——Similar order at Paris, 2636—and Leyden, 3637——Miscellaneous arrangements at Edinburgh, 2640—at Bonn, 2640——In the British Museum the various classes are always arranged in distinct cases, 2645——Radiated animals, corals, shells, &c. are in distinct series, as they would follow in Cuvier's animal kingdom, 2646——No intermixture of subjects in the separate cases contained in the same room, 2648——British birds and shells are kept separate for the use of collectors, 2651——The collection considered as of authority among all the collectors of England, 2655——Space which would be required if the collection of natural history was to be arranged in the manner that Mr. Samouelle has arranged the collection of entymology, 2656——Evidence as to altering the nomenclature of natural history department, 2658–2663.

Collection at British Museum as fully named as that of Jardin des Plantes, 2664, 2665——Manner in which specimens are ordinarily offered for sale at British Museum, 2666——Number of species of birds known, about 4,200, 2667——Explanation as to labelling cases of bats and other cases since March 1836, in answer to Dr. Grant's evidence, 2668–2670——Nature of synopsis to zoological collection at Berlin, by Professor Lichtenstein, 2676——Synopsis of College of Surgeons' museum valuable as showing the arrangement of John Hunter, 1786, which is nearly the same as that employed by Cuvier in the cabinet of comparative anatomy at Paris, 2679——Character and value of the work of Deleuze, 2681——Habit of the director of the museum at Leyden to visit different countries for the purpose of exchanging duplicates, 2683——Usual manner of disposing of duplicates when offered to the Museum, 2684——M. Temminck, though in the habit of making extensive exchanges, complains of the difficulty he is under in such matters, 2687——Mode of exchange of specimens practised at Leyden, 2688——Cause of frequent complaints and jealousies between naturalists, 2689.

List of duplicates published at Berlin, 2690——Best mode of disposing of duplicates is by auction, 2693——Hardly a practised zoologist in London, who is not in the habit of coming continually to make use of the British Museum, 2694–2696——Names of scientific persons who have been in the habit of frequenting the British Museum, 2696——Their testimony to the facility with which access was allowed and information given, 2697, 2698——Mode in which the British Museum was formerly allowed to be seen by strangers; limitation of time; at present any individual may remain as long as he pleases in one room, 2704, 2705——Information always afforded by attendants of, by application to officers, 2707.

Two foreigners only are employed at the British Museum, Dr. Solander and Mr. König, librarians to Sir J. Banks, 2708——How far the professors in the Jardin des

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Plantes regulate the general arrangements, 2710——Facilities in the British Museum far greater than at the Jardin des Plântes, 2711——Complaint of Mr. Geoffrey, a professor, of not having access to specimens, 2711——Management of the institution not worked so well as it ought, 2713-2717——Facilities of the menagerie at Paris for the purchase of living animals which may be brought to France, 2714——Mode in which specimens are placed in the French collections; additions only placed on re-arrangement of the class, 2718——Object of Cuvier in forming his collection of comparative anatomy, 2719.

[Third Examination.]—Circumstances under which witness engaged in the publication of Indian zoology, 2898——There are 405 species and 750 individuals of mammalia in the British Museum, 2899——Number in the Paris museum, 500 species, 1,500 individuals, 2900—In Leyden 661 species, 2,016 individuals, 2901——Number of mammalia described in Fischer's Synopsis, 2902——Many rare specimens which foreigners have visited this country to examine, 2903——Four-fifths of the specimens are catalogued, 2904——The sorts most easily obtained are those most wanting, 2906——No species are exposed to the air and dust which would be liable to injury, 2909——Exposure of animals at Leyden, 2910——Very few mammalia in store, not more than 30 or 40 imperfect skins, 2915——No specimens have been stoved for seven or eight years, 2917——Number of Mr. Burchell's specimens which have been received and exhibited, 2918——Mr. Burchell's specimens not exhibited earlier in order that he might derive advantage from taking notice of them in his travels, 2920.

Animals transferred from the College of Surgeons in as good a state as ever, 2925——Evidence explaining in reference to Dr. Grant's examination as to the exhibition of the common species of animals, 2929——Comparative number of rarer specimens at British Museum and Paris, 2933——Foreigners publishing on mammalia have thought it necessary to consult the collection, 2934——Evidence as to collection of skeletons of vertebrated animals, 2935——Reason for placing specimens of hares in a different part of the room explanatory of evidence of Dr. Grant on that subject, 2936——On any person desiring to consult the collection, skins, &c. in store are shown, as well as those stuffed and exhibited, 2937——Reasons why no stuffed elephant is to be found in the British Museum, 2940——Space better devoted to rarer animals, 2941——Difficulty of stuffing elephants, 2942——There are 2,400 species and 4,659 individual birds in the British Museum, the principal part added during the last four years, 2946——Number in Paris according to Deleuze, 2,300 species, 6,000 individuals, 2947——In Berlin museum 1,200 species, 2947——The largest enumeration amounts to 4,000 species, 2948——Museum rich in gallinaceous birds, 2949——In African and Brazilian birds, and those of northern regions, 2949——Most deficient in humming birds and European birds, 2949.

Bad mode of stuffing birds at Paris for the museum, 2951——Impossible to depend on specimens so stuffed, 2954——Collection of birds generally popular, 2956——Large space allotted to exhibition of birds in Paris and Frankfort, 2957——Four times as many birds known as quadrupeds or reptiles, 2958——Want of space partly, but not want of interest on the part of trustees, &c., will account for the manner in which birds are exhibited, 2961——List of naturalists who have described birds from specimens in British Museum, in answer to evidence of Dr. Grant alleging that the general collection of birds is useless to students, 2962-2965——Answer to Dr. Grant's evidence as to naming birds, 2966——As to bats, 2969-2972——Examination concerning Mr. South's and Mr. Owen's evidence, as to their want of knowledge of the existence of catalogues, 2974, 2977——Evidence as to purchase of the cursorious isabellinus at Mr. Donovan's sale, 2878——Examination as to Mr. Vigor's evidence on extent of collection of birds, 2981, 2983., 2985——Collection of humming birds not equal to that of Paris and some private collections, as those of Mr. Loddige and Mr. Leadbeater, 2988.

Explanations, concerning the collection of hornbills, strutheous birds, toucans and birds of paradise, in answer to Dr. Grant's evidence, 2991——Concerning the cassowary, 2992, 2994——Of reptiles, the Museum possessed 600 species, and 1,300 individuals, 2995——In Leyden, between 600 and 700 species, 2996—In Vienna there are 345 species, 2997—In Berlin 280 species, 2998—In Paris 500 species and 1,800 individuals, 2999——Collection at British Museum rich in rare specimens, 3000——Value, extent and arrangement of the collection of reptiles, 3001——Cuvier's statement as to the difficulty of identifying the species of Coluber, 3006——Answers to Dr. Grant's statement as to reptiles, 3001-3009——As to the Saurian and Chelonian reptiles, 3009——Mr. Bell's opinion of their arrangement compared with Dr. Grant and Mr. South, 3010——Mr. Bell's opinion of the arrangement and nomenclature of reptiles, 3012, 3015, 3023——Adoption of some of witness's genera (reptile) by Cuvier and others, 3024, 3025——Dried saurians all named; tortoises named, and many labelled, 3026——Number of fish in the British Museum, nearly 1,000 species, 3030—In Paris, 4,700 species, 3031—In Berlin, 740 species, 3033——Visit of Baron Cuvier for specimens of fish for his work on ichthyology, 3038——Explanation relative to nomenclature of the crustacea; Mr. Bell's opinion thereon; reason for system adopted, 3045——Explanation relative to the names of shells in answer to objections of Mr. South, 3050—— Derivation of the word porcelain, 3052——Portion of the crustacea under the care of Mr. Samouelle, 3053.

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[Fourth Examination.]—The collection of shells in the British Museum contains 4,025 species, 15,000 individuals, 3056—In Paris, 4,000 species, 3056—In Leyden, 3,700 species, 3058——Lamarck describes 4,200 species, 3060——Evidence relative to naming and arranging the fossil shells at Paris, 3061——Nomenclature of Lamarck (as to genera), that adopted at British Museum for shells, 3062——Witness never heard that Mr. Cummins offered shells to Museum for sale, 3063——Present from Mr. Cummins of dresses, &c. of South Sea Islands, 3063——The best work on British shells is Montagu's, 3065——Nomenclature adopted by Dr. Heming and Capt. T. Brown, 3067——Linnæan nomenclature should be adhered to, 3069——Explanations relative to Dr. Grant's evidence on the state of the shells, 3076——Evidence relating to fossil ammonites, 3078——There are several fossil cephalopods exhibited, 3083, 3089, 3092——No fossil bivalves at present exhibited, 3090——Fossil corals not at present exhibited, 3091——Evidence concerning alleged wrong naming of shells, 3095.

Number of insects in the Leyden collection, 25,400 species, 3096—In Paris, 25,000, 3096——Opinion of Dr. Burmeister that there are 80,000 species, 3097——In Berlin collection 70,000 species, 3097——Explanation in answer to Dr. Grant's evidence concerning myriapod and arachnida specimens, 3098——Zoophytes in the British Museum, 747 species, 2,200 individuals, 3114—In Leyden, 700 species, 3114——Answer to Dr. Grant's evidence as to extinct zoophytes, 3115——Arrangement of fossil remains at Paris, 3117——A magnificent collection, 3119——Fine collection of fossil remains at Darmstadt and Stutgard, 3119——Evidence as to plaster work in fossil remains, 3124——Time when zoological lectures are given in the Jardin des Plantes, 3134.

Not advisable to have lectures on zoology, 3137——Names of persons who now lecture on zoology at different institutions, 3138——Periods at which visitors are admitted to the museum at Paris, 3139——Have not the same facilities there as at the British Museum, 3140——Periods at which museum at Brussels is open, 3140—At Leyden, 3140—At Dresden, 3140—Frankfort, 3140—Stutgard, 3140—Copenhagen, 3140—Vienna, 3140—Turin, 3140—St. Petersburg, 3140——In foreign museums generally not the same facilities offered to the public as at British Museum, 3142——Witness sees no objection to Museum being open on holidays, 3143——Examination as to supply of books in the natural history department, 3144.

Gray, Mr. [1836.] The names given to reptiles in his papers are considered an authority on the Continent as well as in this country, *Bell* 343——Punctuality and fidelity with which he executes his duties at the Museum; his work on Indian zoology was not attended to by him during business hours, *Children* 2892-2897.

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Greek Coins:

[1835.] There was a sale of duplicate Greek coins, *Ellis* 570——Number of copies of the catalogue of Mr. Payne Knight's collection of Greek coins printed, distributed and sold, *Ellis* 1076——Mr. Combe's catalogue of the collection as it existed in his time, and Mr. Knight's own catalogue of those he bequeathed to the Museum, have been printed, *Hawkins* 3472——Account of sums expended on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of Greek coins, 1809 to 1834, *App. p.* 419——Sums paid on account of the publication of Mr. R. P. Knight's catalogue of his collection of Greek coins, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 367——Account showing the number of copies of the catalogue of Mr. R. P. Knight's collection of Greek coins which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 367.

[1836.] An extensive work on Greek coins published by M. Mionnet, *Hawkins* 5693——It contains plates added to each volume, which are a little shaded, *Hawkins* 5714.

Greek Grammar. See *Lascaris's Greek Grammar.*

Greek Testament. [1836.] Witness would not knowingly have disposed of this work as a duplicate, *Baber* 4699-4701.

Greenough, George Bellas. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Fellow of the Royal Society; twice president of the Geographical, and three times of the Geological Society, 3800, 3801——Whether the marbles are subject to the best arrangement and light in the Museum, 3804-3807——Mode in which prints should be arranged and catalogued, 3808-3813——For the consideration of the Committee whether the statues and sculpture should be at the British Museum, 3816-3824——Whether the collection of prints has not been formed more with a view to art than illustration, 3825-3832.

By whom the situation in which Egyptian antiquities, Etruscan vases, &c. should be placed should be determined, 3833-3836——Not advisable now to alter the height at which the Engin marbles are exhibited; it would have been an advantage to place them at their original height, if a Parthenon had been built opposite Northumberland-house, 3837-3840——Visiting the statues at Rome by torch-light is a favour; torch-light not recommended if other means can be obtained, 3841-3845.

A committee of arrangement of the natural history department would be advantageous; it should be difficult to alter arrangements once made, 3846-3851——Evils of the alteration of the arrangement of the Greville collection of minerals against the

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recommendation of the ablest mineralogists of the day, 3852–3856——The buildings are not suitable to the collection of natural history, 3858, 3859——General rules upon which catalogues in the natural history department should be constructed and printed, 3863–3867——Divisions into which the natural history department should be divided, and plan upon which lectures should be given, 3868.

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Importance of the curators being consulted as regards the buildings; inconvenience that will arise if the building cannot be raised or extended without destroying the architecture; the public have not had all the advantage that might be expected from the sums laid out in the buildings, 3898–3903——The defects in the Museum are for want of a systematic plan; the objects of the Museum have never been sufficiently defined, 3907–3910, 3913——Further evidence in favour of lectures, and the mode in which they should be given, 3910–3917——Detail of a plan for the better government of the Museum by means of president and council, composed of visitors and curators, 3918–3932.

Examination upon the duties of the keeper of the natural history department; extract from the statutes of the Museum relative thereto, 3939–3945——Permanence in arrangement and nomenclature is more important than continual slight improvements in endeavouring to keep pace with science, 3949, 3950——Further evidence upon the written communications of the curators to the trustees, and upon their not being consulted relative to the purchase of collections, 3951–3958——Opinion in favour of an alphabetical catalogue, with a copious index of persons, plans and subjects, instead of a classed catalogue, which plan might be adopted in all the collections, 3960–3964.

Gregory, Olinthus, L.L.D., F.R.A.S. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Professor of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and one of the board of visitors of the Royal Observatory, 3486, 3487——Number of books in the Museum library not sufficient to satisfy the expectations of scientific men; necessity for a classed catalogue, 3488–3494——Outline of the divisions into which the library might be arranged; manner it which it might be made to contain many more books than it does at present, 3496–3521——Necessity for the architect consulting the librarians, 3522–3525——It would have been expedient that the officers of zoological and geological departments should have been consulted by the architect, 3526–3531.

Opinion in favour of the reading-room being further subdivided, and opened at six in the morning, and by artificial light of an evening; arrangements that should be made for attendants and cleaning, 3532–3560——Desirable that scientific men, as well as some of the curators, should have a share in the government, 3561–3564——Objections to learned societies appointing the trustees, the trustees appointing the principal officers to form a board for managing the executive, 3565–3569.

Objection to the appointment of the trustees being in the ministers of the day, 3570——Suggestions for the better government of the Museum, by having librarians to each division of the library, and curators to each department, to elect a director in chief; subordinate departments being filled up by well-instructed young men; associate trustees to be elected from the principal officers, with appeal to the entire body of trustees, and eventually to the Home Secretary, 3571–3580——Facilities experienced by witness in the Paris library, 3581–3585.

Gregory, Dr. *Olinthus.* [1836.] In his plan for a classed catalogue he has forgotten the vegetable kingdom, *Panizzi* 4855——Observations connected with Dr. Gregory's evidence of May 12th, and separate from which that evidence is defective, and in part unintelligible, *App. p.* 571.

Grenville, Hon. *Thomas.* [1836.] His opinion of Alcuin's Bible, and upon the price asked for it, *Evans* 3341–3372.

Grenville, Lord. [1835.] His literary and other qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 656.

Gresham Lectures. [1836.] One of the few private endowments in London for the benefit of science, *South* 787——Instanced for showing whether salaries or pupils are the best mode of paying professors, *South* 825.

Greville Minerals. [1836.] Evils of the alteration of the arrangement of the Greville collection of minerals against the recommendation of the ablest mineralogists of the day, *Greenough* 3852–3856.

Griffiths, Edward. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness has published an English edition of Cuvier's Règne Animal, 2098——Fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and corresponding member of the Natural History Society in Philadelphia and other societies, 2099——Witness was first acquainted with the Museum in the time of Dr. Shaw, about 20 years, and also in the time of Dr. Leach, 2100–2102——The zoological collection was at that period in a wretched state as compared with the present state

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state of zoology, but with regard to its then state the collection bore a nearer proportion; it has advanced progressively with the state of the science since the time of Dr. Leach, 2103–2108——The collection of mammalia is better than it was formerly, though there is not at present one third of the species described by authors, 2110——Bad state of the collection 20 years ago more to be attributed to the state of zoology at that time than to the want of space, 2113–2115.

Dr. Leach's nomenclature rather too refined; he was approaching that eminence in science which would give authority to the nomenclature he might adopt, 2120, 2121——The collection of mammalia the most deficient; it might be supplied at inconsiderable expense; it requires a greater space than other collections, but that is not entirely a reason for the deficiency, 2122–2127——With regard to the organic remains, it is not advisable to refine too much in systematic arrangement; if the large genera of some eminent naturalist, such as Cuvier be adopted, the subdivisions will be better left to the observation of students, being pointed out by the synonyma on the labels; there are a vast many species not named, 2128–2139——The collection of the British Museum is one possessing an European reputation, 2140.

Examination upon Griffiths' Introduction to Cuviers' Animal Kingdom, and whether any reference is made therein to the collections in the Museum, 2141–2147——If some portion of the trustees were scientific men, it would be desirable; with regard to the competence of the present trustees to judge of what is wanted, they should seek the information of men of science; desirable that a portion of the trustees would be influential men, 2149–2157——If with convenience and propriety the hours for exhibiting the collection could be extended, it would be desirable, 2158——A manuscript catalogue of the zoological collection in progress: a printed catalogue would be desirable, 2159——The collection of fossil fish is well exhibited; the nomenclature of M. Agassiz is adopted, 2160–2163——Facilities afforded for consulting the officers and books, and for artists taking drawings, which facilities would have been afforded to every one, 2164–2166.

Griffiths' Introduction to Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. [1836.] Whether any reference is made therein to the collections in the British Museum, *Griffiths* 2141–2147.

See also *Règne Animal.*

Griffith, Mr. [1836.] Has described birds from specimens in British Museum, *Gray* 2963.

Guise, Duke of. [1836.] There are many varieties of this medal, *Hawkins* 5686.

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Hague, The. [1836.] Information relative to the Royal Library, number of volumes, condition of the library, number of librarians, catalogues, &c., *App. p.* 542–562——Letter from G. Jerningham, esq. to John Backhouse, esq. dated the Hague, 17 June 1834, relative to literary institutions and libraries at the Hague, *App. p.* 577–20.

Hallam, Mr. [1836.] Has frequented the reading-room for 20 years, and is referred to, to state whether there is any just cause of complaint, *Panizzi* 4873——A stranger would most probably be served in the reading-room before a man of eminence like Mr. Hallam, because the latter would be less likely to make complaint of any delay, *Panizzi* 4950, 4951.

Hamilton, Sir *George B.* [1835.] Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Brussels, 28 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Belgium, *App. p.* 484.

Hamilton, Sir *William.* [1835.] His qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 666.

Hamilton, Hamilton, Esq. [1835.] Letter from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Buenos Ayres, 16 February 1835, relative to literary institutions in Buenos Ayres, *App. p.* 491.

Hannay, Robert. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Impracticable to extend the hours at which the reading-room is open, 5091–5094——Want of facilities for study in the Vatican library, 5097–5102——Facilities in the Minerva library at Rome, are much less than in the British Museum, 5103–5106——In the manuscript department in the Paris library the facilities are as great as can be found; evils of the want of accurate catalogues; great extent of the holidays, 5107–5113——Strangers are not allowed a sight of the catalogues of printed books; in this department the whole plan and practice is bad; defalcation in the number of books, and from what causes; comparison in favour of the British Museum, 5114–5128——Advantage of the regulation for admission to the reading-room of the Museum which should not be relaxed, 5129–5136.

The library at Dresden contains one of the greatest and most valuable collections of books; facilities with which strangers can obtain books and manuscripts at their own homes, and advantages of this plan, 5137–5145——Particulars of the facilities experienced in the library at Munich, 5146, 5147——In no library are so many facilities enjoyed as at the British Museum, 5148——Supposed rank the Museum library holds compared with foreign libraries, 5149——Additional facilities must be granted to fit the Museum to the growing wants of the public, 5150——Evidence upon the origin and foundation of the British Museum, and improvements suggested for its better government and management of the different departments, 5151–5160.

Hanover. [1836.] Letter from Baron Ompteda to Viscount Palmerston, dated London, 8 December 1835, relative to library institutions and libraries in Hanover, *App. p.* 577–6.

Hansard, Luke Graves. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Nature of the employment of Mr. Millard with regard to the Index to the Fifteen volumes of Reports of Committees of the House of Commons from 1715, which he executed to witness's satisfaction, 2357–2362——Nature of his employment in combining the Sessional Indexes into one General Index, 1801 to 1826, which was also done to witness's satisfaction, 2363–2385——Mr. Millard also made indexes to several of the Woods and Forests Reports, under witness's direction, 2386, 2387——He was also employed to read the proof sheets of the Report of the Lords on the Dignity of the Peerage, 2388——Different persons formed the Annual Indexes to the Sessional Papers, some were done by Mr. Millard; but the combination into one index, and making cross-references, was his principal business, 2389–2398.

Harding, Joseph. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Practice of some booksellers at sales by auction not to bid beyond a certain point against one another, but to compete privately among themselves for the lots purchased; dishonesty of the practice; it extends to most sales by auction, 4327–4334——Opinion against Mr. Thorpe's evidence, who advises the trustees to buy manuscripts, &c. by commission; they would be bought much dearer, 4335, 4340–4344——A principal purchasing at an auction through an agent is a judicious practice, 4336–4339——Further evidence in favour of the Museum purchasing by their own officers, 4345–4352——They have employed agents, 4353.

Hardwicke, General:
[1835.] His bequest to the Museum, chiefly of birds, *König* 2795.
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Hardwicke, Lord. [1835.] His qualifications as a trustee of the Museum, *Forshall* 656.

Hares and Rabits. [1836.] Out of 21, only four specimens are named, *Grant* 1472——Many specimens of, placed in different parts of the room, *Grant* 1523——Reason for placing specimens of hares in different parts of the room, explanatory of the evidence of Dr. Grant on that subject, *Gray* 2936.——*See* also *Mammalia.*

Hargrave Manuscripts. [1835.] There is a catalogue of the Hargrave manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797.

Harleian Manuscripts:
[1835.] There is a catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797——The catalogue of these manuscripts is more brief than desirable, but is a very fair catalogue, and as good a one as there is in most foreign collections, *Forshall* 738, 739——Examination in answer to the remarks in Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet on the catalogue of this collection, *Forshall* 798–805.
[1836.] The catalogue is printed on too indifferent paper, *Evans* 3294——Preferable that this work should be printed in octavo, *Evans* 3301——Amplification and correction required, *Forshall* 4189–4193, 4197——The latter part of the catalogue is very bad, *Holmes* 4301——The catalogue, though subject to some errors, is generally correct, *Hannay* 5112——Mr. Horne's classed index to the fourth volume renders the other three much more servicable than they otherwise would be, *Nicolas* 3668, 3669——Error in the number of charters and rolls in this collection stated in the authorized publications of the Museum, *Forshall* 4424.

Harper, Mr. [1836.] Certain duplicates of books sold when Mr. Harper had the care of the collection, *Baber* 4703.

Haslar Hospital. [1835.] There is a museum of some extent there, *König* 2842——Supposed that the trustees would not object to an examination of the collection at Haslar Hospital taking place, with the view to the appropriation of valuable specimens to the British Museum, *König* 2848.

Hastings Tithes. [1836.] Both offers and threats have been made use of to compel witness to produce such of the Battle Abbey muniments as relate to this subject, *Thorpe* 3220–3222.

Hawes, Benjamin, Esq. [1835.] Letter from, to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 10 May 1831, *App. p.* 426.

Hawkins, Edward:
[1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Keeper of coins, medals, antiquities and works of art, 3441–3443—— Duties of the office, and salary, 3444–3446——Description of Anglo-Gallic coins, commenced by Mr. Combe and published by witness, 3449——Account of the Elgin marbles published by Sir Henry Ellis, and also by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 3452–3456——Persons by whom the description of the collection of ancient marbles in the British Museum is edited, 3457–3460——Witness is generally consulted as to the value of collections of classical antiquities offered for

Hawkins, Edward. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

for sale, 3461–3463——How far witness decyphers Greek inscriptions and hieroglyphics in specimens of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, 3464——Nature of the arrangement of the Elgin, Phigalian and Townley Marbles, 3465–3468.

Printed catalogues of the marbles and antiquities are published in quarto volumes and in the Synopsis, 3469——There is a manuscript catalogue of the gems, 3470——There is a catalogue of the greater part of the coins, that of the remainder is in progress, 3471–3474——How far the print-room is under the head of the department of antiquities, and whether it would be advisable to make them distinct departments, 3475–3487——Allowing the heads of departments the patronage of subordinate officers is open to objections, 3488–3496——The coins of the late King were catalogued before they came to the Museum, and the catalogue has since been verified with the coins, 3497——Mode of admission to artists for the study of statuary, 3498——Special permission must be obtained for the purpose of taking casts, 3498–3502.

Most of the moulds that have been taken of the finer statues are in the hands of Mr. Westmacott, subject to the condition of supplying casts at particular prices at the order of the trustees, 3503–3509——The repetition of making moulds from the originals is attended with danger; but there is no objection to the multiplication of casts from those moulds, and distributing them to the utmost extent among the people, 3510, 3511——Whether Mr. Westmacott has the monopoly of the moulds; certain Italian artists have been allowed by the trustees to take casts, 3512–3520——Italian artists get casts of fine objects to mould from, and casts circulated about the country are casts of casts, 3521, 3522——How far it would be advisable to establish an office of moulder in the Museum, 3523–3526——It is not worth the while of Italian artists to take casts of the original size, 3527–3529——There is not space in the Museum for allowing the medals and coins to be exhibited both sides at once, 3530–3536——Extent to which witness has been consulted by the architect as to the arrangement of the new buildings, in reference to witness's department, 3537–3540.

[Second Examination.]—Papers given in; memorandum of price at which Mr. Westmacott agreed to supply the Museum with casts of some portions of the Elgin marbles; and list from Mr. Sarti of moulds in his possession taken from original statues in the Museum, 3836——Injury that may be done to antique statues from taking frequent casts, besides producing discolouration, 3838——Proper care, skill and prudence being provided for, there would be less injury from moulding, 3840——A moulder being attached to the Museum would not cause the public to be supplied with cheaper and better casts than they now obtain, 3841——How far Mr. Westmacott's property in certain moulds of the Elgin marbles would prevent the trustees granting Mr. Sarti permission to cast from the originals, 3842–3853——The only objection that could arise is the unnecessary multiplication of mouldings, which may cause injury to the original, 3854.

Difficulty has arisen to an English artist in obtaining leave to cast from the statue of Apollo, on account of risk to the statue, 3855——The Elgin marbles have not been moulded at all since witness has been at the Museum, and no statue has been moulded twice during that period, 3857, 3858——The number of casts that can be taken from one mould vary according to the skill with which the original mould is taken, 3860——Injury to bronzes from frequent casts is more conspicuous than to marbles, unless protected by a strong patina, 3861.

[1836.] Keeper of the antiquities in the British Museum, 5664——Extent to which witness is interested in the examination, by the probability of being employed in conducting a medallic history of England, 5665–5672—— Satisfactory state of Collas's method of engraving in reference to medals generally, 5666–5671——It is much cheaper that the ordinary mode of engraving, 5673–5677——Cost of engraving the Soane medal by a first rate artist; satisfactory representation of that medal by the machinery, 5678–5683——Distortions or inaccuracies in medals in high relief are not fatal to the truth or beauty of the medal; the distortions were in the early specimens, 5684——Medals are liable to variations from being cast and afterwards chased, 5685–5687.

Engraving being made from an inferior medal, and afterwards compared with the superior, may be the cause of inaccuracies apparently attributable to the process of engraving, 5688–5689——Written opinions of Monsieur Lenormant and Monsieur Mionnet, two of the conservators of medals and antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris, in favour of Collas's machine, 5692–5696——The spirit and character of the medal is better given by this process than any other, 5697–5698——The machine can be worked by a common mechanic with care and attention, 5699–5702——The engraving the collection of medals in the Museum must be done either wholly or in part at the expense of the public, 5703, 5704——Utility of a medallic history of England; it would be incomplete if confined to the medals contained in the Museum; it must be extended to those in private collections; the invention would be cheaper and better than the present mode of engraving, 5705–5713.

Names of foreign national collections of medals and coins that have been engraved at the national expense, 5716–5719——Principle upon which the machine is constructed, 5720–5722——Deviation which is not visible to the eye should not be considesed a distortion, 5723–5724——Origin of the invention; improvements that have been made,

Hawkins, Edward. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

and extent to which it approaches perfection, 5725-5733——How far the plates exhibited before the Committee give a fair average of the style in which the work has hitherto been executed, 5736–5740——Value of the discovery in representing larger specimens, 5741–5748——In representing small specimens, 5749——Proportion of large to small in the Museum, 5750–5751.

Previous to the discovery outlines would have been recommended as the cheapest; the extraordinary expense of full engravings by the best artists, would render that course impracticable, 5752–5754——Parts of the medals to which the machine is least suited should be retouched by the hand, 5755, 5756—— Whether the machine would be equally applicable to medals previous to as since the 15th century; the questions addressed to the French conservators were relative to those since, 5757–5762——The whole of the coins relative to British history are not to be found in the British Museum, 5763, 5764 ——Many thousand engravings have been taken from one plate; the invention will not cause much difference, 5765–5767.

Whether the medallic history of Louis XIV. was published at the expense of government, or by the jesuits assisted by the government, 5768–5772——If the work is to be executed, the machine is the most practicable mode as regards the expense, 5773—— Casts have been taken from some of the medals in the Museum, with a view to engravings being taken from them by the machine, which engravings are faithful representations of the medal, 3774–5780——The machine cannot alter the form of the letters; it sometimes renders them indistinct, which may be remedied by engraving, 5781–5785 ——An engraving executed by a fine artist would be more pleasing to the eye, but not so faithful a representation of the medal as one executed by the machine, 5786–5791.

Hawkins's Fossils:

1. *Evidence relative to the purchase of.*
2. *Minutes of the Trustees, and correspondence relative thereto.*

1. *Evidence relative to the purchase of.*

[1835.] Mr. König was consulted on the purchase thereof, *Ellis* 131–134——His opinion, *Forshall* 901–906——Purchase by the Museum of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and extent to which restorations have been made in them, *König* 2638–2693——Reports and correspondence relative to the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, *Forshall* 2962—— Examination upon the price paid for Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and upon the restorations in the large specimen; difficulty of stating to what extent the collection is deteriorated by the restorations, *König* 2963–3028.

[1836.] Sum that would have been sufficient for the purchase of; extent to which they have been made up, and how far the plates describe the artificial parts, *Sowerby* 128–136, 147–153——Examination relative to the recommendation by an officer of the Museum in favour of the purchase of Hawkins's fossils, *Bell* 431–444——Viewed as a whole, have not their equal in Europe, *Grant* 1523–1525——Hawkins's collection of Saurians are the largest, the most unique, and by far the most valuable, *Viscount Cole* 2749–2751——The large specimen is to a certain degree made up; the parts made up are not engraved in Hawkins's book; that specimen never was valued at 500 *l.*, *Viscount Cole* 2752.

2. *Minutes of the Trustees, and correspondence relative thereto:*

[1835.] Minute declining Mr. Hawkins's offer, dated 11 May 1833, *App. p.* 437—— Minute declining Mr. Hawkins's second offer, dated 8 June 1833, *App. p.* 437——Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, dated 26 June 1834, *App. p.* 437——Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Charles König, esq., dated 10 July 1834, *App. p.* 438——Minute of general meeting, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p.* 438——Letter from Gideon Mantell, esq., F.R.S. to the trustees, dated 11 July 1834, *App. p.* 439——Letter from the Rev. W. Conybeare, F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439——Letter from W. Clift, esq., F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439——Letter from H. T. de la Beche, esq., F.R.S., to the trustees, dated 17 July 1834, *App. p.* 440—— Letters from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the trustees, dated 7, 12 and 20 July 1834, *App. p.* 440, 441——Minute of committee, dated 1 August 1834, *App. p.* 440——Extract from Mr. König's reports, dated 12 February 1835, *App. p.* 441——Minute of committee, dated 14 February 1835, *App. p.* 442—— Extract from Mr. König's report, dated 12 March 1835, *App. p.* 442——Minutes of committee, dated 14 March 1835, *App. p.* 442, 443——Minute of sub-committee, dated 26 March 1835, *App. p.* 443——Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 12 March 1835, *App. p.* 443.

See also *Ichthyosaurus. Saurians. Specimens.*

Hawkins, Thomas, Esq. [1836.] Letter from to the members of the Select Committee on British Museum, dated 4 July 1836, relative to the purchase of his fossils, *App. p.* 594.
See also *Prints and Drawings.*

Haworth, Mr.:

[1835.] Mr. Haworth's collection was an important and valuable one, but its purchase was declined by the trustees, *Samouelle* 3829–3833.

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Haworth, Mr. [1836.]—*continued.*

[1836.] Extract from Mr. König's report, relative to Mr. Haworth's collection, *Forshall* 5591.

Heads of Departments:

1. *Their Qualifications and Duties, and Alterations proposed in the latter.*
2. *Communications with the Trustees, and Admission to the Trusteeship.*
3. *How far they should be independent of each other, and have the Patronage and Control of their Departments.*

1. *Their Qualifications and Duties, and Alterations proposed in the latter:*

[1835.] How far the trustees have the power to obtain the most distinguished men in each branch of science, with a view to placing them at the head of departments, *Children* 3069-3071——The public have a moral security from the character of individuals appointed as heads of departments in the Museum, that they will keep up the reputation which acquired them the appointment, *Brown* 3730.

[1836.] Jointly to revise the Synopsis, and to be responsible and each sign his own part, *Rep. p.* iv——To make entry of accessions to collections, and to report such annually to trustees, together with desiderata and the state and condition of their departments, vouched by the signature of the principal librarian, *Rep. p.* v——Are willing at all times to compensate for the want of catalogues by their personal attention and superintendence, *Owen* 498——Heads of departments are generally men of science in those particular departments to which they have been appointed, *Bennett* 1768-1770——The character of the individuals appointed as heads of departments is a security to the public that they will keep up their reputation, *South* 797.

They should attend to the more popular branches, which have hitherto been superseded by the higher branches, *Sowerby* 48-62——Evils of their having to attend parties round the Museum instead of attending to scientific objects, *Bell* 338-340. 347——No objection to their being secretaries to other learned bodies, if the duties do not trench on the time that ought to be devoted to the Museum, *Bell* 446.

2. *Communications with the Trustees, and Admission to the Trusteeship:*

[1835.] Witness and other chiefs of departments have not seats at the board by virtue of their offices, *Ellis* 328, 331—— No inconvenience attends the practice of chiefs of departments, when summoned before the trustees, being kept standing, *Ellis & Forshall* 406-422——It is not the etiquette for the heads of departments to sit before the trustees when called in to be examined on any specific subject, *König* 2690, 2691.

[1836.] Objections to admitting heads of departments in the Museum to the trusteeship, *Grant* 1005——Advantage if the curators always had the means of expressing the wants of their departments to the trustees, *Owen* 582——Evidence upon the written communications of the curators to the trustees, *Greenough* 3951-3958—— There is not that general consultation and cordial intercourse between the trustees and witness, as principal of the printed book department, which would be satisfactory, *Baber* 4590, 4591.

3. *How far they should be independent of each other, and have the Patronage and Control of their Departments:*

[1835.] No disadvantage has hitherto arisen from assistants being appointed without consulting heads of departments, *Ellis* 1980, 1981——Allowing them the patronage of subordinate officers is open to objections, *Hawkins* 3488-3496.

[1836.] Recommendation that a keeper should be placed at the head of each department, to be responsible for the arrangement, condition and safe custody of the collections under him; heads of departments to meet once in three months, to consult on internal arrangements, and submit the result jointly to the trustees in writing, *Rep. p.* iv—— Should be independent of one another to pursue their own studies, and have sufficient attendants under them for manual details, *Sowerby* 61, 62——They are not further limited in the choice of their pursuits than by want of funds, *Sowerby* 78——Sir Humphrey Davy's opinion in favour of sub-division of labour; each department being under a separate head, *Grant* 313-315——They should be more independent than they are, but should not have so much power as the French curators, *Bell* 407——Should be independent of each other, but responsible to superior authority, *South* 780-784. 1095-1097, *Bowerbank* 983——Benefit would not be derived by making them independent, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5550-5553.

Should have the appointment of their own subordinates, *South* 780-784——Such a plan would not be beneficial, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5550-5553——They should have the management of those under them, *Sowerby* 63-65——Desirable to consult them previously to appointing officers under them, *Bennett* 1873, 1874, *Panizzi* 4926-4928—— Are consulted through the secretary previously to filling up vacancies, but which communication from the secretary puts it in the power of the officer to communicate personally with the acting official trustee, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5503-5506.

See also *Davy*, Sir *H. Entomological Collection. Jardin des Plantes*, 1. II. *Lectures. Library*, British Museum. *Librarian. Manuscript Department. Natural History Collection. Officers. Private Rooms. Purchase of Collections. Secretary. Trustees*, 2. *Zoological Collection*, 1.

Heat. See *Elgin Marbles. Reading-room.*

Heber's Manuscripts. [1836.] Manner in which works at this sale were run up by the Museum officers, *Thorpe* 3228–3232——The negociationfor these manuscripts went off in consequence of his representatives conceiving themselves only at liberty to sell by public auction, *Forshall* 4253–4255——Mode adopted with regard to the purchases of Mr. Heber's manuscripts at his sale, *Forshall* 4433–4436.
See also *French Novels. Higden's Polychronicon.*

Hedlinger. [1836.] Superiority, as regards minuteness and beauty of execution, of the medals executed by him, *Wyon* 5855.

Heming, Dr. See *Conchological Collection,* 3.

Henning, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Production of specimens of engravings from works by witness on the Parthenon and Phygaleian marbles, done by the French machine and Mr. Bate's, with examination thereon, 5936–5951——Difficult to say whether a medallic history of England could be carried on as a commercial speculation; great expense must be incurred independently of the engraving, 5946.
Impossible to engrave correctly by a machine without the most perfect casts, 5946——Witness's work pirated in France; engravings taken from it, and his name expunged, 5946–5951——Letter from witness to the Chairman of the Committee, stating that he is in possession of a volume of the works of engravings published in Paris, in which his name is acknowledged, 5951——Advantage of making casts in enamelled glass; expense at which such a cast may be made, 5945, 5947–5950.

Henry the Second, Medal of. [1836.] Variations in different casts of this medal, *Hawkins* 5687——Copy of this medal from an imperfect cast, and manner in which the machine has faithfully represented the imperfections of the original, *Hawkins* 5688, 5689.

Henry the Fourth, Medal of. [1836.] Engravings of this medal made by the English and French machines, and examination thereon by way of comparison between the two, *Hawkins* 5688, 5689, *Brockedon* 5893–5895. 5899, *Nolte* 5956——Opinion of the engravings of the medals of Henry the Fourth by the French and English machine, *Wilson* 6008.——*See* also *Engraving Machines.*

Henry the Eighth. [1836.] A celebrated work written by Henry the Eighth against Luther presented to Cranmer, with his notes in it, was once in the Museum, but was sold by auction three times, *Cochran* 3464–3466.

Heraldic Manuscripts. [1836.] An index to the heraldic manuscripts might be printed separately, *Forshall* 4378.

Herbarium. See *Sloane,* Sir *H.,* Herbarium of.

Hercules. [1836.] A beautiful bronze of Hercules in the possession of Colonel Leake has been moulded from without injury, *Weigall* 242.

Hereditary Trustees. See *Trustees,* 5.

Herschel, Sir *John.* See *Wellington,* Duke of.

Hesse. See *Darmstadt..*

Hesse Cassel, Granducal Library. [1836.] Information relative to the number of volumes, condition of the Library, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

Higden's Polychronicon. [1836.] This manuscript was returned to witness by the Museum as being too dear at 35*l.*, when at Mr. Heber's sale they gave 50 guineas for the identical manuscript, *Thorpe* 3229, 3230.

Hilaire, St., M. Geoffroy. [1836.] His statements relative to the collections in the Jardin des Plantes, *Bennett* 1928.

Historical Manuscripts. [1836.] Index to the Bristish historical manuscripts might be printed separately, *Forshall* 4378.——*See* also *Private Libraries.*

History. See *Coins and Medals. Continent.*

History, Royal Academy of. See *Spain.*

Hogarth, Mr. [1835.] Was employed by the Museum in unrolling papyri and repairing charters, being recommended by Messrs. Colnaghi, *Forshall* 1103, 1104.

Holidays, Public:
[1835.] Objections to opening the Museum during the Easter holidays, *Ellis* 1319–1330——Objection to opening the Museum during holiday weeks, *Samouelle* 3917——If drunken people excluded, and strict watch kept up, the objection to opening during holiday weeks would be done away with, *Samouelle* 3920–3925.

[1836.] The Museum recommended to be opened during the Easter, Whitsun and Christmas weeks, except Sunday and Christmas day, *Rep. p.* iv——Desirable that the public should be admitted on holidays, provided the influx would not occasion inconvenience in the rooms; that disorderly people be kept out; and that the Museum officers have sufficient relaxation, *Sowerby* 141–146, *Bell* 464, 470–475, *Rennie* 1229–1232, *Vigors* 1433, 1434, *Richardson* 2302–2312, *Gray* 3143, *Baber* 4719, *Gage* 5071, 5702.
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Holidays, Public—*continued.*

——The galleries at Florence and Rome are open on fete days and holidays, *Rennie* 1229–1232——The Museum should not be opened during fast days, *Richardson* 2302–2312——It is partly a question of expense, *Greenough* 3959.

See also *Zoological Gardens.*

Holland. See *Copyright Act. Temminck.*

Holland, King of. See *Leyden Museum.*

Holmes, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant in the manuscript department; duties and hours of attendance; appointed by Mr. Forshall, under a presumed minute of the trustees; such mode of appointment not satisfactory to the assistants, 3965–3983——Amount of witness's daily pay; deductions for absence either through illness or regulations of the Museum; payment takes place monthly by the hands of a messenger; wish of the officers for an alteration of that system, 3984–3999——How far the manuscript department is in a transition state, 4002–4006——Compilation of the Arundel catalogue by the assistants in the department, and revision of it by Mr. Forshall, 4007–4020——How far manuscripts in use in the reading room are in the actual custody of assistants, keepers or attendants, and whether sufficient vigilance is exercised to prevent manuscripts being injured, 4021. 4117.

Readers discovering defects in manuscripts would point them out to the chief attendant of the reading room, or to one of the officers in the manuscript room, 4118–4120——Want of a room for collating manuscripts, 4121–4124——Great want of minor accommodations in the Museum for the officers and the public, 4125–4133——Suggestion for one of the assistants being responsible, and superintending the delivery and return of manuscripts daily, 4134–4139——Opinion in favour of a selected exhibition, under cases, of valuable manuscripts, 4140–4143——A journal showing the dates and particulars of acquisitions in the manuscript department desirable, 4144, 4145——At a future time if any division takes place in the department, the oriental might be divided from the general, 4146–4148.

[Second Examination.]—Nature of the examination of the manuscripts which has taken place twice in six or seven years, 4260–4269——The Rev. T. H. Horne, one of the assistants in the printed book department, has always been paid by quarterly checques from the trustees, 4270–4272——Previous to any index being made, the whole of the catalogues, with certain exceptions, require to be rewritten; plan and particulars of a classed catalogue of manuscripts undertaken by witness in his own time, and examination thereon, 4273–4302——Extent to which there are catalogues to the charters in the Museum, and means the public have of becoming acquainted therewith, 4303–4307——How far the manuscripts are all catalogued; nature of the list of additions, and in what manner distributed, 4308–4321——Whether possible to add to each manuscript a description of its contents, similar to that given in the catalogue, 4322, 4323——Whether possible to have a numerical list of the manuscripts for the use of the reading-room completed every three months, 4324.

Holmes, Mr. [1836.] Particulars relative to the appointment of Mr. Holmes, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5507–5509.——*See* also *Index to Manuscripts.*

Holy Land. See *Prudhoe*, Lord.

Home Secretary. [1836.] In the event of the trustees being responsible to him, his jurisdiction should be similar to that of a visitor of a college, *South* 1100–1107.

Homer, Head of. See *Moulds.*

Hooper's Catalogue. See *Cottonian Manuscripts.*

Hornbills. [1836.] Collection of is poor as compared with those of Paris, *Grant* 1523, Answered by, *Gray* 2991.——*See* also *Ornithological Collection*, 1.

Horne, Rev. *T. H.*:

[1835.] Amount of his salary, and out of what fund paid, *Ellis* 1246–1250——His outline of classification printed by order of the trustees; he has since changed his mind on various portions of it, *Ellis* 1765–1773——Number of copies printed, and how distributed, *Forshall* 1056–1063——His employment on the classed and alphabetical catalogues, and whether he has sufficient assistance, *Ellis* 1728–1751.

[1836.] His plan for a classed catalogue is one of the best, *Panizzi* 4855.

See also *Harleian Manuscripts. Salaries.*

Horns. [1836.] Valuable collection of, formerly occupying the walls of the lower rooms, which are in the Museum still, *Clift* 656——Sir Joseph Banks' report of 27 February 1809 relative to the collection of horns in the basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 575.

Horsfield, Thomas, M. D. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Fellow of the Royal and Member of the Linnean Society, at present employed in the Museum of the East India Company; works of which witness is the author, 2531–2533——Collection of natural history formed by witness in Java during a residence of seventeen years there, 2534——Defects in the department of natural history in 1819, and improvements within the last seven or eight years, 2536, 2537——Collection of mammalia in the museum at Leyden was in 1831 much more extensive than that of the British Museum, 2538–2540, 2544, 2545——

Horsfield, Thomas. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

2545——Increase in the collection of the British Museum since 1831 has been in proportion to the space allotted to the exhibition, 2541–2543——Great interest taken by the King of Holland and the Government to complete the museum at Leyden; travelling naturalists are employed, who visit all the Europen nations with duplicates for exchange, 2546–2552.

There is no material defect in the preservation of the specimens in the British Museum, 2553——The classification is according to the system of Cuvier; it is sufficiently perfect to afford effectual assistance in study, 2554——Any deficiency of arrangement is attributable to want of space; the precise space would require calculation, but it should be a very large room and well lighted, 2555–2557——Every facility afforded to scientific inquirers by the officers of the Museum; the facilities would be greater if the collection was larger, 2558–2564——Ornithological collection is the most perfect collection in the Museum, and has been formed in the last six or eight years, 2565——The Leyden collection of mammalia is greatly superior to that in the British Museum, 2566, 2567——Ornithological collection at Leyden is not exposed to the public view, 2568–2570.

The entomological collection, as regards the British, was nearly as extensive in 1819 as at present; the foreign has been improved within the last six or eight years, but is now inconsiderable, 2571——The zoological collection is not miserable in science or materials, 2573——The nomenclature adopted is that of Cuvier, and a better system could not be adopted in regard to the mammalia, 2574–2582——Arrangement of the entomological collection at the India House, a catalogue of which is still in progress, 2583–2586——Comparison between witness's opinion and that of Mr. Vigors, with regard to the deficiencies in the mammalia and ornithological collection, 2587–2593——Number of species of birds in existence, and number in the British Museum, 2589, 2590, 2593–2596——A public collection of natural history can never he complete, it should always be in a state of progression, 2595–2598.

Horton, Sir *W.* See *Stanley,* Lord.

Hortus Kewensis. [1836.] The sale of this work proves that the Museum catalogue, if published, would meet with a sale, *South* 761.

Hot Air. [1836.] Portion of the Museum that is heated by means of hot air, *Smirke* 5413.

Hotel de Richlieu. See *Richlieu,* Hotel de.

Hours of Admission:

[1835.] The Museum could not be kept open more than six hours per day without considerable increase in the establishment, *Forshall* 1284——The Museum open of an evening from four till eight on Mondays and Fridays, during the summer months, from 1771 to 1801; cause of that practice being discontinued, and objections to its renewal, *Ellis* 1307–1314——When the hours of attendance at the reading-room was altered from ten till four to eleven till five, the readers memorialized the trustees to go back to their old hours, *Ellis* 1313——Objections to opening the Museum from nine till eight, *Ellis* 1315–1318.

[1836.] Nature of the extension thereof recommended, *Rep. p.* iv——The hours of admission should not be extended, *Sowerby* 140, *South* 1170–1174——During the summer months the collections and library should be open till eight o'clock, *Bell* 459–469——Till five o'clock, *Gage* 5067–5070——From nine till an hour before sunset, *Nicolas* 3720–3725——Should be extended, if it could be done with propriety, *Vigors* 1431, 1432, *Yarrell* 2069–2085, *Griffiths* 2159, *Mathew* 3415–3424, *Edwards* 4752——It would be a convenience to artists, *Lear* 3207, 3208——It would be a question of expense, *Baber* 4720–4728——It should be open as early and as late as possible, even with artificial light, *Vigors* 1440–1442——It would be beneficial to extend the hours as long as there was light, *Richardson* 2301——Objections to opening the Museum by candlelight, *Petrie* 4979, *Hannay* 5159.——*See* also *Reading Room. Sicily. Zoological Society.*

House of Commons Library. See *Donations and Bequests.*

Housemaids. [1835.] Are appointed by the principal librarian, *Ellis* 6–10.

Huish, Robert. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—No comparison can be drawn between the facilities afforded in the reading-room of the British Museum and that of foreign libraries, 4984, 5007——Particulars relative to the formation of the library at St. Petersburgh; its classification is according to the size of books, and not according to subjects; defects in its catalogue; difficulty of Englishmen obtaining admission, 4985–5005——The facilities in the reading-room of the Museum cannot be improved; persons going there on the usual recommendation are sure to meet with them, 5008–5010——Deficiencies in the library of the Museum, as regards common-place books, owing to the niggardly disposition of the Government; how far those deficiencies have been represented to the heads of the department, 5012–5022.

Huish's Life of George the Third. [1836.] This work was not in the library of the Museum until purchased, upon a representation being made, *Huish* 5022.

Humming Birds. [1836.] Collection of humming birds not equal to that of Paris, and some private collections, as those of Mr. Loddige and Mr. Leadbeater, *Grant* 278, 1523, *Gray* 2988——The collection is most deficient in humming birds, *Gray* 2949.
See also *Ornithological Collection.*

Hunter, Dr., Coins of. [1835.] They were bequeathed to go to Glasgow, where they form part of the Hunterian museum, *Ellis* 1542, 1543.

Hunter, Mr. [1835.] A selection from his collection of insects made on his voyage with Captain King, was presented to the Museum, *Samouelle* 1834.

Hunterian Collection. [1836.] Particulars relative to the publication of the catalogue of this collection, *Owen* 501–508, 517——Conditions of depositing it with the College of Surgeons, *App. p.* 541.

I.

Ichthyological Collection:

1. *Arrangement of the Collection.*
2. *State of the Nomenclature.*

1. *Arrangement of the Collection:*

[1835.] The collection of fishes in the French museum is very good, *Forshall* 707——This collection is small; inspection of it by Baron Cuvier, *König* 2697–2706.

[1836.] The collection of fishes is an opprobrium to the British nation as compared with the collection in France, *Grant* 1068, 1069, 1077——Great improvements have been made in the collection of fishes, but it falls short of perfection, *Vigors* 1413, 1414——Additions to this collection; former and present space occupied by the cases, *Gray* 2457——The crowded state of the spirit preparations renders it difficult for the eye to reach the specific names when they are attached to the specimens, *South* 717, *Grant* 1505——The collection of, in spirits, are as good as fish can be preserved in spirits; value of the collection, *Yarrell* 2000–2005.

The fishes are arranged in genera, but in some instances they are placed in masses as the collections have reached the Museum, *Bennett* 1702——The collection of fish in the Museum ranks fourth among the vertebrated animals, *Richardson* 2243——No reason to find fault with the classification, *Yarrell* 2006–2009——The collection of fish does not contain above a fourth part of the species known, but it is by far the best that the country contains, *Richardson* 2187, 2188, 2209——Nearly 1,000 species of fish in the Museum, *Gray* 3030——Visit of Baron Cuvier to the Museum for specimens of fish for his work on Ichthyology, *Gray* 3308.

2. *State of the Nomenclature:*

[1836.] The naturalist's name whose system is adopted is not attached to the specimens, *South* 1131——Not one in fifty named, *Grant* 1503, 1504——There are several good specimens of dried fishes exhibited, but for want of names are useless to the student and the public, *Grant* 1503——The naming is not so complete as in other departments, *Bennett* 1835——No reason to find fault with the nomenclature, *Yarrell* 2006–2009——They are not generally accurately named; the generic names are correctly given, but not the specific names, *Richardson* 2215–2221——There are many species of fish which have only China or Brazil upon the ticket, but the family name is appended to the whole of the shelf, *Richardson* 2226–2228.

See also *Catalogues of Books and Collections,* V. *Jardin des Plantes,* III. 1. 5. *Montagu,* Colonel.

Ichthyology. See *Cuvier,* Baron. *Donovan,* Mr. *Fossil Fish. Valencienne,* M. *Yarrell's Fishes.*

Ichthyosaurus:

[1835.] Want of room prevents the vertebræ of the large head of the ichthyosaurus being now exhibited, *König* 2941–2947.

[1836.] Comparison of the pleiosaurus dolichodeirus with Mr. Hawkins' splendid specimens of ichthyosaurus, *Grant* 1525——Extent to which the principal ichthyosaurus in that collection is made up, and how far the additions are taken notice of in Mr. Hawkins' book, *Viscount Cole* 2752–2763.

Ilissus, Statue of. [1836.] Estimated cost of moulding the statue of Ilissus, *Weigall* 203–204——The Ilissus is an instance of light and shade being destroyed, *Rennie* 1208–1213.

Illuminated Manuscripts. See *Light.*

Imperial Library. See *Russia.*

Income and Expenditure of the British Museum. [1835.] Sources of income of the Museum for general purposes, *Forshall* 826——Annual printed accounts of receipts and payments, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 293–356——General account of all sums of money received and expended on account of the British Museum, 1821 to 1833, under certain heads, *App. p.* 358.

Index to Collections. [1836.] A general index to all the collections should be formed and printed, *Forshall* 4397.

Index to Manuscripts. [1835.] A general index to the manuscripts is desirable, but not essentially necessary; cause of the one that was begun being abandoned, *Forshall* 750–761——Number of titles that could be got through in a day, in making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, *Madden* 2202–2211——Number of titles written while in the service of the Museum, *Millard* 2349——This work will not be continued till catalogues are revised, *Ellis* 2346–2348——Opinion, without communication with the trustees, that they would not wish to urge the inquiry further as to this work, *Forshall* 2352.

Ill health caused the gentleman employed on that index to be inefficient, *Forshall* 756–780——One was commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester; employment of Mr. John Millard thereon for three years, to the satisfaction of witness, *Ellis* 1807–1822. 1873–1877, 1907–1915——Recommendation of Mr. Millard by Lord Colchester, through Mr. Horne, *Ellis* 1878–1881, 1934–1943——Portion of the work Mr. Millard was employed on, *Ellis* 1882–1896——Qualifications requisite for a person to make a classed index to manuscripts, *Ellis* 1897–1906——Mr. Millard's attendance; how far efficient; his discharge, and period he remained in the service of the Museum afterwards, *Ellis* 1916–1953. 1982–2069, *Madden* 2145–2202——Further evidence as to the discharge of Mr. Millard, *Forshall* 1823–1871——Economy assigned as the cause of witness's dismissal from the Museum, *Millard* 2303.

Instances of mistakes occurring in the index on which Mr. Millard was employed, *Madden* 2072–2114——Witness not fully prepared at last examination with full evidence as to mistakes, *Madden* 2353–2356——Impression that there is no important error in the index to manuscripts referred to by Sir F. Madden, *Millard* 2290——Why mischief could not arise from the errors that have been pointed out, *Millard* 2349——Minutes of the trustees, and letters from witness relative to the discontinuance of the general classed index to manuscripts, and memorials from Mr. Millard put in, *Forshall* 2212——Examination thereon, *Millard* 2263–2269. 2276——Extent to which witness confirms the evidence of Sir Henry Ellis, and Sir Frederick Madden, relative to Mr. Millard, *Forshall* 2213–2216.

Date of minute appointing witness to undertake index to manuscripts, *Millard* 2255–2257——Witness's statement as to his duties and attendance, his absence and causes thereof, *Millard* 2258–2260, 2277, 2278, 2288, 2312–2338——Monthly reports made by witness to Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Forshall of the progress of the index, *Millard* 2349——State of the index on witness's quitting the Museum, *Millard* 2270——Superintendence of the index first by Sir Henry Ellis, and subsequently by Mr. Forshall, *Millard* 2279–2285.

Minute of general meeting respecting leave of absence to Mr. Millard, dated 13 March 1830, *App. p.* 425——Minute of committee respecting the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes, and notice to Mr. Millard, as to the term of his engagement, dated 12 February 1831, *App. p.* 426——Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 17 February 1831, *App. p.* 426——Letter from Benjamin Hawes, esq., to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 10 May 1831, *App. p.* 426——Memorial of Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 11 May 1831, *App. p.* 426——Minute of committee respecting memorial, dated 14 May 1831, *App. p.* 427——Minute of committee on the same subject, dated 11 June 1831, *App. p.* 427——Letter from Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 16 June 1831, *App. p.* 427——Letter from Mr. Millard to Henry Ellis, esq., dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Note from Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Minute of committee on Mr. Millard's letter, dated 9 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Memorial of Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 4 January 1833, *App. p.* 428——Minute of committee on above memorial, dated 12 January 1833, *App. p.* 428——Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 16 January 1833, *App. p.* 428.

See also *Harleian Manuscripts. Heraldic Manuscripts. Historical Manuscripts. Manuscript Collection*, 1.

Indexes. See *Catalogues of Books and Collections*, I. VIII. 1. *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 2. 3. *Cole Collection. Reports to Committee of House of Commons. Sessional Papers. Woods and Forests Reports.*

Indian Zoology. [1836.] Circumstances under which witness engaged in the publication of the work on Indian zoology, *Gray* 2898——It was not carried on during the hours that ought to have been devoted to the Museum, *Children* 2892–2897.

See also *Gray*, Mr.

Index of Authors. See *Catalogue of Books and Collections*, VIII. 2. *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 3.

Index of Subjects. See *Catalogue of Books and Collections*, VII. *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 3.

Inferior Works. [1835.] Inferior works might be put away if not put where they would perish; they must not be sold unless they come within the meaning of the word refuse in the Act 47 Geo. 3, *Ellis* 516–518.

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Inner Temple. [1836.] The classed catalogue of, is a most wretched production, *Baber* 4612.

Inscriptions. [1836.] In inscriptions it is of the utmost importance to the archæologist and numismatist that even the shape of the letters should be preserved, in order to fix the epoch, *Wyon* 5855.

Insectivorus Animals. [1836.] A large portion of the smaller ones are not named, *South* 724.

Insects. See *Crustacea. Entomological Collection. Entomology. Natural History Department.*

Inspection. See *Visitation.*

Institutions. See *Private and Literary Institutions. Sweden.*

Instruction, Public. See *France,* II.

Irish Newspapers. [1836.] The Museum is unable to get files of these papers, *Baber* 4649.

Italian Artists. See *Moulds.*

Italy. [1836.] None of the libraries in Italy can be compared in extent to those of England, France and Germany, *Hannay* 5149.

J.

Jameson, Professor. See *Trustees,* 2.

Japanese Islands. See *Leyden Museum.*

Jardin des Plantes:

I. *Its mode of Government; its Objects; Comparison with the British Museum.*

II. *Heads of Departments, and Lectures given by them.*

III. *Its Collections.*

1. Natural History generally.
2. Conchological Collection.
3. Entomological Collection.
4. Fossils.
5. Ichthyological Collection.
6. Mammalia.
7. Ornithological Collection.
8. Quadrupeds.
9. Reptilia.
10. Zoological Collection.

I. *Its mode of Government; its Objects; Comparison with the British Museum.*

[1835.] Difference between the British Museum and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, as regards the management and value of collections, *Ellis* 239–242——Mode of appointment of the governing body of the Jardin du Roi in Paris, *Brown* 3724–3727——Extent to which there is an analogy between the constitution of the Museum and that of the Jardin due Roi, *Brown* 3741——Is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, as regards its administration, and under that of the Minister of the Interior as regards buildings and repairs, *App. p.* 524——Annual expenses, and out of what funds payable; admission of the public, *App. p.* 524, 525——Departments into which it is divided, and contents thereof, *App. p.* 524.

[1836.] Government grant for its support, and comparison with that of the British Museum, *Sowerby* 86–93——Period during which the Jardin des Plantes has existed, *Bennett* 1928, 1929——Objects of, supposed to be nearly the same as that of the British Museum, *Sowerby* 77——It is an institution of the highest scientific reputation in Europe, *Sowerby* 83——Extent to which popular as well as scientific objects are attended to in that institution, *Sowerby* 70–76——Constitution of the governing body of the Jardin des Plantes, which works well as regards increase of collections, but not as regards the publication of catalogues, *Owen* 551–564.

Its superiority over the British Museum with regard to the condition and management of its collections and its support from Government, *Grant* 1523——The establishments in France are regulated by a committee of officers, subject to the minister of the interior or of public instruction; difference between such a constitution and that of the influential men in the British Museum, *Panizzi* 4908–4918——The reputation of the Jardin des Plantes is an European reputation, as is that of the British Museum, *Owen* 590, 591——There is no synopsis in the Paris Museum, *Turner* 1949–1951——Periods at which visitors are admitted to the museum at Paris, *Gray* 3139——They have not the same facilities there as at the British Museum, *Gray* 3140.

II. *Heads of Departments, and Lectures given by them:*

[1836.] Names of the principal officers, *Sowerby* 70–76——Heads of departments are independent of each other, forming a board of direction, and responsible to the minister of the interior, *Sowerby* 80–82——Number of professors and mode of appointment, and advantages to science in consequence, *Grant* 296–306——The officers held other situations; offices held by Cuvier, *Owen* 585, 586——How far professors in the Jardin des Plantes regulate the general arrangements, *Gray* 2710——Constitution of the Jardin des Plantes has caused the officers to get their relatives placed on the establishment, *Owen* 583, 584, 594——But they have been men of high scientific attainments, *Owen* 595——The lectures of that institution have caused the improvement of the different collections, *Owen* 587–589——Manner in which the lectures and public exhibition are compatible at the same time, in the Jardin des Plantes, *South* 804–826.

Jardin des Plantes—continued.

III. *Its Collections:*

1. Natural History, generally:

[1835.] Number of divisions and heads of departments in natural history in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, *Gray* 3288–3290——The natural history department in the Jardin du Roi is more extensive than that of the museum; sub-divisions of the department *Brown* 3732, 3733.

[1836.] The gallery that contains birds, has cases of shells, corals, radiated animals, &c. *Gray* 2636——Some of the cases of the collection of fish and reptiles there are placed too high, but in all collections some portions cannot be avoided being placed above the reach of the eye, *Turner* 1981–1984——Mode in which specimens of fish and reptiles are placed in the French collections, additions only placed on re-arrangement of the respective class, *Gray* 2718.

2. Conchological Collection.

[1836.] The rapid increase of shells prevents complete arrangement in the Paris collection, *Turner* 1599–1604——There are 4,000 species of shells therein, *Turner* 1571, *Gray* 3056——Evidence relating to the arranging and naming them, *Gray* 3061.

3. Entomological Collection.

[1836.] There are 25,000 species of entomology in the Paris collection, *Gray* 3096.

4. Fossils.

[1836.] Arrangement of fossil remains at Paris, *Gray* 3117——It is a magnificent collection, *Gray* 3119.

5. Ichthyological Collection.

[1836.] In Paris there are 4,700 species of fish, *Gray* 3031——More than four times as many fishes in the Paris collection as in the British Museum, *Grant* 1092.

6. Mammalia.

[1836.] The collection of mammalia in the Jardin des Plantes is superior to that of the British Museum in number, arrangement, condition and value, *Grant* 1089–1091——Manner in which the management of the collection of mammalia of the Jardin des Plantes has caused it to be more useful to science than that of the British Museum, *Bennett* 1843–1848——There are 500 species and 1,500 individuals, *Gray* 2900.

7. Ornithological Collection.

[1836.] The Paris is the second European collection as regards birds, *Grant* 1523, *Gould* 2343——It is usual in the bird-stuffing department in the Paris Museum to transfer the wings and tails of different birds to others, *Turner* 1955, 1956——The scientific value of the collection of birds at Paris is infinitely greater than that of the Museum, *Grant* 1093——Collection of birds in the Paris Museum is good, but witness does not approve of the mode of stuffing, *Turner* 1646–1648——The number of birds according to Deleuze is 2,300 species, and 6,000 individuals, *Gray* 2947——Large space allotted to the exhibition of birds, *Gray* 2957.

8. Quadrupeds.

[1836.] Imposing effect of the lower room there, on account of the number of large animals, *Gould* 2364.

9. Reptilia.

[1836.] There are 500 species and 1,800 individuals of reptilia, *Gray* 2999.

10. Zoological Collection.

[1836.] There is much more space for zoological collections there than in the British Museum, *Vigors* 1345, 1346——Time when zoological returns are given in the Jardin des Plantes, *Gray* 3134.

See also *Admission of the Public. Conchological Collection*, 1. *Corals. Entomological Collection. Fossils. Hilaire, St., M. Geoffrey. Leyden Museum. Light. Mammalia*, 5. *Mollusca. Natural History Collections. Offices. Private Rooms. Quadrupeds. Radiata. Rembrandts. Tortoises. Toucans. Visitors. Zoological Collection*, 3. *Zoological Society. Zootomical Specimens.*

Jardine, Sir W. [1836.] Has figured and described birds from specimens in the British Museum, *Gray* 2963.

Java. See *Natural History.*

Javanese Islands. See *Leyden Museum.*

Jean, Baron de, Collection of. [1835.] Catalogue of the Baron de Jean, *Samouelle* 3914.

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Jean Rovère, Medal of:
[1836.] Engraving of this medal taken from an imperfect cast, *Holte* 5832.

Jeannin, Peter, Medal of;
[1836.] Distortion in the engraving of this medal from the Tresor de Numismatique, which engraving was done with the French machine, *Doubleday* 5906–5909——Answer to the imperfections stated therein, *Nolte* 5956–5959.

Jenyns, Mr. [1836.] His work is of sufficient authority for the naming the collection of British birds, *Yarrell* 1993–1995.——*See* also *Ornithological Collection*, 3.

Jerningham, G. S., Esq. [1836.] Letter from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated the Hague, 25 September 1835, relative to literary institutions and libraries in the Netherlands, *App. p.* 577–10——Letter from, to John Backhouse, esq., dated the Hague, 17 June 1834, relative to literary institution and libraries at the Hague and Leyden, *App. p.* 577–20.

Jerome, St. [1836.] The Charlemagne Bible is the only entire version of the Holy Scriptures by St. Jerome, *Evans* 3352–3354.

Jesuits. See *Louis XIV.*, Medals of.

Jewel Office. See *Saxony.*

John of Bologna. [1836.] Without travelling, artists cannot have the means of studying from his works, *Weigall* 230.

Johnson, Dr. *Samuel.* [1835.] Letter from, to F. A. Barnard, Esq., dated 28 May 1768, pointing out the best means of completing the Royal Library, *App. p.* 386.

Josi, Henry:
[1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.) Witness's duties and salary as assistant keeper in the department of antiquities and arts, having the care of the print-room, 5185–5188——Nature of the catalogue or index to the prints and drawings at present in use, and description of one that is forming, 5189–5193——The print-room is well lighted, ventilated and warmed, 5194–5198——Nature of the restrictions under which visitors are admitted, 5200——Estimated value of the prints, and number that there are in the collection, 5201–5203——Value of the collection of the etchings of the Dutch masters recently acquired by the Museum, collected by Mr. Sheepshanks; particulars relative to the contents of that collection, 5207–5216.

Period in which the classed catalogue of prints will be completed; its publication would be useful, 5217–5221——Care taken to prevent the prints being injured by turning over the leaves; artists and visitors are more careless on that subject in this country than in France, 5224–5228——Number of visitors who frequent the print-room per day; there were complaints made during Mr. Ottley's illness, which have been removed since witness was appointed, 5229–5234——Vienna collection of prints is more perfect and extensive than that of the British Museum, 5235–5239.

Paris collection is more numerous and rich than that of the Museum; mode of admission for critical examination at Paris, 5240–5241——Extent of superintendence exercised by Mr. Hawkins, the chief of the department of antiquities and arts, over the print-room, 5243–5251——Not desirable to show greater facility for examining the prints critically than is afforded at present; it is equal to that afforded by most foreign collections, 5252–5255——Annual allowance for the improvement of the collection, which when not sufficient for the purchase of any particular collection, a special application is made to the trustees, 5257–5259——Extent of the collections of drawings by ancient masters in the collections of Mr. Payne Knight and Mr. Cracherode, 5264–5266——The money not having been paid for the collection lately purchased, it is placed under seal, 5267–5269.

Josi, Mr. [1836.] Some of the trustees were consulted, testimonials required and inquiries made, and the Chancellor and Speaker's concurrence required previous to the appointment of Mr. Josi to succeed Mr. Ottley, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, 5514, 5515.

Journal des Savans. [1836.] There is but one entry and one work, but it comprises many hundred volumes, *Panizzi* 4773.

Journeymen. [1836.] Circulation of casts at a low rate would tend to place our journeymen on a level with those of France, *Rennie* 1242.

Joursanvault, Baron de, his Collection:
[1835.] Particulars as to journey to Pomard, near Beaume, in France, to inspect this collection; cause of the purchase not being made; the trustees have since obtained all that was valuable from it, *Ellis* 1387–1449——Expenses of journey, *Ellis* 1582, 1583.

Extract from Nicolas's observations on the state of historical literature, concerning Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p.* 432——Letter from Prince Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir Henry Ellis's Evidence, *App. p.* 432——Extract from the Morning Journal of Saturday, 12th September 1829, *App. p.* 433——Note from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 3d September 1829, *App. p.* 433——Report made to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sir Henry Ellis, upon the manuscripts at Pomard, dated 7th September 1829, *App. p.* 433.

Joursanvault, Baron de, his Collection—*continued.*

[1836.] Observations relative to Sir Henry Ellis's explanation on the subject of the Joursanvault manuscripts, and upon the necessity of obtaining them, if it could be done without acceding to the absurd terms of the owner, *Nicolas* 3726–3728.

K.

Kangaroo. [1836.] Specimen of the kangaroo first brought to England is in one of the glass cases in the saloon; it is remarkably good, and larger than any other kangaroo, *Children* 2832–2835.

Kemble, Mr. [1836.] A gentleman distinguished for his knowledge of Saxon and northern literature, declined a situation in the Museum from the degraded situation of the assistants, *Holmes* 4138.

King, Captain *P. P.* [1835.] Specimens collected in his survey of the South American Continent were presented to the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358——None of his collection came to the Museum after his survey of New Holland, *Samouelle* 3834.

See also *Hunter*, Mr. *Zoological Society.*

King's Library:

[1835.] The library of His Majesty King George 3, given by His Majesty King George 4 to the British Museum, is kept whole and entire, *Ellis* 461–466——Advantages which the British Museum derives from King George the Third's library; money value of the books; when at the Palace access to it could only be obtained by leave of His Majesty, or through the influence of the librarian, *Ellis* 496–506——The trustees have the power of removing it to Oxford, if thought most conducive to the public good, *Forshall* 1377——There is a catalogue of the old royal library manuscripts, by Casley, *Ellis* 1797——Extent to which the catalogue of this library, made by Sir Frederick Barnard, is a classed catalogue, *Ellis* 1686–1689——Report from the Select Committee on papers relating to the royal library presented by His Majesty to the British nation, *App. p.* 383.

[1836.] Error in the number of books in the King's library stated in King George the Fourth's letter on its presentation, *Forshall* 4424——There were not above ten or twelve books kept back by the King, *Forshall* 4427——Circumstances under which the librarians of the Royal library became officers of the British Museum, *Baber* 4512–4516——Circumstances under which His Majesty formed that library, and amount annually laid out upon it, *Baber* 4517–4519——Great value of King George the Third's library, as regards choice of works, beauty of copies, value of editions, number of large paper and vellum books, and of other typographical rarities, *Panizzi* 4780——Influence used to obtain this library shows the advantage of high public functionaries being trustees, *Panizzi* 4902–4907——Duplicates which formed part of the Royal books in the reign of George 2, have been sold, but that practice has been abandoned since 1805, *Baber* 4702–4705——Catalogue of, should be re-made, *Forshall* 4397.

Catalogue of manuscripts in this library, made by Sir F. Madden within a few years, *Forshall* 4389——It will soon be printed, *Forshall* 4396——Opinion upon the manuscript classed catalogue of that library, compiled by Sir Frederick Barnard, *Baber* 4520–4525——It would be very difficult to set this building on fire, *Greenough* 3904——Temperature at which it is kept, *Smirke* 5407——Alteration made in the plans for the east wing, for the purpose of providing for the reception of the Royal library, *Smirke* 5276–5282.

See also *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 1. *Charters and Rolls. Library of British Museum*, 1. *Maps. Prints and Drawings. Reading-room.*

King's Library at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, III., 2.

Kirby, Mr. [1836.] Has presented his collection to the Entomological Society, *Bowerbank*, 859.

Knight, Mr. *Payne.* [1836.] Was a trustee, distinguished by a magnificent donation to the Museum, *Panizzi* 4903, 4942——Extent of the collections of drawings by ancient masters in this collection, *Josi* 5264–5266.

See *Conditions of Bequests. Duplicate Books and Coins. Greek Coins.*

König, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—

[1835.] Assistant librarian; his department that of natural history, 2542——Salary and emoluments, and extent of apartments, 2544–2547——Duties of his department, 2548–2552——Asssistants are appointed by the trustees without consultation with witness as head of the department, 2552–2557——The zoological collection is inferior in completeness to that of minerals and fossils, 2558–2564——Arrangement of the minerals and fossils; great labour therein, and how far further assistance requisite, 2565–2603——The state of the collection of minerals and fossils is reported monthly, and recapitulated in the annual reports, 2604–2611——Attendance upon the details of the mineralogical department does not prevent the general superintendence of the whole department of natural history, 2612–2615——To whom the monthly reports are made, and how far their correctness ascertained, 2616–2620——Names of assistants under witness, but who do not assist him, 2621–2627.

König, Charles. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Arrangement by witness in the zoological collection, which was subsequently broken up, 2628——Complaints of nomenclature and the mode of classing objects in zoology, but which have been equally defended as complained of; any decided incorrectness would be interfered with by witness, 2629–2637——Purchase by the Museum of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and extent to which restorations have been made in them, 2638–2639——It is indispensably necessary that a collection should be formed, showing the geological formation of each English district, 2694–2696——The ichthyological collection is very small; inspection thereof by Baron Cuvier, 2697–2706——System adopted with regard to the arrangement of the shells; cause of difficulty in the nomenclature, 2707–2729——Arrangement of the insects; mode of admission to view them, 2730–2735.

There is no general catalogue in the natural history department, 2736, 2737——Small amount of the sum annually expended upon the entomological department prevents its being as perfect as some foreign collections, 2738–2742——A portion of Sir Hans Sloane's entomological collection has been destroyed annually, until there is none of it remaining; the specimens decayed partly from his mode of keeping them, 2743–2759——There is but little opportunity of stoving the skins of quadrupeds, there being but one part of the building that can be appropriated to the purpose, 2760–2763——There were some skins of birds in bottles transferred to the College of Surgeons; difficulty in ascertaining what portion were sold by auction, 2765–2768.

[Second Examination.]—Articles of value that have been presented to the Museum in the last 20 years, 2795, 2796——The zoological specimens sent by Lieutenant Redman from Nova Scotia, have not been exhibited, from a doubt in the minds of the trustees as to whether they were Museum property, 2798–2804——Mr. Burchell's valuable specimens of natural history have not been exhibited from want of room, 2805–2815——There is no place in the Museum for a laboratory or place to measure crystals, &c. 2816–2823——Annual expenditure for purchasing objects in the natural history department, and for preserving them, and how far there is a limit to the sum expended, 2824–2839——Some of Captain Parry's collection of animals were presented by the Admiralty to the Zoological Society, 2850–2852.

Professed naturalists have been very rarely sent out for the purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science, 2853——Merits of Mr. Brown as a botanist; his charge of the Banksian collection; the other botanical collection of the Museum will be made over to him, 2854–2860——Want of room has precluded the trustees from obtaining objects of natural history, which they otherwise would have done, 2864–2870——Period occupied in the arrangement of the minerals and fossils in the long gallery, 2871–2873——System adopted with regard to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection, 2875–2879——Objections to the principals of departments putting their names to that portion of the Synopsis which describes the collection under their control, 2880–2885——The price paid for Mr. Smith's collection of fossils was a fair remuneration, 2886, 2887.

Improvements that might be made in the Synopsis, 2888–2900——Extent to which the classification and nomenclature of Lamarck and Cuvier is attended to in the arrangement of the objects of natural history, and reason of its being necessary occasionally to deviate from those systems, 2901–2913——Further evidence upon the necessity of a revision of the Synopsis, 2914–2940——Want of room prevents the vertebræ of the large head of the ichthyosaurus being now exhibited, 2941–2947——Cause of the trustees not purchasing a piece of native gold from Peru which was offered them, 2948–2959——It is not the etiquette for the heads of departments to sit before the trustees when called in to be examined on any specific subject, 2960, 2961.

[Third Examination.]—Examination upon the price paid for Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and upon the restorations in the large specimen; difficulty in stating to what extent the collection is deteriorated by the restorations, 2963–3028.

[1836.] Answer to evidence by Mr. Bowerbank and Dr. Grant on the subject of the secondary fossils, and against a stratagraphical arrangement of them, 3155–3157——Hurried manner in which removals of them took place, and caused the work of years to be undone, 3158–3164——Casts of certain specimens that are as good as the originals, which could not be obtained; there is no case but what contains real osseous remains as well as casts, 3165–3167——Zoophites not yet exhibited for want of room, 3168——The series of fossil cephalopods are not exhibited for want of room and want of assistance, 3169–3171.

Fossil radiated classes are not exhibited, 3172——The echinodermata are all named, but not exhibited; there is no regular catalogue of them, though there are papers from which one may be formed, 3173–3175——The collection of fossil fish are exhibited and named after the nomenclature of Dr. Agassiz; correspondence with that gentleman with a view to increasing the collection, 3176–3179——Specimen of Saurian remains on the floor of the long room in the mineral gallery, which is of no value, but upon the fate of which the trustees have not yet decided, 3180–3192——Most of the crinoida are put out, and are a toletably good collection, 3193, 3194.

König, Mr. [1835.] Extract from his report, dated 12 February 1835, relative to Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 441——Extract from his report on the same subject, dated 12 March 1835, *App. p.* 442.——*See* also *Foreigners. Munich. Natural History Reports.*

Koudou Antelope. See *Antelope.*

Kyd, Lieut.-General. [1835.] Presentation to the Museum of the sculptured tortoise in nephritic stone, brought from Hindostan by Lieut.-General Kyd; its great value, *König* 2795.

L.

Labels:

[1835.] There ought to be one person to write labels only, *Children* 3135–3138——Specimens belonging to remarkable collections should be indicated on the labels, *Children* 3183.

[1836.] Labels might be attached to the specimens directly they come into the hands of the curator, *Sowerby* 37–42——No necessity for a writer of labels, unless the department is too large for the curator to attend to, *Bennett* 1875–1882——Particulars that the labels attached to specimens should contain, *Sowerby* 37–42, *Richardson* 2198, 2199——That are worn out have been taken out to be re-written; they should be replaced as soon as possible; almost every specimen is named in the catalogue, except those of very recent introduction, *Children* 2795–2809——Neglect of specimens shown by the label, "vertebra of an Indian Boa," *Grant* 1506——It is a clerical mistake; there are similar errors in Dr. Grant's work on comparative anatomy, *Children* 2813–2817.

See also *Zoological Society.*

Laboratory. See *Experiments.*

Lacy's Engraving Machine. [1836.] Improvement on Bate's machine in an engraving of a medal struck for Mr. Heath's Keepsake for 1833, *Wyon* 5849.

Lama. [1836.] Bad state of this specimen, *Sowerby* 79, *Grant* 1523——Was presented by trustees of the Hunterian collection, *Bennett* 1707——Is in the same state as when it came from the College of Surgeons, *Children* 2824–2829.

Lamarck. [1836.] Any other grammarian had better be referred to than Lamarck; he is not an authority, *Sowerby* 166, 167.

See also *Conchological Collection,* 3. *Conchology. Natural History,* Collection of. *Nomenclature. Valencienne,* Mr.

La Martine. [1836.] Some of his works are in the Museum, *Baber* 4672.

Landed Property. [1835.] By Act of 5 Geo. 4, the trustees have the power of holding estates in land, *Ellis* 87, 88.

Languages:

[1835.] The Museum library is rich in the native languages of each country, *Ellis* 2458.

[1836.] Some of the officers should speak the principal continental languages, *Bell* 477.——*See* also *French Language.*

Lansdowne Manuscripts. [1836.] A great deal has been done by the Museum in printing the catalogues to this collection, *Evans* 3288——It was formed by the officers of the Museum, and published by the Record Commission, *Forshall* 4208–4220.

Lascaris's Greek Grammar. [1835.] There are three copies of the first edition of 1472 of this work; names of collections with which each copy came, *Ellis* 457.

Latham, Dr.:

[1835.] English names to birds are generally taken from his work, *Children* 3128, 3129.

[1836.] His general synopsis of birds published 50 years ago; it should now be consulted for species, though the arrangement is obsolete, *Bennett* 1729——It was published in 1790; the synopsis of his general history is still in manuscript, *Gray* 2625.

Latreille. See *Entomological Collection.*

Law. [1835.] The Museum library is rich in what may be called international law, *Ellis* 2458——But it is poor in modern English law of the more ordinary kind, *Ellis* 2459.

Laws. See *Sweden.*

Leach, Dr.:

[1835.] Great complaints were made of his introducing his own instead of the old nomenclature, *König* 2552——His nomenclature of the shells has been materially altered, *Children* 3127——His nomenclature of the birds altered by Mr König, *Children* 3399——His collection is in a fine state of preservation, *Samouelle* 3820, 3821.

[1836.] Approval of the names of specimens of crustacea described by Dr. Leach being still retained, *Bell* 345——His nomenclature rather too refined, *Griffiths* 2120, 2121——Pupil of Cuvier, *Gray* 2463——The first to make the English acquainted, by his works and by his improved manner of arrangement, the progress that had been made in natural science on the Continent, *Gray* 2463——Nature of his catalogues, *Gray* 2496——He first gave the impulse of improvement to the zoological department of the Museum, *Griffiths* 2108. 2119.

See also *Conchological Collection. Crustacea. Edwards,* Dr. *Milne. Entomological Collection. Natural History. Nomenclature. Ornithological Collection. Zoological Collection,* 1.

Leadbeater, Mr. See *Humming Birds.*

Leake, Colonel. See *Bronzes.*

Lear, Edward. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Facilities experienced by artists frequenting the British Museum from the officers, as regards the examination of specimens they wish to consult, 3196–3206——Extending the hours of admission would be a great convenience to artists, 3207, 3208.

Lear, Mr. [1836.] Has figured and described birds from specimens in the British Museum, *Gray* 2963.

Learned Professions. See *Literature.*

Lectures:

[1835.] Heads of departments in the Museum delivering lectures would not be advisable, *Gray* 3318–3321, *Brown* 3729.

[1836.] There are arguments that may be used both for and against public lectures at the British Museum, *Bell* 445——The experiment of lectures ought to be tried, *Greenough* 3815, 3877——Advantages of the heads of departments giving lectures, *South* 785–795. 804–826, *Bowerbank* 984, 985, *Greenough* 3910–3917——The plan has answered in Paris, and would in the Museum, if the departments similarly constituted, *Grant* 1528——Better done in that way than by instituting a distinct establishment, *South* 804–826——More chance of lecturers doing their duty if paid by pupils than by salary, *South* 804–826——Professors giving public lectures for emolument would be devoting their time to the Museum, *South* 837, 838——Plan upon which lectures in the natural history department should be given, *Greenough* 3868. 3910–3917.

See also *Jardin des Plantes*, II. *London University. Mineralogical Lectures. Officers. Surgeons*, College of. *Zoological Lectures.*

Lee, Mr. [1835.] Mr. Lee, the librarian of the Royal Society, was employed by the Museum to class the mathematical and some other books, *Ellis* 2424.

Leibnitz. See *Rome.*

Leipzig. See *Saxony.*

Lending Books. [1836.] Opinion in favour of lending out books from the Museum according to the plan adopted in foreign libraries, *Hannay* 5153, 5154.

Lenormant, M. [1836.] Has distinguished himself by his writings on archæology and works of art, *Hawkins* 5693.——*See* also *Collas's Engraving Machine.*

Les Martyres. [1836.] This work appears in the reading-room catalogue, *Baber* 4670——Supposed cause of witness not being able to find it, *Edwards* 4746.

Leverian Museum. [1836.] Purchases by Mr. Bullock on the sale of this collection, *Clift* 622.

Lexicons. See *Reading Room.*

Leyden, Museum at. [1836.] Great interest taken by the King of Holland and the government to complete the museum at Leyden, *Horsfield* 2546. 2552——The collection at Leyden is a more choice collection than that of either Paris or London, and reason, *Turner* 1580, 1581. 1605, 1606——It is the finest collection in the world as regards mammalia, birds and skeletons; it is particularly rich in the products of the Javanese, Japanese and Eastern Islands, *Turner* 1974, *Gould* 2337–2340——Habit of the directors of the museum at Leyden to visit different countries for the purpose of exchanging duplicates, *Gray* 2683——Mode of exchange of specimens practised there, *Gray* 2688.

There are 3,700 species of shells therein, *Gray* 3058——Exposure of animals in this museum, *Gray* 2910——The centre of the gallery for mammalia is occupied with shells, *Gray* 2637——Engravings there representing process of stuffing an elephant; difficulty of the process, *Gray* 2942——Is the first European collection of ornithology, *Grant* 1523——The greater part of the collection of birds are shut up in boxes, *Gould* 2366, *Horsfield* 2568–2570——Number of insects in this collection is 25,400 species, *Gray* 3096——There are between 600 and 700 species of reptilia, *Gray* 2996——There are 661 species, and 2016 individuals of mammalia in the Leyden museum, *Gray* 2901——There are 700 species of zoophytes in this collection, *Gray* 3114——Periods at which the museum is open, *Gray* 3140——There is a classed catalogue of the library, *Baber* 4622——Particulars relative to the number of volumes, state of the library, catalogues, manuscripts, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562——Letter from G. Jerningham, esq. to John Backhouse, esq., dated the Hague, 17 June 1834, relative to literary institutions and libraries at Leyden, *App. p.* 577–20.

See also *Corals. Galleries. Mammalia*, 5. *Quadrupeds. Zoological Society.*

Librarian, Principal, of the British Museum:

[1835.] Salaries and duties, and extent of patronage, *Ellis* 1–10——How appointed; his hours of attendance are not limited, *Ellis* 267–270.

[1836.] In the event of a vacancy his duties to be reconsidered, *Rep. p.* iv.——To vouch the signature of heads of departments to their annual reports to the trustees, *Rep. p.* v.——

Librarian, Principal, of the British Museum—*continued.*

Duties of the principal librarian, and whether any beneficial alteration could take place in the office, particularly as regards separating it from that of expenditor, *Forshall* 4484–4491, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5526, 5527. 5531. 5533.

See also *Catalogue of Books and Collections*, VIII. 2. *Cottonian Manuscript. Minutes of the Trustees. Reading Room.*

Libraries:

[1836.] Most provincial towns in France have libraries, and duplicates are regularly exchanged; there is a government commission of inquiry for the purpose, *Mathew* 3389–3391——The intrinsic value of a library cannot be ascertained by the number of its volumes, and numbers do not form a test of utility, *Hannay* 5149.

See also *Branch Libraries.*

Library of the British Museum:

1. *Contents of, and Extent of Deficiencies.*
2. *Modes of Increasing.*
3. *Comparison with Foreign Libraries.*
4. *Library Committee.*
5. *Building Accommodation.*

1. *Contents of, and Extent of Deficiencies:*

[1835.] There have been no formal complaints of the state of the library, *Ellis* 1723——Number of volumes in the library of the British Museum, *Ellis* 2419–2423——Branches of literature in which the Museum library is richest, *Ellis* 2457–2470——The library of the Museum does not contain all the latest works on botany which are desirable, *Brown* 3667–3673——The Museum library is not decidedly poor in any class, *Ellis* 2459——List of important works on botany wanted, have been given in to the principal of the department of printed books, *Brown*, 3675——State of the library with regard to entomology is very good, *Samoulle* 3876, 3877——Number of volumes of printed books contained in the library in 1821 and 1832, and of additions since 1821; volumes sold and disposed of, *App. p.* 369.

[1836.] It consists of 240,000 volumes of books and 23,500 volumes of manuscripts, *Panizzi* 4776, 4777——If the donations and bequests and the king's library were taken out of the calculation, it will be found that not one-third of the books have been bought, by the nation, *Panizzi* 4785——Outline of the divisions into which the library collection might be arranged, *Gregory* 3496–3525—— Number of books in the Museum library not sufficient to satisfy the expectations of scientific men, *Gregory* 3488–3594——The library of the Museum is not a library worthy of the country, *Nicolas* 3617——Examples of deficiencies of books in the library of the British Museum, from an examination of the catalogues in October 1835, *Edwards* 4738——Manner in which those lists were made up, *Edwards* 4739–4741——Deficiencies therein as regards common-place books, owing to the niggardly disposition of the Government; how far those deficiencies have been represented to the heads of the department, *Huish* 5012–5022.

The zoological department of the library is inferior to that of the College of Surgeons, *South* 1158——Deficiencies in the zoological department of the library, *Owen* 1179–1194——There is a good supply of books in the natural history department, *Gray* 3144 Witness has always been able to obtain the books he wanted in the library; particular works on particular subjects may be known by reference to Watts's Bibliotheca, *Yarrell* 2093–2097.

2. *Modes of increasing:*

[1836.] Increase is made to the library from three sources; donations, the copyright act and purchase, *Baber* 4498——Additions to the library should be made by whole collections, and not single books, sums proposed to be voted annually for the purchase of such collections, *Panizzi* 4823–4829——Influence exercised by the trustees in increasing the library, particularly as regards that used to obtain the library of George the Third, *Panizzi* 4896–4901.

3. *Comparison with Foreign Libraries:*

[1835.] Comparison of the mode of conducting the Paris library and that of the British Museum, showing the greater facilities of the latter, *Ellis* 246–251.

[1836.] Comparison between the library of the British Museum and several of those on the Continent, *Panizzi* 4771–4782——Inferiority in the manuscript or book department of the Museum, as compared with the Vatican or Paris library, may partly be attributed to the short duration of the former over both the latter, *Gage* 5060, 5061——Manuscripts and books can be consulted together or separately in the Museum, though not in the Paris library, *Gage*, 5063–5066——In no library are so many facilities enjoyed as at the British Museum, *Hannay* 5148——Next to the Paris library it contains the greatest number of books and manuscripts in the world, *Hannay* 5149——Its utility exceeds that of the French library, though its numbers may be less, *Hannay* 5149——Supposed rank the Museum library holds compared with foreign libraries, *Hannay* 5149.

Library of the British Museum: [1836.]—continued.

4. *Library Committee:*

[1836.] Recommendations formerly made to the library committee for the purchase of books; cause of that committee discontinuing its meetings; purchases, unless of large amount, are now made by witness at his discretion, *Baber* 4499-4511——Was formerly composed of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Lord Colchester when Speaker, and the late Mr. Henry Bankes, *Baber* 4503.

5. *Building Accommodation:*

[1836.] Manner in which it might be made to contain many more books than it does at present; necessity for the architect consulting the librarians, *Gregory* 3496–3525——Difficulty of putting up books in the space at present allotted to the library; the space to be appropriated to that purpose in the new buildings will not be sufficient, *Panizzi* 4803–4808——Without the new building the space would not have been sufficient to have augmented the library more than has been done. *Panizzi* 4830, 4831.

See also *Bankes*, late Mr. *Henry*. *Books of Reference*. *Classification of the Library*. *Edwards*, Major, Bequest of. *English Drama*. *European History*. *Evening Admission*. *Foreigners*. *Languages*. *Law*. *Manuscripts*. *Maps, Prints and Drawings*. *Parliamentary Grant*. *Zoology*.

Light. [1836.] Number of insects in the French Museum destroyed by exposure to, *Sowerby* 124——Illuminated manuscripts might suffer from the light if publicly exhibited under cases, *Holmes* 4141.

See also *Duplicates*. *Elgin Marbles*. *Entomological Collection*. *Evening Admission*. *Gas*. *Hours of Admission*. *Mineralogical Gallery*. *Natural History Collection*, 1. *Torchlight*. *Zoological Society*.

Linnean Society. [1836.] It might be incorporated with the natural history department with advantage to both: number of visitors that should be chosen by Government, *Greenough* 3872–3876.

Linnæus:

[1835.] His specific names are preferred as being the oldest, *Children* 3126——The specific Latin names of Linnæus are added to the ornithological collection, *Children* 3128.

[1836.] Names attached to many specimens mentioned in the Synopsis are the antiquated names of Linnæus, and not those of modern authors, *Grant* 1475–1478——His names are not antiquated, *Richardson* 2206–2208——His specific names ought always to be preserved, *Richardson* 2194, 2195. 2206–2208, *Children* 2793——By adopting Cuvier's system, both the generic names and synonymes of Linnæus are used, *Richardson*, 2194, 2195——His generic names are sometimes altered to suit new systems, *Richardson* 2206–2208——In what cases his generic names should also be used, *Children* 2793——Defence of his generic and specific names, *Richardson* 2206–2208, *Children* 2793——His nomenclature was valuable in its own time, but is ill-adapted to the present state of science, *Vigors* 1419.

See also *Conchological Collections*. *Cuvier*, Baron. *Natural History Collection*, 3.

Lion. See *Mammalia*.

Literary Characters. [1835.] Are admitted to the Museum at all times to view the Museum, even during September, *Forshall* 1272–1274.

Lists of Additions. See *Manuscript Collection*, 1. *Printed Books*.

Literary Institutions, Foreign. [1835.] Communications made to and received from His Majesty's ministers abroad respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App. p.* 446.

Literary and Scientific Pursuits. [1835.] There has been of late years a greater attention on the part of the public to literary and scientific pursuits, and symptoms of an increased desire on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the public in that respect, *Forshall* 632-636.

Literary Works. See *Continent*. *Danish Literature*. *English Authors*. *Foreign Literature*. *French Literature*. *German Literature*.

Literature. [1835.] Literature is protected in the Museum by the introduction into the trust of the heads of all the learned professions, the church, the law and physic, *Forshall* 703, 704——Literature has increased so much that a catalogue would find no purchaser if it were published, *Ellis* 1764.——*See* also *Library of the British Museum*. *Trustees*.

Literature, Art and Science. [1835.] Cause of the variance between the annual accounts of 1825 and the return of 1833, of sums expended for those purposes, *Forshall* 987–989.

Lizards. [1836.] Number of species in the collection at British Museum, *Gray* 3000.

See also *Reptilia*.

Lobster. [1836.] The common lobster is without a scientific name in the Museum collection, *Sowerby* 5.

Localities. [1836.] The locality of specimens should be shown, which is more attended to in private museums, *Sowerby* 32–35, *South* 730——The Museum should improve its collections by corresponding with persons in different localities, *Bowerbank* 865–872. 899, 900.

Locke's Works. See *Rome.*

Loddige, Mr. See *Humming Birds.*

London. See *Temperature.*

London Clay. [1836.] There are several unique specimens of, in the Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2724.

London Institution. [1836.] Utility of the classed catalogue there, *Mathew* 3411–3414 —— Inconvenience does not arise from this library being open of an evening, *Gregory* 3548–3550.

London University. [1836.] Constitution thereof, *Grant* 996——Professors take no part in the management beyond what immediately concerns education, *Grant* 997——They recommend gentlemen for the office of professor, *Grant* 999——They expend the sums appropriated to them by the council for collections and books, *Grant* 1000, 1001—— Objections to their sitting at the council board, *Grant* 1002–1004. 1010–1026——More advantageous to have gentlemen in the council of the university intimately acquainted with the respective departments, *Grant* 1010–1026——Period the professors of the University formed themselves into a sub-committee; services of the warden discontinued from pecuniary considerations; his situation represented by the present secretary, *Grant* 1045–1049——Witness has the management of the collection illustrative of his own lectures at the London University, *Grant* 1535–1538——The board of management consulting with the officers has succeeded in this institution, *Panizzi* 4940.

Long, Sir *Charles.* [1835.] Extract from his speech in 1824, relative to the transfer of specimens from the British Museum to the College of Surgeons, *Ellis* 1617.

Loon, Monsieur *Van.* [1836.] Minuteness and beauty of the execution of the Flemish medals executed by him, *Wyon* 5855.

Lophius. [1836.] Examination upon the passages in the Synopsis relative to the Lophius, *Bennett* 1909–1915——Comparison of the description in the Synopsis of the "lophius piscatorius," with Mr. South's evidence thereon, and how far they may be both considered as correct, *Yarrell* 2012–2014.

Lord Chamberlain. [1836.] Should not be one of the board of trustees, *Bennett* 1866.

Lord Chancellor, [1836.] How far essential that he should form one of the board of trustees *Bennett* 1858——He ought to be a trustee of a national collection, and would be a very powerful agent when called on, *Yarrell* 2031–2034.

Lord Steward. [1836.] Not advisable to add him to a natural history board, *Bennett* 165.

Lords' Parliamentary Papers. [1836.] The binding the Museum set is paid for by the Museum, *Baber* 4657.

Lords' Report on Dignity of the Peerage. See *Peerage.*

Louis the Fourteenth, Medals of. [1836.] The medals of Louis the Fourteenth were engraved at the public expense, and also his medallions, *Hawkins* 5716——Whether the medallic history of Louis the Fourteenth was published at the expense of Government, or by the Jesuits assisted by the Government, *Hawkins* 5768–5772——Minuteness and beauty of execution of the series of medals of Louis the Fourteenth, which were executed by hand, *Wyon* 5855.

Louis Philippe, Medal of. [1836.] Particulars as to a cast of his head engraved by Collas's machine, the distortion on which does not affect the fidelity of the representation, *Hawkins* 5742–5748.

Louvre, The.

[1835.] Manner in which it is regulated, *Ellis* 214——The Louvre at Paris is open on Sunday, but the secret police are always in attendance, *Ellis* 1331–1338——Collections contained in the royal museum of the Louvre, *App. p.* 524.

[1836.] Provincial institutions in France furnished with casts from the Louvre, *Rennie* 1240——Desirable to have a selection of casts from the best statues in the Louvre, which might be accommodated in the Museum without considerable inconvenience, *Rennie* 1261–1269. 1274–1277——The gallery of pictures is 1,500 feet long, *Rennie* 1271 ——There are always more people there on Sundays than on other days, *Mathew* 3407–3428——Is an instance that artists who are following their avocations are not inconvenienced by the admission of the public, *Mathew* 3425–3427——Platres antiques qui se trouvent chez Jacquet Mouleur du Musée Royal, Cour de Louvre, façade du Pont des Arts à Paris, *App. p.* 590.

See also *Fighting Gladiators. Formatore. Platres Antiques. Sundays.*

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Lowrey, Mr. [1836.] Has figured and described birds from specimens in collection of British Museum, *Gray* 2963.

Luther. See *Henry the Eighth*.

Luther's German Bible. [1836.] Price at which Luther's copy of his German translation of the Bible of the date of 1541 sold for, *Cochran* 3467–3471——Another copy of the same work sold to the Bodleian Library, *Cochran* 3474, 3475.

Luxembourg, The. [1835.] The productions of living artists acquired by the French government are exhibited there, *App. p.* 524.

Lyon, Captain. See *Zoological Society*.

M.

Machiavelli. See *Rome*.

Mackenzie, Mr. [1836.] His occupation previous to being appointed one of the attendants at the Museum, *Holmes* 4081. 4093, 4094.

Madden, Sir *Frederick*. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant keeper of the manuscript department, 2070——Instances of mistakes occurring in Mr. Millard's index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, 2072–2144——Witness's knowledge of Mr. Millard's continual absences on the ground of ill health, with his opinion that they were not always occasioned by that cause, 2145–2202——Number of titles that could be got through in a day, in making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue ofmanuscripts 2202, 2211.

[Second Examination.]—Witness was not prepared at his last examination with full evidence as to mistakes in manuscript index, from his having been called upon suddenly to give evidence, 2353–2356.——*See* also *King's Library*.

Madrid. See *Spain*.

Maestricht Museum. [1836.] Unique specimens of fossils from, in the Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2724.

Magliabeccian Library. [1836.] The Magliabeccian library at Florence is one of the most numerous and useful collections in Italy, *Hannay* 5149.

MAMMALIA:

1. *Extent of the Collection, and Deficiencies therein.*
2. *State of Preservation.*
3. *Arrangement and Nomenclature.*
4. *Building accommodation.*
5. *Comparison with Private and foreign Museums.*

1. *Extent of the Collection, and Deficiencies therein.*

[1836.] The collection of the British Museum is one possessing an European reputation, *Griffiths* 2140——The collection of mammalia in the Museum is upon the whole respectable, *Horsfield* 2573——The collection of, is better than it was formerly, though there is not at present one third of the species described by authors, *Griffiths* 2110——The class has been very much increased in the last two months, *Children* 2811——Proportion of the known and described species of mammalia that are to be found in the Museum, *Richardson* 2244——The expense of completing the collection is difficult to estimate, *Vigors* 1334–1344——There are 405 species, and 750 individuals, in the British Museum, *Gray* 2899——Number described in Fischer's Synopsis, *Gray* 2902——Many rare specimens which foreigners have visited the country to examine, *Gray* 2903. 2934——Very few mammalia in store; not more than 30 or 40 imperfect skins, *Gray* 2915——No specimens have been stored for seven or eight years, *Gray* 2915——The catalogue of mammalia is very nearly, if not quite complete, *Children* 2810–2812——Four-fifths of the specimens are catalogued, *Gray* 2904.

The collection is not sufficiently extensive for a national museum, *Owen* 536——It is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1066. 1075. 1083——Deficiency in this collection, *Vigors* 1287. 1305——Comparison between witness's opinion and that of Mr. Vigors with regard to the deficiencies in the mammalia collection, *Horsfield* 2587–2593——The collection of mammalia the most deficient, and evidence thereon, *Griffiths* 2122–2139——The chief constituents of the collection of this class are mice, rats, shrews, moles, squirrels, rabbits, hares and cats, *Grant* 1523——And not a specimen of elephant, rhinoceros, camel, dromedary, lion, tiger, walrus, nor dolphin, *Grant* 1523——Answer to Dr. Grant's statement, *Gray* 2929——The collection of mammalia in the Museum does not consist of the most common and cheaply acquired species; there are a great many rare species, *Gould* 2376——Those most easily obtained are those most wanting, *Gray* 2906.

2. *State of Preservation*:

[1836.] Collection exposed to destruction from dust and insects, *Grant* 253——With proper care there is no specimen, great or small, that may not be preserved from destruction, *Vigors* 1347——No instance of specimens in good condition, and liable to injury

Mammalia. [1836.]—1. *Extent of the Collection, and Deficiencies thereof*—continued.

from dust, being exposed to it, *Bennett* 1711, *Gray* 2909——To what extent portions of the mammalia are exposed to dust, and why they are not likely to be injured by that exposure, *Children* 2781, 2782——There is no material defect in the preservation of specimens in the British Museum, *Horsfield* 2553——Were formerly placed on brackets in a small room, *Yarrell* 1988——Condition of the old and new specimens, *Bennett* 1706–1710.

3. *Arrangement and Nomenclature:*

[1835.] The mammalia are in good condition; they are arranged according to Cuvier, whose nomenclature is adopted with such variations as recent discoveries have rendered necessary, *Children* 3077, 3078.

[1836.] Want of arrangement of the collection, *Grant* 253——They are arranged with great taste and judgment, and are gems to be proud of, *Bowerbank* 912——Nearly the whole of the mammalia are named, *Bennett* 1837——Extent to which Cuvier's system of nomenclature and classification is adopted, *South* 717. 1126–1133, *Richardson* 2201–2203, *Horsfield* 2554. 2574–2582——The naturalist's name whose system is adopted is not generally in this collection attached to the specimens, *South* 1131——Errors in the nomenclature, *Grant* 1468–1478——Want of scientific names to the collection, *Grant* 253, *South* 1128–1133——There are not a great proportion of the species without scientific names; there are some, *Richardson* 2204, 2205——Witness's inspection is not sufficient to admit or contradict Mr. South's statement, that the mammalia are mostly not named or not rightly named, *Bennett* 1838–1842.

4. *Building Accommodation:*

[1836.] More space would be required than the Museum could afford if the collection completed, *Vigors* 1334–1344——They are much scattered for want of space, *Bennett* 1702——They are rather crowded from being in the old building, *Richardson* 2201–2203——The arrangement is as good as the space will allow, *Bennett* 1702–1705, *Horsfield* 2555–2557, *Children* 2872–2874——Former and present space allotted to this collection, *Gray* 2457——The precise space necessary for the collection would require calculation, but it should be a very large room and well lighted, *Horsfield* 2555–2557.

5. *Comparison with Private and Foreign Museums:*

[1836.] In the collection of mammalia in the British Museum there are more species than in other museums; it is deficient with regard to the large tribes, *Gould* 2360, 2361. 2365——Extent of exhibition and nomenclature in continental collections, *Gould* 2366–2371——There is no collection in which all the specimens are named, *Gould* 2372——More specimens named in the British Museum than in any other collection of equal size, *Gould* 2373——That at Frankfort is superior to the Museum collection, but not in the number of species, *Gould* 2349——Collection of mammalia in the museum at Leyden was in 1831 much more extensive than that of the British Museum, *Horsfield* 2538–2540. 2544, 2545. 2566, 2567——The French collection may be better arranged from there being greater space, but the facilities of access are greater in the British Museum, *Children* 2875–2881——Comparative number of rare specimens in the French and British collections, *Gray* 2933.

See also *Cases. Catalogue of Books and Collections,* 5. *Fischer.* Dr. *Fossils. Jardin des Plantes,* III. 6. *Leyden Museum.*

Mammoth's Head. [1836.] Specimen of was not among the specimens sent to the College of Surgeons, *Clift* 617.

Manchester Museum. See *Classification of Collection. Whitby, Scarborough and Manchester Museum.*

Manchester Weavers. [1836.] Have been to consult the collection of British birds at the Museum, owing to its authority among collections, *Gray* 2655.

Manchester Zoological Museum. [1836.] Is regulated by committees of the Zoological Society to which the museum belongs, *Grant* 1009.

Mantell, Gideon, Esq., F. R. S. [1835.] Letter from, to the trustees, dared 11 July 1834, respecting Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 439.

Manuals. [1836.] Report of special committee, dated 13 July 1805, as to manuals for the use of visitors, and desiderata in the several departments, *App. p.* 520.

Manuel du Tourneur. [1836.] The first attempt at engraving medals by machinery was described in this work, published in France some years ago, but remained in abeyance till 1828, *Wyon* 5848.

Manufactures. See *Collas's Engraving Machine. Entomology.*

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MANUSCRIPTS, COLLECTION OF:

1. *Extent of the Collection, and Additions thereto; Condition thereof, and Facilities for Consultation.*
2. *Custody of the Collection, and whether sufficient means taken to prevent Defacement.*
3. *Desiderata for the Collection.*
4. *Proposed Modes of Purchase, and Funds.*
5. *Building Accomodation.*

1. *Extent of the Collection, and Additions thereto; Condition thereof, and Facilities for Consultation:*

[1835.] Number of volumes of manuscripts contained in the library, 1821 and 1833; additions since 1821, *App. p.* 369.

[1836.] Number of volumes and manuscripts in the Museum, and number of which there are not catalogues, *Forshall* 4229–4235——Great difficulty of ascertaining the number of manuscripts or printed books in different collections; errors that have taken place in authorized collections, *Forshall* 4424–4427, *Hannay* 5100——The Museum manuscripts supposed to be the most numerous in the world, with the exception of the Paris and Vatican collections, *Forshall* 4423——The British Museum library is superior to those of Copenhagen, Berlin and Gottingen, in the number of its manuscripts, *Panizzi* 4778——About 8,000 volumes have been paged, *Forshall* 4389——Increase in the number of manuscripts purchased of late years over former years, *Forshall* 4416.

Additions that have taken place in the manuscript department since 1827, without any extra aid from Parliament, *Forshall* 4359, 4360——The printed annual lists are but inconsiderable helps towards catalogues, *Forshall* 4462–4464——Nature and extent of the printed annual lists of additions, and how far accessible to the public, *Forshall* 4379–4388——Some thousands of volumes of manuscripts without indexes, *Mathew* 3379——How far the department is in a transition state, *Holmes* 4002–4006——The staff of the Museum is not sufficient to bring up all the arrears of this department at once; objection to haste at the expense of doing it well, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5530, 5531——Facility with which manuscripts can be consulted, *Nicolas* 3697–3719——There would be no delay in obtaining the sight of a manuscript in the Museum; if the particular description of one is not known, the officers will render their assistance in finding it, *Gage* 5044–5047.

2. *Custody of the Collection, and whether sufficient means taken to prevent Defacement:*

[1835.] Officers living within the walls of the Museum would be allowed to take home manuscripts, *Ellis* 2342, 2343.

[1836.] They are kept in safe custody, *Nicolas* 3697, 3698——How far manuscripts in use in the reading room are in the actual custody of assistant keepers or attendants, *Holmes*, 4021–4117——It is absolutely necessary that the care of manuscripts should occasionally be entrusted to attendants, which trust has not hitherto been exercised improperly, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5559–5561——Great caution exercised, although the manuscripts are of necessity occasionally in the care of attendants, *Forshall* 4417–4422.

Suggestions for one of the assistants being responsible, and superintending the delivery and return of manuscripts daily, *Holmes* 4134–4139——Whether there is sufficient superintendence to prevent defacement, *Nicolas* 3701–3719, *Holmes* 4021–4117——Readers have the power of representing any defects, but there are no instances in which such representations have been made, *Forshall* 4182–4188——Readers discovering defects in manuscripts would point them out to the chief attendant of the reading room, or to one of the officers of the manuscript room, *Holmes* 4118–4120——Nature of the examination of manuscripts which has taken place twice in six or seven years, *Holmes* 4260–4269.

3. *Desiderata for the Collection:*

[1836.] Desirable that in each volume of manuscripts should be pasted a description of each manuscript of which printed catalogues exist, and also a page of blank paper for the remarks of readers, *Nicolas* 3670–3671——Writers printing manuscripts should give notice of their intention, *Nicolas* 3673——Whether possible to add to each manuscript a description of its contents similar to that given in the catalogue, *Holmes* 4322–4323——Whether possible to have a numerical list of the manuscripts for the use of the reading room completed every three months, *Holmes*, 4324——Opinion in favour of a selected exhibition, under cases, of valuable manuscripts, *Holmes* 4140–4143——Such the intention, when space allows, *Forshall* 4150——A journal showing the dates and particulars of the acquisitions in the manuscript department desirable, *Holmes* 4144, 4145——At a future time, if any division takes place in the department, the oriental might be separated from the general, *Holmes* 4146–4148——Proposed modes by which additions might be made, *Hannay* 5153.

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4. *Proposed Modes of Purchase, and Funds:*

[1836.] Witness has offered to buy them for the Museum at 10 per cent. commissio by which they would save money, *Thorpe* 3225, 3226——Presence of the Museum officers at a sale has raised the price of manuscripts 25 per cent., *Thorpe* 3227–3230——Preference given by Museum officers to certain manuscripts over others which witness considered more valuable, *Thorpe* 3233, 3234——Sums expended thereon 1831–1835, and extra grant promised, *Panizzi* 4790——Desirable that larger sums should be expended in increasing the collection, *Forshall* 4225–4228.

5. *Building Accommodation:*

[1836.] Opinion given by Sir Henry Ellis relative to the accommodation that would be required in the new building for the manuscript department; impossibility of foreseeing the increase in that department, *Smirke* 5336, 5337——Nature of the accommodation as regards room in the manuscript department in 1827; additions that have been made since, and how far sufficient, *Forshall* 4373–4377.

See also *Arundel Manuscripts. Bruce Manuscripts. Catalogue of Manuscripts. Collating Manuscripts. Cottonian Manuscripts. Forgeries in Manuscripts. Hargrave Manuscripts. Harleian Manuscripts. Index to Manuscripts. Library of the British Museum*, 1. *Light. Milan. Nicolas's Observations. Nicolas's "Privy Council." Oriental Manuscripts. Russia. Select Manuscripts. Sloane's*, Sir *H.*, Collection. *Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. Upcott's Manuscripts. Vatican. Webster*, Sir *Godfrey.*

Manuscript Department:

[1835.] By whom assistants in the manuscript department are recommended and appointed, *Forshall* 864–867——Means taken for obtaining the best qualified candidates in the manuscript department, *Forshall* 873——There has been a greater increase of assistance in the manuscript department than in others, *Forshall* 889——Appointment of Mr. Forshall as assistant in the manuscript department without any communication with witness as head of the department, *Ellis* 1969–1979.

[1836.] Duties and hours of attendance of witness in the manuscript department; appointed by Mr. Forshall under a presumed minute of the trustees; such mode of appointment not satisfactory to the assistants, *Holmes* 3965–3983——Extent of the establishment of this department in 1824, and additions that have been made since; the assistants are considered in the light of supernumeraries, but are expected to be placed on a different footing, *Forshall* 4369–4372——Suggestions relative to this department in Report of 13 July 1805, *App. p.* 521–523——Report of 14 February 1807 containing list of works fit to be executed in that department, *App. p.* 519.

Manuscripts, Keeper of:

[1835.] Amount of salary; duties of office; assistance employed, *Forshall* 423, 424. 719–727——His office being combined with that of secretary, does not impair the efficiency of the duties of either, *Ellis* 305–327, *Forshall* 728–733. 834–861——Nature of the qualifications required for the office, *Forshall* 868–872——Portion of time occupied in the duties of keeper of manuscripts and secretary, *Forshall* 830, 831.

[1836.] Period of witness's first appointment to the Museum, and to his present situation; his recommendation was from his character as tutor and librarian at Oxford University, *Forshall* 4354–4358——How far the imperfections in the catalogue of manuscripts not being remedied arises from the office of keeper of the manuscripts being conjoined with that of secretary, *Nicolas* 3634–3638——Reasons against dividing the offices of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5528–5532——When there are sufficient duties to occupy the time of the secretary, the duties of that office and that of keeper of manuscripts must be separated, *Forshall* 4473, 4474. 4482.——*See* also *Douce*, Mr. *Secretary.*

Maps and Charts. [1836.] The place at present used by map and chart makers in the Museum is inconvenient; there should be a place set apart for work so difficult and delicate, *Hannay* 5154.

Maps, Prints and Drawings. [1835.] Sums paid on account of the publication of the catalogue of maps and topographical prints and drawings in the library of His Majesty King George IV., 1821 to 1833; and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 366.——*See* also *Catalogue of Maps, &c.*

Marbles:

[1835.] Nature of the arrangement of the Elgin, Phygaleian and Townley marbles, *Hawkins* 3465–3468——Printed catalogues of the marbles and antiquities are published in quarto volumes and in the Synopsis, *Hawkins* 3469——List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.

[1836.] Whether the marbles are subject to the best arrangement and light in the Museum, *Greenough* 3804–3807——Proposed catalogue of marbles should be equally descriptive

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descriptive with the catalogues of the sculpture galleries of Munich and Dresden, *Edwards* 4766*.

See also *Ancient Marbles. Apollo*, Statue of. *Athenian Marbles. Belzoni*, Mr. *Clytie. Corsi Collection of Antique Medals. Egina Marbles. Elgin Marbles. Fighting Gladiator. Moulds of Statues. Phygaleian Marbles. Roman Statues. Sarti*, Mr. *Sculpture. Townley Marbles.*

Marciana Library. See *Venice.*

Marco, Sts., Library. See *Venice.*

Marengo, Battle of, Napoleon Medal of. [1836.] Engraving thereof produced to the Committee, *Nolte* 5832.

Marisupial Animals. [1836.] Collection of, in the British Museum, is superior to that in any continental museum, *Turner* 1943–1947.

Marshall, Mr. [1836.] Superintends the delivery and return of manuscripts as one of the attendants of the reading room, *Holmes* 4064, 4065.

Mary, St., de Valliscelland, Church of, at Rome. [1836.] Opinion of the copy of Alcuin's Bible that is therein, *Evans* 3359, 3360.

Mastodon Bones. [1836.] More than half the fragments of the mastodons are of painted plaster, *Grant* 1513——Beautiful casts of, in the Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2732.

Mathematics. See *Organic Remains.*

Mathematical Instruments, Collection of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Mathematicians. [1836.] Disadvantage of great mathematicians being trustees of the Museum, *Panizzi* 4919, 4920.

Mathew, John Mee. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Barrister and fellow of the Antiquarian Society, 3373——The bad arrangement of the catalogues of manuscripts at the Museum caused witness to desist from consulting them relative to information respecting Staffordshire, 3574–3576——Great use and value a classed catalogue would be to the library, and to the public, 3377——If it were printed in octavo it would meet with an extensive sale, 3378——Some thousands of volumes of manuscripts without indexes, 3379——Many catalogues in the reading room without indexes, 3380——Loss of time that would be occasioned by having to go through the alphabetical catalogue of printed books, 3381.

A classed catalogue most desirable, 3382——Classed catalogues in manuscript are in use in the provincial libraries in France, 3382–3388——Most of provincial towns in France have libraries, and duplicates are regularly exchanged; there is a government commission of inquiry for the purpose, 3389–3391——Great value of the Battle Abbey deeds and manuscripts in the hands of Mr. Thorpe, which it would be desirable that the Museum should possess, 3393–3400——Advantage to members of the legal profession if the reading room were open of an evening, 3401–3405——Exhibition of the Museum collections is of the highest importance to the public taste and morals, 3406.

Advantage of the Museum being open on Sunday; it would counteract the effect of gin palaces, 3407–3410——Importance of the formation of district libraries, 3411——Utility of the classed catalogue of the London Institution, 3411–3414——Hours the British Museum reading room and collections are open are too exclusive, 3415–3424——The Louvre is an instance that the public do not inconvenience artists who are following their avocations during the period the public are admitted, 3425–3427.

Maurice, Rev. Mr. [1835.] He was the last officer who attended the reading-room, *Ellis* 1666.

Medals. See *Casts of Medals. Bates's Engraving Machine. Collas's Engraving Machine. Engraving of Medals. Flemish Historical Medals. Foreign Medals and Coins. Fronde*, Mr. *Hedlinger*, Mr.. *Louis the Fourteenth*, Medals of. *Medallic History of England. Ruding's Work on Medals. Snelling's Work on Medals. Tresor de Numismatique.——Also the Names of the different Medals under their respective Heads.*

Medallic History of England:

[1835.] Witness has collected and arranged materials for an account of the medals illustrative of the history of Great Britain and its dependencies, *Hawkins* 3450.

[1836.] Necessity for publication of; advantage of Collas's engraving machine as applicable thereto, and necessity for Government assistance, *Tilt* 5592–5641——The engraving the collection of medals in the Museum must be done either wholly or in part at the expense of the public, *Hawkins* 5703, 5704——Extent to which witness is interested in the examination in favour of Collas's machine, by the probability of being employed in conducting a medallic history of England, *Hawkins* 5665–5672——Utility of a medallic history of England; it would be incomplete if confined to the medals contained in the Museum, it must be extended to those in private collections, *Hawkins* 5705–5713——Number of copies that would form a sale sufficient to repay the cost of a medallic history of England; necessity for the aid of Government, *Nolte* 5808–5813.

Medallic History of England. [1836.]—continued.

Advantages that would be derived by art as well as history from engraving the medals in the British Museum, *Wyon* 5876–5881——A publication of the medals in the British Museum might be made to pay its expenses without Parliamentary aid if a sufficient number of subscribers were found; though alarming expenses would be incurred before a return could be obtained, *Brockedon* 5900–5903——Such a work is much wanted; but it could not be undertaken by any bookseller, without assistance, *Nolte* 5808–5813, *Doubleday* 5916–5922——Number of medals that it would be necessary to engrave, *Doubleday* 5923, 5924——Difficult to say whether such a work could be carried on as a commercial speculation; great expense must be incurred independently of the engraving, *Henning* 5946——Distortions or inaccuracies in medals in high relief are not fatal to the truth or beauty of the medal; the distortions were in the early specimens, *Hawkins* 5684——They are liable to variations from being cast, and afterwards chased, *Hawkins* 5685–5687——Deviation which is not visible to the eye should not be considered a distortion, *Hawkins* 5723–5724——Engraving being made from an inferior medal, and afterwards compared with the superior, may be the cause of inaccuracies apparently attributable to the process of engraving, *Hawkins* 5688, 5689——Casts have been taken from some of the medals in the British Museum with a view to engravings being taken from them by Collas's machine, which engravings are faithful representations of the medal, *Hawkins* 5774–5780.——*See* also *Coins and Medals.*

Medals, Cabinet of. See *Wirtemberg.*

Medals, Collection of. See *Saxony.*

Medicine. See *Entomology.*

Meetings of the Trustees:

[1835.] Return of the days on which the trustees of the British Museum have met during 1832 to 1834; the hours of meeting; and the trustees who attended each of the aforesaid meetings, *App. p.* 390.

[1836.] Advantages of the present monthly and general meetings, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5577–5579——Inconvenience has not arisen to the business of the Museum from the non-attendance of trustees; a request being made to some who have not attended a certain number of times might induce them to resign, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5538–5542——Inconvenience may arise as much from too many as too few of the trustees attending, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5546.

See also *Board Meetings.*

Megatherium. [1836.] Beautiful casts of in the Museum, executed by Chantrey, the originals of which are in the College of Surgeons, *Viscount Cole* 2733–2735.

Melley, Mr. [1835.] Extent of the entomological collection of Mr. Melley of Liverpool, *Samoulle* 3906–3909.

Membranes. [1836.] The membranes have been counted, and a list of them printed, *Forshall* 4389.

Menageries, Paris. [1836.] Facilities of the menageries at Paris for the purchase of living animals which may be brought to France, *Gray* 2714.

Mercure de France. [1836.] Difference between titles and volumes shown by this work, extending to 500 volumes, and yielding only one title or entry, *Baber* 4593.

Mercury. [1836.] The little bronze Mercury of Mr. Payne Knight has not been moulded from, *Weigall* 242.

Merrems Reptiles. [1836.] This work published in 1820; it is a mere compilation, and arranged according to an exploded system, *Gray* 2626.

Mexico:

[1835.] Despatch from Richard Pakenham, esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated Mexico, 26 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Mexico, *App. p.* 491.

[1836.] Letter from Richard Pakenham, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated Mexico, 19th November 1835, relative to literary institutions and libraries in Mexico, *App. p.* 577–15.

Mice. See *Mammalia.*

Michael Angelo. [1836.] Artists who do not travel have difficulty in studying from the works of Michael Angelo, *Weigall* 230——Names of the only three casts from his works to which the public have access, *Weigall* 231.

Middle Ages. See *Monumental Remains.*

Milan:

[1835.] Nature of the institution and government of the Ambrosian Library, *Ellis* 214.

[1836.] The Brera Library was founded in 1763, and opened to the public in 1770, and contains 200,000 volumes, *Panizzi* 4785——The Ambrosian library at Milan is of great

Milan. [1836.]—continued.

great riches in manuscripts; but no catalogue is allowed to be made by the founder's will, *Hannay* 5149——Particulars relative to the libraries of Brera and Ambrosiana, number of volumes, state of the libraries, catalogues, number of libraries, &c. *App. p.* 542–562.

Millard, John. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Date of minute appointing witness to undertake a new general index to all the manuscripts in the Museum, 2255–2257——Complaints of witness's absence were not frequent, and his explanations were constantly approved, 2258, 2259——Number of days of witness's absence on the ground of illness in each year, 1828 to 1832, 2260——Minute to the trustees as to the discontinuance of the index; witness's memorial to the trustees, and applications to individual trustees, 2263–2269——Application to Mr. Forshall for certificate of conduct and character on witness's being a candidate for the office of secretary to the Wyndham club, 2270——State of the index on witness's quitting the Museum, 2270——Application to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the chief officers of the Museum, after notice of the abandonment of the index, 2276——Wilful neglect of duty or incompetence was not charged against witness on his dismissal, 2277, 2278.

Superintendence of the index first by Sir Henry Ellis, and afterwards by Mr. Forshall, and no complaints made of the mode of conducting the work, or any errors pointed out, 2279-2283——Difference between the instructions of Sir Henry Ellis and Mr. Forshall for the formation of the index, particularly as regards the latter desiring every manuscript to be refered to, 2283–2285——When witness had difficulty in reading particular manuscripts, he applied to certain gentlemen connected with the Museum, 2288——Witness's impression that there is no important error in the index to manuscripts referred to by Sir F. Madden, 2290——Extent of witness's knowledge of languages, 2291——Works of which he is the author, 2292——Employment in indexing 15 volumes of Reports of the House of Commons, and an index to the Sessional Papers, 1801 to 1826, 2293——The Sessional Papers index examined by the clerks of the House of Commons, and but one mistake discovered; it was approved by the late Speaker, and was a work of great labour, 2294–2297——Those works were conducted under the direction of Mr. Luke Hansard, 2299–2302.

Economy was assigned as the reason for witness's dismissal from the Museum, 2303——Inconvenience to literary men from certain catalogues in the Museum being without indexes, 2304–2307——Further evidence as to the days of witness's absence, 2312–2317——How far witness has cause of complaint of want of courtesy in the mode of his dismissal, 2318–2326——Opinion that witness's notes accounting for his absence by illness were satisfactory, 2327–2333——Witness was not competent to read the early manuscripts at the period of his employment; how far he was competent at the termination of his labours, 2335–2338——No recollection of having received from Sir Henry Ellis, by way of loan, Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, 2339–2341.

[Second Examination.]—Loan to witness by Sir H. Ellis, of the Transactions of the Celtic or Antiquarian Society of Paris, but no recollection of receiving Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus in the same manner, 2349——Monthly reports made by witness to Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Forshall of the progress of the index, and no objection taken to the quantity or quality of the work; number of titles written while in the service of the Museum; why mischief could not arise from the errors that have been pointed out, 2349.

Millard, Mr. [1835.] Under what head in the accounts of the Museum payments to Mr. Millard will be found, *Forshall* 993–999——His employment on index to manuscripts, *Ellis* 1807–1822. 1873–1943. 1982–2069, *Madden* 2072–2144. 2145–2202. 2353–2356, *Forshall* 1823–1871. 2213–2216, *Millard* 2255–2260. 2263–2290. 2303. 2312. 2338, 2349——His application for the secretaryship of the Wyndham Club, *Millard* 2270, *Forshall* 2217–2254——Minutes of the trustees and correspondence relative to Mr. Millard, *App. pp.* 425–428——Mr. Millard was employed to read the proof sheets of the Lords' Report on the dignity of the Peerage, *Hansard* 2388——His employment on a general index to the Reports of the House of Commons, 1715–1801, *Ellis* 1936–1943, *Millard* 2293, *Hansard* 2357–2362——His employment on a general index to the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, 1801–1826, *Millard* 2293–2302, *Hansard* 2363–2385. 2389–2398——Evidence upon the loan by Sir Henry Ellis to Mr. Millard of Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, *Ellis* 1882–2351, *Millard* 2288. 2339–2341. 2349——Indexes made by Mr. Millard to several of the Woods and Forests Reports, *Hansard* 2386–2387.

Millingen, Mr. [1835.] How far capable of valuing Egyptian antiquities; he has been long consulted by the purchasers of Greek and Roman antiquities, *Ellis* 1499——Extract from a letter of Mr. Millingen in 1831 relative to the negociation for Dodwell's Greek bronzes, and the antiquities of the ex-Queen of Naples, *Ellis* 1522–1527——Extract from Mr. Millingen's pamphlet relative to the Egina Marbles, *Ellis* 1537–1540.

Mineralogical Collections:

[1835.] The collection of minerals in the British Museum is in its extent and arrangement probably more perfect than that of Paris, *Forshall* 707——Arrangement of the minerals and fossils; great labour therein, and how far further assistance requisite, *König*

Mineralogical Collections. [1835.]—continued.

2565–2603——The state of the collection is reported monthly and recapitulated in the annual reports, *König* 2604–2611——Witness's attendance on this branch of his department does not prevent the general superintendence of the whole department of natural history, *König* 2612–2615——Names of assistants under witness, but who do not assist him in mineralogy, *König* 2621–2627——Period occupied in the arrangement of the minerals and fossils in the long gallery, *König* 2871-2873——Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorised according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect that part of the collection of minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of applications, *App. p.* 397.

[1836.] Great extent of the collection, *Sowerby* 17–24, *Greenough* 3879——It has become a perfect jargon, in consequence of the introduction of new names, *Greenough* 3857——Partiality shown, in the expenditure of money, to the minerals over the fossils, crustacea and insects, *Bowerbank* 876–878.

See also *British Minerals. Natural History Department. Zoological Collection.*

Mineralogical Department. [1836.] It should be divided so far as relates to the classes embraced in that department, *Sowerby* 16——Subdivisions recommended for mineralogy and zoology, the heads of those departments acting as a committee for the general management of those branches, *Sowerby* 66–69——The geological collection should not be attached to the mineralogical collection and placed under one curator, *Bowerbank* 898. 900. 982.

See also *Fossils. Geological Department. Greville Minerals. Natural History Department*, 2. *Zoological Department.*

Mineralogical Gallery. [1836.] Improvements suggested in the mineral room, *Greenough* 3892–3897——The light therein appears generally good, *Yarrell* 2064–2066——Arrangement may be made by which a larger space may be obtained for the mineralogical collection, and side lights given for the whole of it, *Smirke* 5419–5421——The mode of lighting the present mineralogical gallery might be altered at a moderate expense, and without altering the roof, *Smirke* 5458-5461.

Mineralogical Lectures. [1836.] The experiment ought to be tried of lectures on mineralogy, *Greenough* 3877.

Mineralogy. See *Organic Remains.*

Minerva Library at Rome. [1836.] Facilities in the Minerva library at Rome are much less than in the British Museum, *Hannay* 5103–5106.

Minerva, Medal of the Head of. [1836.] Price paid Mr. Lane for engraving this head for the seal of the Athenæum club, and price at which it might be executed by Mr. Bate's machine, *Brockedon* 5900.

Ministers, His Majesty's. See *Trustees*, 1. 3.

Minutes of the Trustees and of Committees:

[1835.] Relative to a letter from Richard Gough, esq., dated 18 February 1804, *App. p.* 413——On Lord Bridgewater's bequest, dated 10 March 1832, *App. p.* 414——Of committee respecting Mr. Belzoni's offer to collect antiquities in Egypt, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424——Of general meeting, declining Mr. Belzoni's offer, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424——Respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian antiquities, dated 19 February 1820, *App. p.* 425——Further minute, dated 11 May 1822, *App. p.* 425——Of sub-committee respecting the offer of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities, dated 13 February 1823, *App. p.* 425——Of general meeting, respecting leave of absence to Mr. Millard, dated 13 March 1830, *App. p.* 425——Of committee, respecting the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes, and notice to Mr. Millard as to the term of his engagement, dated 12 February 1831, *App. p.* 426——Of committee, respecting Mr. Millard's memorial, dated 14 May 1831, *App. p.* 427——Another minute, dated 11 June 1831, *App. p.* 427——Of committee, on Mr. Millard's letter, dated 9 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Of committee, on Mr. Millard's memorial, dated 12 January 1833, *App. p.* 428——Extract from minutes of the trustees, respecting Sir George Beaumont's pictures, dated 12 and 21 July 1823, 14 February 1824, and 13 May 1826, *App. p.* 430——Respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's pictures, dated 12 March 1831, *App. p.* 431——Respecting Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains, declining Mr. Hawkins's offer, dated 11 May 1833, *App. p.* 437——Declining his second offer, dated 1 June 1833, *App. p.* 437——Of general meeting, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p.* 438——Of committee, dated 1 August 1834, *App. p.* 440——Of committee, dated 14 February 1835, *App. p.* 442——Of committee, dated 14 March 1835, *App. p.* 443——Of sub-committee, dated 26 March 1835, *App. p.* 443.

[1836.] Period that usually elapses between the making minutes by the trustees and their being communicated to the principal librarian, *Forshall* 4476–4481——Extracts from minutes of the trustees, April and May 1834, as to the new catalogue of printed books, *App. p.* 534.

See also *Hawkins's Fossils*, 2. *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Mionnet, M. See *Collas's Engraving Machine. Greek Coins.*

Modern Statues. [1836.] They are not frequently polished, *Weigall* 196.

Moles. See *Mampalia.*

Moll, Baron de. [1835.] Account of the sum paid for Baron de Moll's books and other articles, *App. p.* 405.——*See* also *Edwards*, Major.

Mollusca. [1836.] Satisfactory manner of their exhibition in the Paris collection; the increase in one year mistaken in last year's report for the total amount, *Grant* 1523—— The crowded and confused state of the spirit preparations thereof, render it difficult for the eye to reach the specific names, *Grant* 1505.——*See* also *Fossil Mollusca.*

Monastic Orders. See *Southey's Monastic Orders.*

Monheim. [1836.] Unique specimens of fossils from, in the Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2724.

Monkeys. [1836.] A large portion of the monkeys are unnamed, *South* 724.

Monsters. [1836.] Sir Joseph Banks's report of 27 February 1809, relative to this collection in the basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 575.

Montagu, Colonel. [1836.] The British birds being his actual specimens, acquire an additional value; his Ornithological Dictionary is a standard work in British ornithology, *Bennett* 1735——Specimens that were bad at the time of its purchase have been replaced; the collection has been well kept, *Bennett* 1771——His collection of fishes collected on the Devonshire coast are in the Museum, *Yarrell* 2005.
See also *Conchological Collection*, 3. *Ornithological Collection*, 2.

Monthly Reports. See *Mineralogical Collection. Reports.*

Monumental Remains. [1836.] Advantages that would be derived from casts of the monumental remains of the middle ages, *Weigall* 230–247.

Monuments. [1835.] Government have occasionally encouraged sculpture by monuments to eminent men, *Westmacott* 3976, 3977.

Morals. See *Collections.*

Morier, D. R., Esq. [1835.] Dispatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Bern, 26 June 1835, relative to literary institutions in Switzerland, *App. p.* 495.

Morning Journal. [1835.] Extract from the Morning Journal of Saturday, 12 September 1829, relative to Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p.* 433.

Moths. See *Camels. Cremations.*

Moulder. See *Formatore.*

Moulds of Statues:
[1835.] Special permission must be obtained for the purpose of taking moulds, *Hawkins* 3498–3502——Most of the moulds that have been taken of the finer statues are in the hands of Mr. Westmacott, subject to the condition of supplying casts at particular prices at the order of the trustees, *Hawkins* 3503–3509——The repetition of making moulds from the originals is attended with danger, but there is no objection to the multiplication of casts from those moulds, and distributing them to the utmost extent among the people, *Hawkins* 3510, 3511——Certain Italian artists have been allowed by the trustees to take moulds, *Hawkins* 3512–3520——Whether Mr. Westmacott has the monopoly of the moulds, *Hawkins* 3512–3520——Italian artists get casts of fine objects to mould from, and casts circulated about the country are casts of casts, *Hawkins* 3521, 3522——It is not worth the while of Italian artists to take copies of the original size, *Hawkins* 3527–3529.
Permission obtained to mould from statues in the Museum by application to a person of rank, *Sarti* 3541–3546. 3585–3589——Application must also be made to Mr. Westmacott, who has given a denial in some instances, *Sarti* 3547–3549. 3555, 3556—— Refusal to witness to be allowed to take a mould of the head of Homer; his subsequently obtaining permission; number of casts sold, *Sarti* 3558–3560——Those of the Elgin collection are not now in good condition; sum at which Mr. Westmacott offered them to witness, *Sarti* 3550–3554——If the means could be obtained of moulding figures and bas reliefs under proper superintendence, there would be a greater sale of casts, *Sarti* 3557–3561. 3568–3572. 3590, 3591——Accidents would not be likely to happen to the originals if the moulder is skilful; witness could find security, *Sarti* 3573–3584 ——The colour of antique statues will be changed by moulding, but the ancient colour will be regained in two months, and the original will not be otherwise injured if the moulder knows his business, *Sarti* 3592–3609.
Mode of obtaining casts at the French Museum; comparison between the description of casts sold in France and England, and their prices, *Sarti* 3611–3629——In France they charge more for casts taken from their own museum than they do for other casts, *Sarti* 3624——Memorandum delivered in of the price at which Mr. Westmacott agreed to supply the Museum with casts of some portions of the Elgin marbles, *Hawkins* 3836 ——List delivered in from Mr. Sarti of moulds in his possession, taken from original

Moulds of Statues. [1835.]—continued.

statues in the Museum, *Hawkins* 3836——Injury that may be done to antique statues from taking frequent casts, besides producing discolouration, *Hawkins* 3838—— Proper care, skill and prudence being provided for, there would be less injury from moulding, *Hawkins* 3840——How far Mr. Westmacott's property in certain moulds of the Elgin marbles would prevent the trustees granting Mr. Sarti permission to mould from the originals, *Hawkins*, 3842–3853——The only objection that would arise is the unnecessary multiplication of mouldings, which may cause injury to the originals, *Hawkins* 3854.

The Elgin marbles have not been moulded at all since witness has been at the Museum, and no statue has been moulded twice during that period, *Hawkins* 3857, 3858——The number of casts that can be taken from one mould vary according to the skill with which the original mould is taken, *Hawkins* 3860——The terms on which witness permitted to make moulds of the Elgin marbles were that the public should have every facility, and that the prices should be brought as reasonable as possible, *Westmacott* 3928–3931——Offer of the moulds for sale to Sarti, which, had it been accepted, would have been mentioned to the trustees, *Westmacott* 3932–3941——Moulding in wax would do less injury to the statue than plaster; but on account of its pliability could not be used for large statues, *Westmacott* 3989–3999.

Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 16 February 1817, *App. p.* 444——Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p.* 445——List of marbles in the British Museum, moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.

[1836.] The trustees recommended to consider the best mode of giving to the public a facility of obtaining them, *Rep. p.* v.——Moulds could be made and a supply of casts given to the public without injury to the statues, and at a low price, *Weigall* 171. 198–205——Detail of the mode of moulding and precautions that should, be taken to prevent injury to the statues both ancient and modern, *Weigall* 172–178. 193–195. 214–216——Number of casts that may be taken from one mould, *Weigall* 205——If antique statues moulded once in many years it would be sufficient, *Weigall* 193–195——If casts were obtained at a cheap rate they would meet with a ready sale, *Weigall* 229, *Rennie* 1204——Price at which the cast of a large statue could be furnished, *Weigall* 198–205.

Nine statues out of ten in the Museum might be safely moulded, but there are instances where there may be danger, *Rennie* 1198——No way in which a knowledge and taste of the arts can be better diffused than by exhibiting casts from the finest statues of antiquity in the kingdom, *Weigall* 199, *Rennie* 1199——No artist should have exclusive privilege, *Rennie* 1202——Great want of a good collection of casts of the most celebrated statues in the Museum, *Rennie* 1244——Witness has obtained casts of statues already moulded through Mr. Sarti, *Rennie* 1259——If intended that the Museum should be a school of sculpture, it should be supplied with casts of the first statues in Europe, *Weigall* 230–247——*Greenough* 3805.

See also *Apollo*, Statue of. *Bronzes. Clytie. Creation. Elgin Marbles. Fighting Gladiator. Formatore. Roman Statues. Westmacott*, Mr.

Mountnorris, Lord. See *Conchological Collection*, 1.

Mummies. [1836.] Sir Joseph Banks's report, dated 27 February 1809, relative to the collection in the basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 575.

Munich:

[1835.] Account of the expenses of Messrs. Baber and König's journey to Munich, *App. p.* 405.

[1836.] The great buildings at Munich were not erected when the plan for the British Museum was designed, *Smirke* 5361——*See* also *Denmark. Marbles.*

Munich, Library at. [1836.] There is a classed catalogue of the library at Munich, *Baber* 4622——Refusal of the librarian at, to answer any queries relative to that library, *Panizzi* 4774——Particulars of the facilities experienced in the library at Munich, *Hannay* 5146, 5147——This library is one of the next in rank to the British Museum with regard to its number of books and manuscripts, *Hannay* 5149——Particulars relative to the royal library, number of volumes, state of the library, catalogues, number of librarians, &c. as far as information could be obtained, *App. p.* 542–562.

Murray, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Classed catalogue of the manuscripts of the Museum, printed in octavo, at a reasonable price, would pay the expense of publication, 3734–3740——Witness would undertake the risk of printing a classed catalogue of the printed books of the Museum, if printed in parts according to his own plan, 3741–3761.

Museums, Foreign. See *France*, III.

Myer, Mr. [1836.] He has figured many birds and eggs from specimens in the collection of the British Museum for a work now in course of publication, *Gray* 2963.

Myriapod. [1836.] There is not a single specimen exhibited in the Museum with the crustacea and insects, *Grant* 1523.——*See* also *Entomological Collections.*

N.

Naples. See *Sicily.*

Naples, Ex-Queen of. See *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes.*

Napoleon and Marie Louise, Medal. [1836.] Engraving from this medal produced to the committee, *Nolte* 5832——Comparison of the engravings of the large medal of Napoleon and Marie Louise, done by the French and English machines, in favour of the latter, *Wyon* 5867–5869. 5872——Particulars relative to an engraving of this medal by the old machine, showing its imperfections, *Brockedon* 5885–5888——Comparison of the engraving of this medal by the French and English machines, *Pistrucci* 5994——This medal is too large for a cast of it to be taken in enamel, *Wilson* 6007.

National Collection. See *Parliamentary Grants.*

National Costumes. See *Dresses.*

National Gallery. [1836.] A collection of casts, if made, might be deposited either at the National Gallery or British Museum, both being open to the public, *Weigall* 236—— If the collections of art were removed to the National Gallery, the buildings could not be so well applied as at present, *Smirke* 5455–5457.
See *Beaumont,* Sir *George,* Pictures of. *Pictures.*

Native Languages. See *Languages.*

Natural History, Cabinet of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Natural History, Cabinet of, at Wirtemberg. See *Wirtemberg.*

Natural History. [1836.] Collection of natural history formed by witness in Java during a residence of 17 years there, *Horsfield* 2534.

Natural History Collections:

1. *Extent and Condition of the Collections, and Facilities of Access by the Public.*
2. *Comparison with the Collections at the Jardin des Plantes and College of Surgeons.*
3. *Classification and Nomenclature.*
4. *Unstuffed Specimens.*
5. *Suggestions relative to Catalogues of the Collection.*
6. *Annual Expenditure for.*
7. *Building Accommodation.*

1. *Extent and Condition of the Collections, and Facilities of Access by the Public:*

[1835.] Account of the objects of natural history bought at Mr. Bullock's sale by Dr. Leach, put in, *Cowtan* 2211, *App. p.* 418—— Report of Sir H. Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, on the 2d February 1829, regarding the department of natural history, *Forshall* 2962——Description of specimens thereof that were obliged to be stowed away in boxes till the new buildings afforded room for their being exhibited, *Children* 3134——Cause of some specimens not being exhibited; they are in general put into cases as soon as possible, *Children* 3142.

[1836.] The condition of the objects is better than it was two or three years ago, *Sowerby* 11——Defects in the department of natural history in 1819, and improvements within the last seven or eight years, *Horsfield* 2536, 2537——Evils of the keeper of the department not being consulted by the trustees upon the advancement of the collection under his charge, *Greenough* 3937——Extracts from the statutes of the Museum, as to his duties; how far his duty to make suggestions, *Greenough* 3939–3945——Imperfection in the condition of the collections as regards bad stuffing, loss of names, &c., *Sowerby* 17, 48–62——The collection is not exposed to destruction from dust and insects, *South* 744–746——A public collection of natural history can never be complete; it should always be in a state of progression, *Horsfield* 2595–2598——Changes which the collections of natural history have undergone since the institution of the Museum, *Gray* 2455.
Method adopted in the Museum upon the increase of any division of the department of natural history, *Gray* 2458——Proposed method of disposing of and arranging presents and purchases on their reception at the Museum, *Greenough* 3848–3851—— Students in natural history should be admitted on private days in the same way that artists are to the gallery of antiquities, *South* 798, 799——Facilities afforded to Dr. Grant in consulting specimens of natural history in the Museum, *Gray* 2526–2528—— Extent to which the public will have access to the whole of the collections when the arrangements are complete; those that are not now exposed, on account of injury from the light, can be seen by application to the curators, *Sowerby* 116–124.

2. *Comparison with the Collections at the Jardin des Plantes and College of Surgeons:*

[1835.] The collection is imperfect, compared with that of the Jardin des Plantes, *Ellis* 242–244.

Natural History Collections:—2. *Comparison with Jardin des Plantes, &c.* [1835]—continued.

[1836.] Few of the collections can be compared with those preserved in Paris, and none are in such a state as they ought to be in a national museum, *Grant* 262——The collection at the Museum is as fully named as that of the Jardin des Plantes, *Gray* 2664–2665——The collection at the College of Surgeons was in better condition than that of the Museum at the time of the purchase of certain specimens from the Museum by the college, *Clift* 658.

3. *Classification and Nomenclature:*

[1835.] Mr. König is not obliged to write the labels *Forshall* 890–893. 899–900——Extent to which the classification and nomenclature of Lamarck and Cuvier is attended to in the arrangement of objects of natural history, and reason of its being necessary occasionally to deviate from those systems, *Konig* 2901–2913——System of nomenclature attached to the different specimens; more names would be attached to the labels if there were more hands for the performance of the duties, *Children* 3123–3134——Extent to which the arranging and naming has gone; constant new accessions render it impossible for such a collection to be ever said to be finished, *Gray* 3213, 3214——The time occupied in giving information to visitors requiring it prevents the work of arrangement going on speedily; and the person making the arrangement is the most fit person to give information, *Gray* 3215–3218.

Previous arrangements are necessarily altered upon considerable acquisitions taking place, and also upon removals, *Gray* 3219, 3220——Difficulties might be overcome with more assistance, *Gray* 3221——Name of the author whose nomenclature is adopted is attached to the specimens, *Children* 3395–3397——The scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in English, French and German, should be attached, *Children* 3398——The nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach has been altered by Mr. König, and is in a more perfect state than in the time of Dr. Leach, *Children* 3399, 3400.

[1836.] Specimens that are not named at all, also of some the spelling of which is incorrect, *Sowerby* 3–10. 166, 167——Names are repeatedly written in pencil and badly, but are not illegibly or improperly spelled, *Bell* 355–357——As far as it goes, witness is satisfied with the classification and nomenclature; the system published should be exposed to public view, *Sowerby* 12, 13——Naming the specimens there is not so complete as could be wished, *Bennett* 1834–1837——The original name should be retained to specimens, whatever alterations may afterwards take place, *Bell* 342–345——Ray's system superseded by that of Linnæus, which was again superseded by that of Cuvier, which should remain till improved by some equally great mind, *Owen* 534——The nomenclature should be regulated by the judgment of the head of the department of natural history, synonymes being added in the event of alterations, *Owen* 535.

Permanence in arrangement and nomenclature is more important than continual slight improvement in endeavouring to keep pace with science, *Greenough* 3949, 3950——Evils of too frequently multiplying genera; an accredited system of arrangement and nomenclature should be adopted, the curators' improvements only appearing in print at long intervals, *Greenough* 3961–3963——Scientific names are so well known that foreign names need not be attached, *Bell* 366——Common or trivial as well as scientific names should be attached, *Bell* 366, *South* 727–743. 747–753——If the common name has to be coined for the purpose, the scientific name alone would be better, *South* 727–743. 747–753——System of nomenclature adopted in the different departments of natural history, *Gray* 2466–2468——Evidence as to altering the nomenclature of the natural history department, *Gray* 2658–2663.

All works on natural history are defective, and arrangements made after them must be, *Richardson* 2255, 2256——No collection of natural history in the world even approaching to perfection, *Gould* 2381——Arrangement of the natural history collection is not such as to be instructive to the general observer and useful to the man of science, *Sowerby* 30, 31——How far any intermixture of objects of natural history in the same room at the Museum, *Gray* 2635——In the British Museum the various classes are always arranged in distinct cases, *Gray* 2645.

Radiated animals, corals, shells, &c. are in distinct series, as they would follow in Cuvier's animal kingdom, *Gray* 2646——No intermixture of subjects in the separate cases contained in the same room, *Gray* 2648——British birds and shells are kept separate for the use of collectors, *Gray* 2651——The collection considered as of authority among all the collectors of England, *Gray* 2655——Space which would be required if the collection of natural history was to be arranged in the manner Mr. Samouelle has arranged the collection of entomology, *Gray* 2656.

4. *Unstuffed Specimens:*

[1835.] Unstuffed specimens for examination would be useful, but they would be attended with expense; such a suggestion has not been offered to the trustees, *Children* 3401, 3402. 3408–3412.

[1836.] Cabinets of unstuffed specimens not recommended in the present state of the collection, *Grant* 261——Unstuffed specimens might be advantageous; they might be so kept in well-arranged stores as to be capable of being referred to with facility, *Bennett* 1731.

5. *Suggestions*

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Natural History Collections—continued.

5. *Suggestions relative to Catalogues of the Collection:*

[1835.] There is no perfect catalogue of specimens therein: one is desirable, but the increased number of hands requisite for its formation would render it expensive, *König* 2736, 2737, *Children* 3054–3064.

[1836.] It is not known to scientific men that there are catalogues in manuscript in this department, *South* 754–758——Opportunities Mr. South had for examining the catalogues of natural history, if he had so desired, *Gray* 2524——Specimen of catalogue to the collection of natural history, which is open to any person wishing to consult it, *Gray* 2496, 2497. 2501–2516——Necessity for a catalogue, *Sowerby* 110–115, *Bell* 379–382, *South* 759–770——Expense should not be an obstacle in the way of its formation, *South* 759–770——The absence of general systematic catalogues of natural history is owing to the enormous amount of labour which would be required, *Gray* 2628——Portions of the natural history collection being in a state of transition, it would be impossible at present to form a perfect catalogue, *Bell* 389–394——The catalogue should not wait for supposed completeness of the collection; improvements might be incorporated in addenda, *Sowerby* 110–115, *Owen* 514–516. 525.

If the trustees had viewed it as a matter of importance, they would have taken steps to have formed one, *Bell* 396–399——If there had been no insuperable obstacles, the trustees should have had the officer's report of 1807 relative to catalogues carried into effect, *Owen* 526, 527——There should be a synoptical catalogue adapted for general visitors, and a strictly scientific one; it would meet with a ready sale, *Bell* 379–382, *South* 759–770——Catalogues of, should bear the names of the responsible authors on the title-page, *Owen* 509——General rules upon which catalogues in the natural history department should be constructed and printed, *Greenough* 3863–3867——That of the College of Surgeons proposed as a model, to be printed in quarto, in separate volumes of classes, *Owen* 509–513——Extent to which a catalogue of natural history at the British Museum would run if formed on the plan of that of the College of Surgeons, *Gray* 2523.

6. *Annual Expenditure for:*

[1835.] Annual expenditure for purchasing and preserving objects in the natural history department, and how far there is a limit to the sum expended, *König* 2824–2839——Bill for articles purchased by Dr. Leach for the British Museum at the sale of Mr. Bullock's collections, *App. p.* 418, 419——Account of the sums expended by the trustees upon objects of natural history, under various heads, between 25 December 1829 and 1830, *App. p.* 435——Report upon the department of natural history made by Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, dated 2 February 1829, *App. p.* 436——Account of purchases in natural history, coins and antiquities, with cabinets: 1815, *App. p.* 302——1816, *App. p.* 305——1817, *App. p.* 307——1818, *App. p.* 310——1819, *App. p.* 312——1820, *App. p.* 314——1821, *App. p.* 317——1822, *App. p.* 320——1823, *App. p.* 323——1824, *App. p.* 326——1825, *App. p.* 328——1826, *App. p.* 331——1827, *App. p.* 333——1828, *App. p.* 336——1829, *App. p.* 339——1830, *App. p.* 342——1831, *App. p.* 345——1832, *App. p.* 348——1833, *App. p.* 351——1834, *App. p.* 354.

[1836.] Amount laid out last year on this collection, and whether expended judiciously, *Sowerby* 125–127——Sum expended thereon 1831–1835 out of the parliamentary grant, *Panizzi* 4790.

7. *Building Accommodation:*

[1835.] Want of room has precluded the trustees from obtaining objects of natural history, which they otherwise would have done, *König* 2864–2870.

[1836.] The buildings are not suited to natural history, *Greenough* 3858, 3859——Officers of, have not had any communication with the architect upon the details of the accommodation to be afforded to that department in the new buildings, *Children* 2882–2885——Extent to which Mr. Children has been consulted relative to the buildings intended to be appropriated to this department, *Smirke* 5372–5375. 5380–5385——Quantity of light for the natural history department is not complained of, but the direction of the light is, *Smirke* 5386–5388.

See also *Collection of Books and Coins*, III. *Entomology. Entomological Collection. Experiments. Grant*, Dr. *Hardwicke*, General. *Jardin des Plantes*, III, 1. *Mineralogical Department. Parliamentary Grant. Reeves*, Messrs. *Spirits of Wine. Trustees.*

Natural History Department:

1. *Removal from the British Museum.*
2. *Division proposed therein.*
3. *Officers thereof.*
4. *Proposed Board of Management.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Removal from the British Museum:*

[1836.] It ought to be removed from the British Museum, *Vigors* 1286, *Panizzi* 4800, 4801.

Natural History Department—continued.

2. *Division proposed therein:*

[1835.] Advantage that would be derived by subdividing the natural history department into separate departments of zoology and mineralogy, *Gray* 3280–3287. 3291–3307——Manner in which annual grants would be recommended, and if obtained, appropriated, in the event of the departments being distinct, *Gray* 3308–3313.

[1836.] The divisions therein are too limited; the responsibility is too much for one person, *Sowerby* 14–16——Division thereof into zoology and mineralogy; further division proposed, *Sowerby* 44, 45, *Greenough* 3868——There should be a distinct library of natural history, a separate collection of books for each sub-division of the department, *Greenough* 3881–3885——Detail of a proposition for dividing the natural history department into seven classes, with a professor to each, who should have an assistant or apprentice, and also a labouring person; salaries proposed, *South* 827–836. 1095–1097.

3. *Officers thereof:*

[1835.] Salary and emoluments, extent of apartments, and duties of witness as assistant librarian, taking the natural history department, *Konig* 2544–2552——Assistants are appointed by the trustees without consultation with witness as head of the department, *König* 2552–2557——Amount of witness's salary as assistant officer in the natural history department; duties of the office, *Children* 3029–3037——Salary of witness as extra assistant therein, *Gray* 3208–3210——Duties of the office, *Gray* 3211, 3212——If assistance were granted to witness of a superior description it would be advantageous, but not that of an attendant who had previously been employed in a menial capacity, *Gray* 3246–3257——Not advisable that the officers of the Museum should publish Annales du Museum, while natural history is so subdivided, *Brown* 3734——Salary and duty of witness as extra assistant in the natural history department, having the care of the crustacea and insects, *Samouelle* 3744–3750——Particulars as to witness's appointment, *Samouelle* 3752–3755.

[1836.] Increase in the establishment of the zoological branch of the natural history Department since witness's appointment, which have taken place at his suggestion after consideration by the trustees, *Children* 2860–2863——It ought to have better assistance, *Panizzi* 4800, 4801.

4. *Proposed Board of Management:*

[1835.] Advantages and disadvantages that would arise from the formation of a board composed of the most eminent naturalists to have the control of this department, *Children* 3065–3068.

[1836.] A committee of arrangement of the natural history department would be advantageous; it should be difficult to alter arrangements once made, *Greenough* 3846–3851——If there were a museum of natural history alone, a board consisting of heads of departments might be very advantageous for all natural arrangements, *Bennett* 1849, 1850. 1868——Number of persons of whom the board for natural history should consist, *Bennett* 1930–1933.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Report of 14 February 1807, containing list of works fit to be executed in that department, *App. p.* 519——Suggestions &c. in report of 13 July 1805, relative to, *App. p.* 522, 523, 524.

See also *Lectures. Library*, British Museum, 1. *Linnæan Society. Surgeons*, College of. *Trustees*, 2.

Natural History, Royal Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, II. 4.

Natural History, Museum of. See *Switzerland*, 2. *Tuscany.*

Natural History Societies. [1835.] Societies in this country for the cultivation of natural history, which are supported by individual subscriptions, *Brown* 3734, 3735.

Natural Theology. [1836.] One comprehensive museum of zoology is necessary for the study of natural theology, *Vigors* 1298.

Naturalists. [1835.] They have been very rarely sent out with expeditions for the purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science, *König* 2853——Advantages that would be derived by their being so sent out, *Children* 3190.

See also *Zoological Society.*

Naval and Military Museum. [1836.] There is a noble collection belonging to it, with means of being added to very extensively, *Vigors* 1296——Opinion that if the subject fairly laid before them, they would be induced to give up the élite of their collection to attain the object of centralization, *Vigors* 1311.

Naval Museum. See *France*, III. 3.

Naval Officers. [1835.] The regulation requiring naval officers to surrender collections made abroad should be so far altered as to allow the Museum to make selections, *König* 2843, 2844.——*See* also *Government. Zoological Society.*

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Naylor, Sir *George*, Collection of. [1835.] This collection was not offered to the trustees in a mass; they made considerable purchases at Sir George Naylor's sale, *Ellis* 1571.

Nepotism. See *Jardin des Plantes*, II.

Netherlands. [1836.] Letter from G. S. Jerningham, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated the Hague, 25 September 1835, relative to literary institutions and libraries in the Netherlands, *App. p.* 577—10.

New Holland. See *King*, Captain.

New South Wales. [1836.] Specimens of insects received from, some of which were new to the cabinets of Europe, *Bowerbank* 987.

Newspapers. [1836.] They are supplied by the stamp office; date of the earliest newspaper in the Museum, *Baber* 4646–4653.——*See* also *Irish Newspapers.*

Newton, Works of. See *Rome.*

Nicolas, Sir *Harris*, K.C.M.G. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—The public has nothing to complain of the manner in which the officers of the Museum perform their duties, 3586, 3587——Objections to great public functionaries, and men of high rank, having the whole management of the Museum entrusted to them, 3588–3591——The trusteeship ought to be the reward of literature and science; such persons have not been appointed solely for their eminence or fitness since 1791; the elected trustees ought to consist almost entirely of that class, 3592–3599——Duties of the trustees; objection to the elected trustees not having votes in the election of other trustees, 3600–3606——Whether men of rank have the best opportunities of selecting the most competent officers, 3607–3610.

Full and accurate catalogues of every department of the Museum are indispensable, 3612——Necessity for a classed catalogue of printed books, 3613–3616——The proper number of books not being supplied the Museum under the Copyright Act, is from the defective nature of that Act, 3618–3620——Nature of the imperfections in the catalogues of manuscripts in the Museum, and inconveniences they cause to literary men, 3623–3633——How far those imperfections not being remedied, arises from the office of keeper of the manuscripts being conjoined with that of secretary, 3634–3638——Particulars relative to the discovery of forgeries in the manuscripts of the Museum, as instanced in the manuscripts relating to the claim of Brydges, Lords Chandos, to that peerage; and which might have been prevented by there being two or more officers constantly in the reading-room, 3639–3649.

Opinion in favour of the catalogues being kept up even with the contents of the Museum, and against Mr. Forshall's opinion that an arrear is advisable for the constant employment of the establishment, 3650–3656——Extent to which classed catalogues of the manuscripts exist, and extent to which witness has endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, 3657–3663——Mistake in witness's observations on historical literature, as to the number of pages stated to be occupied in the description of certain manuscripts in the Museum, 3664, 3665——Extent to which catalogues may or may not be perfect in other institutions is no excuse for defects existing in those of the Museum, 3666, 3667——Desirable that the remains of the Cottonian manuscripts which have not been examined, should be, and those that are of value copied, 3674–3680.

Advisable that a classed catalogue of the manuscripts and books should be published in parts; it would not meet with a sale sufficient to pay its expenses; it cannot be compared to a bookseller's catalogue of his stock; Watt's Bibliotheca would be best work to compare it to; even if a loss were incurred in the publication, the trustees' funds should be augmented to carry it into effect, 3681–3696——Manuscripts are kept in safe custody, and are easily consulted, forming a striking contrast with the printed book department, 3697, 3698——Extract from an article of witness's in the Westminster Review, and another from his preface to his work on the Privy Council, bearing testimony to the facility with which literary men can consult the manuscripts in the Museum, 3699, 3700.

Further evidence with reference to the regulations under which the manuscripts are shown, and whether there is sufficient superintendence used to prevent defacement, 3701–3719——Opinion in favour of the British Museum and library being open from nine in the morning till an hour before sunset, 3720–3725——Observations relative to Sir Henry Ellis's explanation on the subject of the Joursanvault manuscripts, and upon the necessity of obtaining them, if it could be done without acceding to the absurd terms of the owner, 3726–3728——There should be a printed statement containing directions for using the library; the general directions accompanying the card of admission to the reading-room are not sufficiently minute, 3728——Evils of literary men being paid according to their daily service, 3729–3731——And of their having been for forty years excluded from the government of the Museum, 3732.

Nicolas, Sir *Harris.* [1836.] Published half a sheet containing an index to the technical marks by which the manuscripts in the old Royal collection may be found, *Forshall* 4159, 4160.——*See* also *Harleian Manuscripts. Joursanvault*, Baron de.

Nicolas's Observations, on the State of Historical Literature:

[1835.] Extract therefrom concerning Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p.* 432.

[1836.] Mistake in witness's observations on historical literature as to the number of pages stated to be occupied in the description of certain manuscripts in the Museum, *Nicolas* 3664, 3665.

Nicolas's "Privy Council." [1836.] Extract from the preface to, showing the facilities for consulting the manuscripts in the Museum, *Nicolas* 3699–3700.

Noel, Mrs., Collection of:

[1835.] Mrs. Noel's collection of Brazilian insects was a valuable collection, and offered at a reasonable price, but only one box was purchased, *Samouelle* 3805–3811.

[1836.] Examination upon Mr. Samouelle's evidence of last year relative to this collection not being purchased, *Greenough* 3954——Extract from Mr. König's report of 10th May 1832 relative thereto, with request that Mr. Samouelle might be allowed to make a selection, and leave given, *Forshall* 5587–5589.

Nolte, Vincent. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—General character of the evidence is in favour of the machine being a proper one to produce a faithful image of the medals, 5805——Indemnity against any violation of contract must be reciprocal between Mr. Tilt and the company in Paris, 5807——Origin of the machine, 5808——Names of high scientific men in France whose opinions are in favour of it, 5808——Manner in which the company in Paris formed, and extent of the patronage afforded to it by the king and the government, 5808——Number of copies that would form a sale sufficient to repay the cost of a medallic history of England; necessity for the aid of Government; private publishers have refused to have anything to do with it without such assistance, 5808–5813.

Casts must be taken of the medals, and the engravings executed in Paris; imperfect engravings would be rejected, 5813–5817——The specimens selected were indiscriminately taken, to give a fair idea of the plates that have appeared, 5818——Difference between the amount paid for engraving the Soane medal by an engraver and by the machine, 5819——No objection to the work being submitted either to an officer of the Museum, or to some competent person to be agreed on between the trustees and witness; the French government have no security except the withdrawal of their subscription, if the work does not keep up its excellence, 5820–5823.

Proportion of support given by the French government, 5824——Supposed number of copies printed; number of subscribers, which is on the increase, 5825——Twelve hundred impressions of the Parthenon taken from one plate, and the plate in a very fair state, 5826, 5827——Period taken to execute engravings from the casts, 5828, 5829——The machine may be applied to taking patterns for the use of manufacturers, 5830——Other purposes to which it is applicable, 5831.

[Second Examination.]—Three thousand copies of the Parthenon have been taken; the plates will bear 9,000 or 10,000 without showing it, 5832—— Imperfections in the engravings may arise from the medals themselves being imperfect from which the casts have been taken, 5832——Necessity for the usé of an engraver to illustrate the legends of the medals, 5832——Impressions exhibited to the Committee that have been taken from the Tresor de Numasmatique, 5833–5837——Further evidence upon the extent of the support afforded by the French Government, and period when the work will be completed, 5838–5840.

[Third Examination.]—The evidence given does not convey a just idea of the capacity of the French machine; the distorting properties of Mr. Bate's old machine have been blended with the qualities of the French one, 5953——The second engraving of the Soane medal by the French machine answers all the exigencies of mathematical accuracy which can be required, 5954——The French casts being taken in brass are apt to shrink, which makes the engravings appear smaller than the medals, 5955–5958——Answer in detail to the supposed imperfections of the French machine as compared with Mr. Bate's, 5956——The French engravings are taken in perspective, as being the best suited to the public eye; the machine is capable of producing perfect engravings when required, 5957, 5958.

Nolte, Mr. [1836.] Manner in which the name of Mr. Nolte as well as Mr. Collas is connected with Collas's invention, *Tilt* 5619, 5620.

Nomenclature:

[1835.] Collections being arranged and named according to the views of the officer arranging them, is necessary to show the advances made by science, *Gray* 3231–3233——Nomenclature that was adopted by Dr. Leach; those on birds have been removed, but those on the shells have not been re-written, *Samouelle* 3894–3896.

[1836.] Unsatisfactory state of the nomenclature to the general visitor, *Grant* 1487——Detail of the great advantages of a proper nomenclature, *Grant* 1503——The arrangement and nomenclature of some accredited author should be used, though inferior in point of science to a curator's arrangement, *Richardson* 2191–2193—— A better arrangement with regard to nomenclature might be made; difference of opinion as to the

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Nomenclature. [1836.]—*continued.*

the best system to be adopted, *Gould* 2421–2432——Mode pursued in fixing nomenclature, *Gray* 2461——No new complete work of nomenclature for birds or reptiles *Gray* 2471, 2472——None on the entire subject of shells but Lamarck's, *Gray* 2473——Explanation as to the removal or alteration of Dr. Leach's names to specimens, *Gray* 2599-2606——Reason why certain specimens are not named, and others named in pencil, *Gray* 2460——Not necessary to add the trivial name of any object in a foreign language, *Gray* 2601.

See also *Bats. Conchological Collection*, 2. *Cuvier*, M. *Decapods. Duméril*, M. *Echinodermata. Emu. Entomological Collection. Fossils. Fossil Fish. Grant*, Dr. *Ichthyological Collection*, 2. *Insectivorous Animals. Labels. Lamarck. Latham. Leach*, Dr. *Linnæus. Mammalia. Mineralogical Collection. Mollusca. Monkeys. Natural History Collection. Ornithological Collection*, 3. *Radiata. Reptilia. Squirrels. Synopsis. Temminck. Zoological Collection.*

Northern Antiquities, Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, 5.

Northern Regions. See *Ornithological Collection*, 1.

Nova Scotia. See *Redman*, Lieutenant.

Novels. See *French Novels and Romances. German Novels.*

Numismatists. See *Inscriptions.*

Numismatique, Tresor de. See *Tresor de Numismatique.*

O.

Officers of the British Museum:

[1835.] No officers of the Museum hold appointments which take them away from it during the hours that ought to be devoted to its service, *Ellis* 332–336——No officers of the Museum have been appointed since March 1833; clerks have been employed for temporary purposes, *Ellis* 337–345——The responsibility of seeing that the officers effectually discharge their duty devolves upon witness, *Ellis* 361–363——They sometimes make purchases of small value, which if not confirmed by the trustees are returned upon their hands, *Ellis & Forshall* 596–598——Annual account, 1821 to 1833, of the number of librarians, officers, and other persons employed in the British Museum; salaries, extra service money, gratuities and perquisites, and other emoluments; nature and extent of service and attendance; accommodation by way of lodging, &c., *App. p.* 370——List of officers, assistants, attendants, &c, of the British Museum, 21 May 1835, *App. p.* 388——Amount of the annual salaries, and of the monies paid to each of the present under and assistant librarians, officers and attendants employed in the care and management of the manuscripts, printed books, minerals, medals, coins, prints and drawings, for extra service money, or any other sums or gratuities paid to them beyond their stated salaries; nature and extent of service; accommodation in the way of lodging, perquisites, &c., 1810 to 1820, *App. p.* 370.

[1836.] When their salaries revised, they are not to hold any other situation conferring emolument or entailing duties, than the one they hold in the Museum, *Rep. p.* iv——No charge to be brought against them; their talents, good conduct and general and scientific acquirements admitted, *Rep. p.* v.

Ability and uniform attention to the interests and service of the public by every officer in the Museum, *Bell* 330. 347, *Bowerbank* 854. 858. 861, 862, *Nicolas* 3586, 3587, *Hannay* 5157——All the officers ought to be consulted by the trustees more than they are now, *Sowerby* 137, 138. 154–165, *Panizzi* 4802. 4886–4893. 4939–4941——Difficulty of officers not being enabled personally to suggest improvements to the trustees, *Panizzi* 4968–4970——Their suggestions being made through the heads of their departments, prevents the merit attaching where it ought, *Panizzi* 4886–4893——Their representations might be considered as interference with their superiors, *Holmes* 4037, 4038. 4050–4055——The officers should have similar powers to those of the professors at Paris, the situations would then be held as marks of favourable consideration, *Sowerby* 84, 85——Evils of the degraded nominal rank of the useful scientific officers, and their relations of subordination to each other, *Grant* 319——It has rendered the appointment of eminent scientific men impossible, *Grant* 322——Scientific men should not undergo the drudgery of writing names, *Bell* 355–357——The mode of their appointment is one cause of the bad state of the collections, *Grant* 1529.

Mode adopted by witness for ascertaining the competency of parties to fill up vacancies as assistants or subordinate officers, and how far the other official trustees and the respective heads of departments are consulted, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5499–5506——Witness's knowledge of the qualifications of candidates for vacancies is not solely confined to information by the secretary and librarian, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5517, 5518——Necessity for the appointment of more officers, *Sowerby* 84, 85, *Bowerbank* 854. 858. 861, 862——For attending to the more popular branches, *Sowerby* 48–52——For making greater progress with catalogues, *Panizzi* 4953, 4954——In the event of lectures being given, *South* 785–795——Students might be admitted who would give their services for the information they obtain, *Vigors* 1348, 1349——Sir Humphrey Davy's

Officers of the British Museum: [1836.]—*continued.*

Davy's opinion in favour of scientific men being appointed as officers of the Museum, *Grant* 313–315——Report of a sub-committee of the trustees, 14 February 1807, as to the then present and proposed arrangement of officers, *App. p.* 512.

See also *Classification of Collections. Collections. Collector of Specimens. Extra Service. Fees. Heads of Departments,* 3. *Jardin des Plantes,* I. II. *Kemble,* Mr. *Librarian. London Institution. Manuscript Collection,* 1. *Manuscripts,* Keeper of. *Natural History Collection,* 7. *Natural History Department,* 3. *Parliamentary Grants. Patronage. Private Collections. Private Rooms. Promotion. Purchase of Collections. Reading Room. Reports. Rewards. Salaries. Secretary. Security. Zoological Department.*

Official Trustees. See *Trustees,* 6.

Ompteda, Baron. [1836.] Letter from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated London, 8 December 1835, relative to literary institutions and libraries at Hanover, *App. p.* 577–6.

Orders. See *Character of Orders and Tribes.*

Organic Remains:

[1835.] The collections of, in the French Museum are very good, *Forshall* 707.

[1836.] This department should be placed under a separate manager; it requires a knowledge of comparative anatomy, conchology and botany, and is incompatible with a minute knowledge of mineralogy, which requires chemistry and mathematics, *Sowerby* 16——The great body of fossil organic remains have not been displayed for many years, *Bowerbank* 910——Necessity for their being included in a national collecti on, *Vigors* 1402–1404.

Oriental Manuscripts:

[1835.] Progress is making in a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797.

[1836.] One half the labour has been gone through which is necessary to make a complete catalogue of the oriental manuscripts, *Forshall* 4379——A catalogue of them must be printed, *Forshall* 4396.——*See* also *Manuscript Collection,* 3. *Parma,* State of.

Orleans. [1836.] Particulars relative to the city library, number of volumes, state of the library, catalogues, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

Ornithological Collection:

1. *Extent and Condition of the Collection, Deficiencies therein, Space in which exhibited.*
2. *Collection of British Birds.*
3. *Classification and Nomenclature.*
4. *Comparison with Continental Museums.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Extent and Condition of the Collection; Deficiencies therein, Space in which exhibited:*

[1836.] There are great numbers of birds in the Museum, *Sowerby* 17——Number of specimens of birds stuffed for the British Museum, 1831 to 1836, *Gould* 2355–2356——In 1832 to 1836, *Gould* 2357–2359——Is the most perfect collection in the Museum, and has been formed in the last six or eight years, *Horsfield* 2565——This collection in the Museum is very instructive and very well arranged, *Horsfield* 2573——The general collection is popular, *Gray* 2956——The Museum stands the sixth in European collections as regards birds, *Grant* 1523——This collection ranks second in the zoological collection, *Richardson* 2243——Improvement in the collection of birds in the last seven or eight years, *Turner* 1672–1678, *Bennett* 1736, 1737——The collection has highly improved within the last 20 years, both in number and condition, *Griffiths* 2111–2112——Increase in the ornithological collection at the Museum since the new rooms were opened, *Gould* 2351–2354.

There are 5,000 or 6,000 known species of birds, and there are upwards of 2,000 in the Museum, *Richardson* 2186——About 2,300 species in the Museum, *Gould* 2342——About 4,000 known, and 2,000 in the British Museum, *Horsfield* 2589, 2590. 2593–2596——Number of species of birds known is about 4,200, *Gray* 2667–2948——There are 2,400 species and 4,659 individual birds in the British Museum, the principal part added during the last four years, *Gray* 2946——Four times as many birds known as quadrupeds or reptiles, *Gray* 2958——There is a fair proportion of the more interesting species of birds of the tropical climates, though not in proportion to the means possessed by the country of obtaining them, *Gould* 2419-2420——The Museum is rich in gallinaceous birds, *Gray* 2949——Also in African and Brazilian birds, and those of the northern regi ons, *Gray* 2949——It is most deficient in humming birds and European birds, *Gray* 2949——Explanation concerning the collection of horn-bills, strutheous birds, toucans and birds of paradise, in answer to Dr. Grant's evidence, *Gray* 2991——Concerning the cassowary, *Gray* 2992. 2994.

Ornithological Collection—continued.

1. *Extent and Condition of the Collection, &c.*—continued.

Deficiency therein, *Vigors* 1287, *Bennett* 1736, 1737——Deficiencies in the collection of birds might be filled up in six months; estimated expense of trebling the present collection, *Vigors* 1306. 1321–1333——Examination as to Mr. Vigors' evidence on the extent of the collection of birds, *Gray* 2981–2983. 2985——Comparison between witness's opinion and that of Mr. Vigors with regard to the deficiencies in this collection, *Horsfield* 2587–2593——The collection of birds could not be increased two thirds in six months, *Richardson* 2331, 2332——Extent to which it is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1076——The collection of foreign birds is bad, and the old specimens in a bad state, *Turner* 1639–1645.

The birds are crowded for want of space, *Sowerby* 26, 27, *Turner* 1672–1678, *Griffith* 2127——If the collection trebled it might be exhibited in about double the space now in use, *Vigors* 1321–1323——Both the general and the British collection of birds are spread over a most disproportionate space, *Grant* 1481–1486——As there is sufficient space for it, the arrangement is satisfactory, the British birds have rather more space than absolutely required, *Bennett* 1702——The attractive nature of birds causes them to occupy a proportionably larger space than that of other collections, *Bennett* 1738–1741——Former and present space allotted to the collection, *Gray* 2457——Want of space partly, but not want of interest on the part of the trustees, will account for the manner in which birds are exhibited, *Gray* 2961.

2. *Collection of British Birds:*

[1836.] The condition of the British birds is good, and as a separate collection is complete, *Turner* 1632–1638, *Bennett* 1702. 1733, 1734, *Richardson* 2186–2200——How far that collection has been perfected at the expense of others, *Vigors* 1405–1409——The British birds being Colonel Montague's, is a reason why they should be kept separate from the general collection, though it is generally preferable to blend collections into an entire system, *Bennett* 1735——British birds formerly confined to one small room, *Yarrell* 1988——The collection of British birds have been identified and named by a boy employed in the capacity of a copier of labels, which is highly creditable to him, though not to the superior officers of the Museum, *Grant* 1516–1520——Instructions given to Mr. White on alteration of the classification of British birds according to Mr. Jenyn's work, *Children* 2819. 2886, 2887.

3. *Classification and Nomenclature:*

[1835.] System adopted with regard to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection, *König* 2875–2879——It is more desirable to place long descriptions of birds in the Synopsis than on the labels, *Children* 3177–3180——The age and sex of birds are indicated where known, *Children* 3182——Certain exotic North American and Arctic birds, where named and labelled; doubts whether that system is continued, *Samouelle* 3777–3779.

[1836.] The birds are arranged in two sections, the one confined to British birds, whilst the other includes the whole class; the sections are generally but not completely arranged on Temminck's plan, *South* 717——The birds are partially but not completely arranged on Temminck's plan, *South* 1126——The naturalist's name whose system is adopted is attached to the specimens, *South* 1131——A very large proportion of the birds are named, *Bennett* 1837——In no collection are the specimens all named, *Gould* 2372——Difficulty there would be in so doing, *Gould* 2375.

Greater part of the birds in the British Museum are named, and mostly according to Temminck's nomenclature, *Turner* 1649–1654——The classification of Temminck has been adopted, which is considered a good authority, though it is not that which witness would have adopted, *Bennett* 1742–1745——The collection is arranged in classes, but not satisfactorily in orders or families, *South* 1147——The collection of birds is in most genera and families by far the most numerous in England, *Richardson* 2184–2186——The specimens are well classed, the families are put together, *Gould* 2423——Witness cannot suggest a better arrangement of the birds, *Bennett* 1702, *Gould* 2412.

As regards the mere exhibition of the birds and shells an improvement has taken place since the new buildings, but the trustees ought long since to have given sufficient aid to have had them named, *Grant* 1483–1485——Not a single species of the general collection of birds is named by its scientific designation in the Synopsis, and not a quarter of them named in the general collection, *Grant* 1479, 1480——Causes why the selection of birds are not in the Synopsis called by their scientific names, *Children* 2794——The specimens in the general collection are named by an inferior officer, *Grant* 1521——Confusion occasioned from the general collection of birds being arranged according to Temminck, and that of British birds according to Jenyns, *Grant* 1507——Contrary opinion, *Children* 2818——Confusion in the nomenclature of the bird "Emu," *Grant* 1521——Objections to the removal of Dr. Leach's names, and to the want of knowledge of who is responsible for the naming the collection, *Grant* 1522——List of naturalists who have described birds from specimens in the Museum, in answer to evidence of Dr. Grant alledging that the general collection of birds is useless to students, *Gray* 2962–2966.

Ornithological Collection—continued.

4. *Comparison with Continental Museums:*

[1836.] Rank which is due to the collection of ornithology in the British Museum, as compared with collections in the continental museums, *Gould* 2336–2350——The collection at Paris is more general and complete than that of the Museum, though the collection of British birds in the latter may make up the numbers, *Grant* 278——There are more rare and interesting specimens in the Paris collection than in the Museum, *Grant* 1523——Collection in the British Museum has increased more in proportion to the speed of zoological science than in the Paris Museum, *Turner* 1648——Comparison with Berlin, Frankfort and Vienna, *Gould* 2346.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Sir Joseph Banks's report of 27 February 1809, relative to the collection in the basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 575.

See also *Audubon's American Birds. Jardin des Plantes*, III. 1, 7. *Latham*, Dr. *Leyden Museum. Linnæus. Montague*, Colonel. *Natural History Collection*, 3. *Nomenclature. Zoological Society.*

Ornithology. See *Frankfort. Temminck.*

Osteological Collection. [1836.] It is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1071——Sir Joseph Banks's report of 27 February 1809, concerning the collection deposited in basement of the Museum, *App. p.* 574.

Otter. [1836.] The otter is without a scientific name in the Museum collections, *Sowerby* 5.

Ottley, Mr. [1836.] Witness's opinion overruled by consulting the other trustees upon the occasion of Mr. Ottley being appointed, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5512, 5513.

See also *Prints and Drawings.*

Ourang Outang:

[1835.] Description in the Synopsis of the ourang outang and chimpanzee (simia satyrus and simia troglodytes) and how far those descriptions adhered to by witness, *Children* 3438–3440.

[1836.] Evidence in explanation of the nomenclature of the simia satyrus and simia troglodytes, *Gray* 2475–2494.

Owen, Richard. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)

Member of the College of Surgeons, fellow of the Royal Society, and assistant conservator of the museum of the College of Surgeons, 486——Number of specimens described in the printed catalogues of the Museum, 488——Nature of the catalogue and plan which has been adopted in the natural history department, 489——Such a catalogue essentially necessary for the collections in the Museum, nature of the difficulties in the way of its formation, but which difficulties should be overcome as soon as practicable, 490–499——Evils arising from individual loss of time, and also the prevention of improvement in the museum of the College of Surgeons from the Banksian library of natural history not being maintained in the spirit of its formation, 499——Number and description of the volumes and parts of the catalogue of the Hunterian collection published, proportion the portion therein described bears to the whole collection; number of years it has been in progress and in which it will be completed, and number of persons engaged on it, 501–508. 517.

The catalogue of the invertebrated animals in the collection of the College of Surgeons is the nearest pattern for a catalogue of the natural history collection in the British Museum; it should be printed in separate volumes of classes in quarto, 509–513——If the catalogue waits for a supposed degree of completeness, the delay will be more detrimental than the incomplete state of the catalogue first printed, it will require considerable appendices and additions, 514–516. 525——That part of the zoological collection which is submitted to the public is in a state worthy of a printed catalogue, 518——Advantages of a printed over a manuscript catalogue, although it might meet with but a slight sale, 519–524——Report to the trustees in 1807 by the officers of the Museum, relative to the formation of certain catalogues in the natural history department, which if there had been no insuperable obstacles, the trustees should have had carried into effect, 526, 527——Extent to which comparative anatomy might be advantageously introduced into the zoological collection, but it should not form a separate collection while there is one at the College of Surgeons, 529——The collection of shells is in the most complete state and the most easy of access; the nomenclature is satisfactory, 530–534——Classification should be according to the text-book of the day, or system most generally adopted by zoologists, and should not be altered till a master mind revises the entire system; partial changes should not be allowed under the idea of improvement, 534——The nomenclature should be regulated by the judgment of the head of the department of natural history, synonymes being added in the event of alterations, 535——Collection of mammalia not sufficiently extensive for a national museum, 536.

Heads of departments should have the means of direct communication with the governing body respecting the purchase of collections, as is done in the College of Surgeons, and in forming the Parliamentary estimate each officer should himself state the amount he requires for the service of the year, 537–540——Constitution and functions of

Owen, Richard. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

of the board of curators of College of Surgeons, and whether such a plan would work well for the British Museum, 541–547. 549——A board of one or two members conversant with each department, meeting for the general superintendence of the whole, would not be so useful as a board of five or seven members to rule each department, 548——It is desirable that there should be scientific men in the governing body of the Museum, 550——Constitution of the governing body of the Jardin des Plantes, which works well as regards increase of collections, but not as regards the publication of catalogues, 551–564——A man deeply conversant with a particular branch of science may be likely to give undue importance to that branch, but a man of high scientific attainments as a doctor of the Museum, would give each department its fair share of his influence; four or five of the latter representing all the departments would not be unfit as a governing body, and such a plan would not cause petty feuds and jealousies, 566–573.

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[Second Examination.]—Names of zoological works which witness was unable to find in the Museum, from the Banksian library of natural history not being kept up in the spirit of its formation, 1179–1187——Catalogue of any one class of animals might be comprised in one quarto volume, 1188——Further evidence upon the deficiencies in the zoological department of the Museum library, and expense the College of Surgeons was put to in consequence, 1189–1194.

[Third Examination.]—List put in of works upon zoology which are not to be found in the library of the British Museum, 1539–1543——Some works have been introduced within the last two or three years, but the supply of the current works on zoology have not been to that extent to raise the department to the degree of excellence in which it was left by Sir Joseph Banks, 1544–1547——The deficient works are essential to a library professing to be national; corresponding works are contained in Dryander's Catalogue; the greater part are monographs; they are foreign, but could be obtained if a system established of having foreign works on zoology transmitted to the national library as soon as published, 1548–1551——A classed catalogue would show the poverty of the Museum in that branch, 1552——Cause of erasures in the list; number of them compared with the number in the list, 1553–1555——Pander and D'Alton's work on skeletons eventually found in the catalogue under the second author's name only, under D; while whole works of De Blainville and De Lamarck were found under B & L, 1556.

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Pachydermata. [1836.] Casts of, in the Museum, from Eppelsheim and Paris; beauty thereof, *Viscount Cole* 2733.

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[1835.] Despatch from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Mexico, 26 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Mexico, *App. p.* 491.

[1836.] Letter from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Mexico, 19 November 1835, relative to literary institutions and libraries in Mexico, *App. p.* 577–15.

Palgrave, Sir *Francis.* [1836.] His opinion of Alcuin's Bible, *Evans* 3341–3372.

Pamphlets. [1836.] A single volume of pamphlets may contain 200 entries, *Panizzi* 4773. *See* also *Printed Books.*

Panathenaic Frieze. [1836.] Engraving from this by Mr. Bate's machine, executed in four or five hours, *Henning* 5941–5945.

Panizzi, Antonio. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Additional assistant librarian of the British Museum, 4767–4770——Comparison between the library of the British Museum and several of those on the Continent, 4771–4782——The Russian library has been partly formed of the conquests from the Poles, 4783——The French have not returned all the books taken from the Vatican, 4784——Parliamentary grants have not been sufficiently extensively applied to the service of the library; comparison with the other departments of the Museum, 4784–4792——Extension of the Parliamentary grant necessary for the purchase of costly and modern books, 4794–4801. 4823–4829——The affairs of the Museum being managed by the heads of departments forming a committee

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would not be a good plan, 4802——The space at present allotted to the library, also that in the new buildings, is not sufficient, 4803–4808. 4830, 4831.

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Mr. Payne Knight and Mr. Cracherode were supposed to have been made trustees on account of their collections, 4942——Cause of the president of the Society of Antiquaries being appointed a trustee, 4943, 4944——Sir Joseph Banks and Sir Humphrey Davy, as presidents of the Royal Society, were not the best trustees that could be had; the former did mischief by his interference, 4945–4949——Obscure persons and strangers have more attention paid them in the reading-room and throughout the house, than eminent persons or persons known would have, 4950–4952——The staff of the Museum is not sufficient, 4953–4954——Inconveniences that are supposed will result from the new buildings, 4955–4957——Disapproval of a classed catalogue; an alphabetical catalogue, with an index of matters, would be more useful, 4958–4967——Difficulty of officers not being enabled personally to suggest improvements to the trustees, 4968–4970.

Panizzi, Mr. [1836.] He was appointed upon the representation of several persons not connected with the Museum, and upon its being much pressed by several of the trustees, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5510, 5511.

Papal Government. [1836.] There is in the State Paper Office, ready for press, a collection of transactions between England, Scotland, Ireland and the Roman See, from the reign of Will. 2, to the present time, copies of which should be in the Museum, *Hannay* 5153.——*See* also *Vatican.*

Papyri. [1836]. The papyri have been transferred from the department of Antiquities to that of the Manuscripts, and numbers have been unrolled, pasted down and framed, or secured, *Forshall* 4389.——*See* also *Hogarth,* Mr.

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Parliamentary Grants:

[1835]. The country ought, and would very wisely bestow, much larger grants on the Museum than at present, and if so every person in the establishment would be more liberally paid, *Forshall* 887——Special grants made by Parliament are not entered in the accounts of the Museum, as not going through the trustees' hands, *Forshall* 929–934——Sums voted by Parliament for specific purposes are not always strictly applied to those purposes, but the balance is returned in the annual accounts to Parliament,

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Parliament, *Forshall* 1171–1174——Appropriation thereof to other purposes than the specific ones for which granted, is sanctioned by Parliament, by being mentioned in the estimates of the following year, *Forshall* 1180–1192.

The money voted is received from the Treasury *en masse*, and appropriated as nearly as possible to the specific objects for which the estimates are framed, *Forshall* 1255–1258——Cause of sums being asked for one purpose and expended on another, *Ellis* 1350, 1351——Sum that would be sufficient to be annually granted to complete the national collection, *Samouelle* 3910, 3911——Statement of the money votes by the House of Commons, specifying the statute by which each was applied, *App. p.* 568——Special grants voted by Parliament, 1811 to 1835, for the purchase of collections to be deposited in the British Museum, *App. p.* 357.

[1836]. Increase of, recommended to the consideration of Parliament, *Rep. p.* v.——Sums spent in the purchase of objects of natural history appear very large, *Sowerby* 89——Each officer should state the amount he requires, *Owen*, 537–540——That for the zoological department ought to be equal to what is given for the whole, *Vigors* 1299——Qualification of that answer, *Vigors* 1322——Sum that ought to be given, *Vigors* 1448——Defects in the institution mainly attributable to the want of funds, *Nicolas* 3725——Larger grants necessary, *Edwards* 4766*——They have not been sufficiently extensive for the library compared with other departments, *Panizzi* 4784–4792——Extent of the grant necessary for the purchase of costly and modern books, *Panizzi* 4794–4801.

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Parliamentary Papers. [1836]. They are received at the Museum by order of Government, *Baber* 4655-4658——Necessity for some better arrangement with regard to the Parliamentary papers, *Edwards* 4762, 4763.

Parliamentary Returns. [1835]. By what officer the returns laid before Parliament are made up, *Forshall* 806–825——Why the return presented to Parliament in 1833 was not according to the order of the House of Commons, *Forshall* 960——About the year 1812, whoever presented the accounts to Parliament signed them, *Ellis* 1050, 1051.

See also *Accounts.*

Parma, State of. [1836]. Purchase by the small state of Parma in Italy, of De Rossi's collection of Oriental manuscripts and books, for 4,000 *l.*, *Panizzi* 4785——Information relative to the Ducal library, containing number of volumes, state of the library, number of librarians, and other particulars, *App. p.* 543–562.

Parry, Captain. Some of his collection of animals were presented by the Admiralty to the Zoological Society, *König* 2850–2852.——*See* also *Rock Specimens.*

Parthenon. [1836.] Twelve hundred impressions of the Parthenon taken from one plate, and the plate in a very fair state, *Nolte* 5826, 5827——Three thousand copies have been taken, *Nolte* 5832——Production of specimens of engravings from works on the Parthenon, done by the French machine and Mr. Bates's, and examination thereon, *Henning*, 5936–5951——Witness's work pirated in France, engravings taken from it, and his name expunged, *Henning* 5945–5951——Letter from witness, stating that his name is acknowledged in the French work, *Henning* 5951.——*See* also *Cockerell*, Mr. *Elgin Marbles.*

Parties, Attendance on. See *Heads of Departments*, 1.

Patronage:

[1835.] The patronage of the Museum is confined to the three principal trustees, *Ellis* 118–121.

[1836.] Deference paid with regard to the disposal of patronage by the Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5498.——*See* also *Heads of Departments*, 3.

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Peel, Sir Robert. [1836.] His opinion as to the importance of obtaining Alcuin's bible, *Evans*, 3341–3372.

Peerage, Lords' Report on the Dignity of. [1835.] Mr. Millard was employed to read the proof sheets of the Lords' Report on the Dignity of the Peerage, *Hansard* 2388.

Pembroke, Lord, Coins of. [1835.] The trustees did all they could to get these coins in 1828, but the Treasury would not advance the money, *Forshall* 1544–1550.

Pennant's British Zoology. [1836.] Is a work well known to contain amusement and information to the unscientific, *South* 766.

Perishable Articles. [1836.] Duplicates of certain objects of zoology that were perishable, have recently been exchanged, *Forshall* 471.

Perriwinkle. [1836.] The genus with which it is connected is incorrectly spelt on the label, though it is right in the Synopsis, *Sowerby* 7.

Peruvian Gold. [1835.] Cause of the trustees not purchasing a piece of native gold from Peru, which was offered them, *König* 2948–2959.

Petrie, Henry. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.) Keeper of the records in the Tower 4971* ——Facilities in the reading-room at the Museum are infinitely greater than at the Royal Library at Paris, 4972–4978——Objections to opening the Museum by candlelight, 4979.

Phygaleian Marbles. [1836.] Production of specimens of engravings from works on the Phygaleian marbles done by the French machine and by Mr. Bates's, with examination thereon, *Henning* 5936–5951——Witness's work pirated in France, engravings taken from it, and his name expunged, *Henning* 5946–5951——Letter from witness to the Chairman of the Committee, stating that he is in possession of a volume of the French work, in which his name is acknowledged, *Henning* 5951.——*See* also *Marbles.*

Physical and Mathematical Instruments, Collection of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Physicians, College of. [1836.] President of, should not be excluded from the official trusteeship, *South* 1124.

Physiology. See *Dryander's Catalogue.*

Picture Gallery, Royal, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark,* II, 6.

Picture Gallery at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Picture Sales. [1836.] The dishonest practice of agents at sales by auction of pictures might be stopped if properly looked after by the excise, and a short bill passed applicable to the case, *Harding* 4349.——*See* also *Christie's Sale of Pictures. Excise.*

Pictures. [1835.] Bequests of pictures have not been sold; they are placed in the National Gallery, *Ellis* 529–537. 557–564.——*See* also *Beaumont,* Sir *George,* pictures of.

Pierre Jeannin, Medal of. [1836.] Examination upon the engraving, and whether the difference of diameter would be to such an extent occasioned by the contraction of the cast, *Faraday* 5977.

Pipe Rolls. [1836.] Those transferred to the Museum by order of the Record Commissioners have all been examined, *Forshall* 4389.

Pistrucci, Benedetto. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.) Chief medallist at the Mint, formerly chief engraver, 5982——Comparison of engravings with the French and English machines, both being preferable to common engraving, 5987, 5988. 5998. 5999——In engravings by the French machine, that which is called distortion is not so, but a foreshortened or perspective view, 5989–5994——Impossible to unite the perfections of both machines 5995–5997——An engraver would be instructed to give a correct copy of a medal, and not a perspective view, 6000.

Plans for the New Buildings. [1836.] Witness's instructions for furnishing plans for the new buildings at the Museum, were by letter from the surveyor-general of the Office of Works, referring to the trustees for further instructions, *Smirke* 5273–5275——Period when the detailed plans for the west and north wings were given in, *Smirke* 5338–5349——How far witness considered the plans of foreign libraries or museums previously to laying down the plan for the British Museum, *Smirke* 5360–5362——The trustees have never suggested considerable alterations in the plans, or complained of any part of them, *Smirke* 5468. 5469.

Planta, Joseph, esq. [1836.] Nature of the catalogue suggested by him in 1801, for the public records in the Museum, *Edwards* 4766*——Letter from, to the Speaker, dated 22d January 1807, on the subject of improving the mode of watching the Museum, *App. p.* 520.

Plaster of Paris. See *Fossils. Mastodon Bones. Quadrupeds.*

Platres Antiques. Platres antiques que se trouvent, chez Jacquet, Mouleur de Musée Royale, Cour de Louvre, Facade du Pont des Arts à Paris, *App. p.* 590.

Playfair, Professor. See *Trustees,* 2.

Plesiosaurus Dolichodeirus. See *Ichthyosaurus.*

Plymouth Museum. See *Franklin,* Captain.

Police. [1835.] The assistance of the police would be called in at the Museum if occasion required it, after a report of the necessity to the principal librarian, *Ellis* 1339–1344.

Polignac, Prince. [1835.] Letter from, to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, respecting the manuscripts at Pomard, dated 24 August 1829, *App. p.* 432.

Pomard. See *Joursanvault,* Baron de.

Polychronicon. See *Higden's Polychronicon.*

Pope, Mrs. [1836.] Makes drawings of birds, from collection at British Museum, which are much valued, *Gray* 2964.

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Porcelain. [1836.] Derivation of the word, *Gray* 3052.

Portico. [1836.] The non-adoption of the portico was partly on the ground of economy, and partly to give more room to the library, *Smirke* 5480–5486.

Portugal. [1836.] Model of the Queen of Portugal, for the obverses of the new coinage, made by witness, who is now making a series of dies for that country, *Wyon* 5846——Particulars relative to the royal public library at Lisbon, number of volumes, state of the library, catalogues, manuscripts, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562———Letter from Lord Howard de Walden to Viscount Palmerston, dated Lisbon, 30 January 1836, relative to literary institutions and libraries in Portugal, *App. p.* 577–20.

See also *Southey's Monastic Orders.*

Potteries. [1835.] Improvements in the productions of the Potteries since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, *Westmacott* 3963–3965.

Prague. [1836.] Information relative to the Royal Imperial Library, containing number of volumes, state of the library, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 543–562.

Presentations. See *Donations and Bequests.*

President of the Royal Academy.
President of the Society of Antiquaries. } See *Trustees*, 6.

Presidents of the Royal Society. See *Royal Society*, 2.

Printed Books:

[1835.] Number of volumes of printed books contained in the library in 1821 and 1832, and of additions since 1821; volumes sold and disposed of, *App. p.* 369.

[1836.] Number there are in the Museum, *Forshall* 4424, *Baber* 4592–4598——Number of works acquired since 1833, *Baber* 4592–4598——Annual increase in the last few years, *Panizzi* 4803——The annual printed list will show the additions in the course of the year, *Baber* 4599–4605——The annual lists should be alphabetical, *Forshall* 4467——Statement of the number of printed books and pamphlets, songs and pieces of music, entered at Stationers' Hall, and received for the library of the British Museum; also those procured by the collector for the Museum, *Baber* 4645——Error in the number of them stated in the Report of the Committee of last year, *Forshall* 4424——Cause of certain pamphlets being left out of the return to Parliament in 1833, *Baber* 4592–4598.

There are branches of literature in which printed books are wanted, but which arises from the want of adequate funds to purchase them, *Gage* 5059–5062——Amount of the Parliamentary grant expended thereon, 1831 to 1835, *Panizzi* 4790——Every printed book in the library should be numbered, *Nicolas* 3672——Difficulties in the way of ascertaining in any collection the exact number of printed books, *Hannay* 5099——Pamphlets are stated in annual lists as so many volumes, *Baber* 4599–4605——Witness's salary and duties as keeper of, *Baber* 4492–4497——Duties of Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Cary, as assistants, and security given by them, *Forshall* 4449–4457——Report of 14 February 1807, containing list of works fit to be executed in that department, *App. p.* 519——Suggestions in report of 13 July 1805, as to this department, *App. p.* 520–523——Mr. Baber's reports of 26 April and 6 May 1834, *App. p.* 534.

See also *Catalogue of Printed Books. Continent. Copyright Act. English Authors. Heads of Departments*, 2. *King's Library. Lectures. Library of the British Museum*, 1. *Literary Works. Reading Room. Vatican.*

Printing. [1835.] Means taken by the trustees to get their printing done at the lowest rates; names of printers employed by the Museum, *Forshall* 1065–1074——Account of all sums paid on account of printing the Museum catalogues and publications, 1821 to 1833; cost of each publication; sums paid editor, engraver, printer and bookbinder; copies printed and how disposed of, *App. p.* 362–368.

See also *Catalogue of Books and Collections*, VI. *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 3. 5.

Prints and Drawings:

[1835.] How far the print-room is under the head of the department of antiquities, and whether it would be advisable to make them distinct departments, *Hawkins* 3475–3487——Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of prints and drawings, or any parts thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, *App. p.* 397——Copy of Mr. Smith's, keeper of prints and drawings, report to the trustees, dated 18 March 1824, *App. p* 413.

[1836.] Mode in which the prints should be arranged and catalogued, *Greenough* 3808–3813——Whether the collection has not been formed more with a view to art than illustration, *Greenough* 3825–3832——Difficulties in the print department occasioned by the illness of Mr. Ottley, which if there had been sufficient assistance would not have been occasioned, *Edwards* 4761, 4762——Nature of the catalogue or index to the prints and drawings at present in use, and description of one that is forming, *Josi* 5189–5193——Period in which the classed catalogue of prints will be completed; its publication would be useful, *Josi* 5217–5221——New inventory forming; the present one defective, *Josi* 5218–5223——Estimated value of the prints, and number that are in the collection, *Josi* 5201–5203——Care taken to prevent injury by turning over the leaves of prints, *Josi* 5224–5228.

Prints and Drawings. [1836.]—continued.

The collection at Vienna is more perfect and extensive than that at the Museum, *Josi* 5235–5239——It was part of the collection of Prince Eugene, *Josi* 5242——The Paris collection is more numerous and rich than that of the Museum, *Josi* 5240–5241——Some of the common prints might be shown with greater facility, but there are not many common prints in the Museum, *Josi* 5255——Annual allowance for the improvement of the collection, which when not sufficient for the purchase of any particular collection, a special application is made to the trustees, *Josi* 5257–5259——There is another situation intended for the print-room in one of the new buildings, *Josi* 5194——There is no necessity for a separate room, *Josi* 5198——It is well lighted, ventilated and warmed, *Josi* 5194–5198——Extent of superintendence exercised by Mr. Hawkins, the chief of the department of antiquities and arts, over the print-room, *Josi* 5243–5251.

See also *Maps, Prints and Drawings. Visitors.*

Private Collections:

[1835.] There is no prohibition against officers of departments making private collections, *Forshall* 906, 907——There is no private collection in the Museum; every thing is exhibited, *Gray* 3276, 3277.

[1836.] It would be an act of injustice to interdict officers in charge of collections from forming private collections, *Bell* 419–421——Number of insects that may be got together in a short time, shown by the extent of the collection of a small entomological club, *Bowerbank* 904, 905.——*See* also *Zoological Collection*, 3.

Private Libraries. [1836.] The collection of manuscripts in the Museum may be increased by obtaining copies of the most important records and historical documents in private libraries, in exchange for articles of equal value, *Hannay* 5153.

Private Museums. See *Mammalia*, 5.

Private and Local Literary Institutions. See *Catalogues of the Museum*, 3.

Private Rooms:

[1835.] Unsuccessful attempt of witness to obtain a private room, which is an accommodation the other under-librarians have, *Brown* 3690–3696.

[1836.] Curators should have separate apartments, to pursue their speculations uninterruptedly, *Bell* 364, 365, *Greenough* 3888——Provision that will be made for that purpose, *Smirke* 5389–5401——The accommodation provided for the officers in the Museum is greater than that provided for the officers in the Paris Museum, *Smirke* 5454.

Promotion:

[1835.] The principle of promotion is acted on in the establishment, *Ellis* 370, 371.

[1836.] The principle of promotion is not acknowledged in the appointments at the Museum, *Holmes* 4003–4005.

Provincial Libraries. [1836.] There is generally a classed catalogue in the provincial libraries in France, *Mathew* 3383.——*See* also *Libraries.*

Provincial Museums. [1836.] Under a formatore and competent superintendent, provincial museums would be able to supply themselves with fine casts at one-third the present price, *Weigall* 202.——*See* also *Louvre.*

Prudhoe, Lord. [1835.] About 60 specimens of rocks from the Holy Land, given by him, *König* 2796.

Prussia:

[1835.] Despatch from R. Abercrombie, esq., to Viscount Palmerston, dated Berlin, 12 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Prussia, *App. p.* 481.

[1836.] Letter from Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston, dated Berlin, 6 May 1836, relative to literary institutions and libraries in Prussia, *App. p.* 577–136——Particulars relative to the Royal Museum at Berlin, its collections, income and expenditure, *App. p.* 577–159——Regulations of the Royal Library, *App. p.* 577–171.

Public. See *Admission of the Public. Visitors.*

Public Functionaries. See *Trustees*, 3.

Public Instruction. See *France*, II.

Public Taste. See *Taste.*

Publications. [1835.] Number of publications of the Museum printed and sold, *Forshall* 1052–1055——Account of receipts and expenditure for works published, 1812 to 1814, *App. p.* 298——1812 to 1815, *App. p.* 299——For 1815, *App. p.* 302——1816, *App. p.* 304——1817, *App. p.* 307——1818, *App. p.* 309——1819, *App. p.* 312——1820, *App. p.* 314——1821, *App. p.* 316——1822, *App. p.* 319——1823, *App. p.* 322——1824, *App. p.* 325——1825, *App. p.* 328——1826, *App. p.* 330——1827, *App. p.* 333——1828, *App. p.* 335——1829, *App. p.* 338——1830, *App. p.* 341——1831, *App. p.* 344——1832, *App. p.* 347——1833, *App. p.* 350——1834, *App. p.* 354.——*See* also *Sales of Publications.*

Pupils. See *Lectures.*

Purchase of Books. See *Library, British Museum*, 2.

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Purchase of Collections:

[1835.] The trustees do not make purchase of collections above the value of 1,200 *l.* or 1,500 *l.*; mode adopted of applying to Parliament, and evidence taken before Committees of the House of Commons, *Ellis* 171–191——Account of the purchases of the Museum, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 357.

[1836.] Desirable that the officers of the Museum should be consulted previous to the purchase of collections for their respective departments, *Bell* 422–428——Heads of departments should have the means of direct communication with the trustees relative to purchases, *Owen* 537–540. 574–578——Purchases of importance are not made, though they are sometimes declined without consulting the heads of departments, *Forshall* 4361–4368——Evidence in favour of curators being consulted on purchases, *Greenough* 3951–3958——Reference made to witness respecting the purchase of a fossil turtle, *Bell* 429, 430——Assistant librarians are not consulted relative to the purchase of books; the keeper of the printed book department sometimes is consulted, *Panizzi* 4881–4885——Instances in which the trustees have declined to make purchases of books that have been suggested to them, *Panizzi* 4809–4812. 4819–4822——The officers have been more active promoters of purchases than the trustees, *Panizzi* 4936–4938——Purchases in the natural history department should be made on a well digested and connected system; principles of purchase proposed, *Vigors* 1390, 1391. 1396–1401.

Manner in which specimens are ordinarily offered for sale at the Museum, *Gray* 2666——Those made by Museum officers are not so extensive as they ought to be, and they would do better in bidding by deputy, *Cochran* 3432–3435——Opinion against Mr. Thorpe's evidence, who advises the trustees to buy manuscripts by commission; they would be bought much dearer, *Harding* 4335–4340. 4352——The Museum has employed agents, *Harding* 4353——No objection in some cases in making purchases through an agent, *Forshall* 4458–4461——Preference by witness of purchasing manuscripts at public sales himself, instead of employing an agent, in consequence of the unfairness of dealing and combinations among booksellers, *Forshall* 4432——Extent of the purchases of manuscripts by the Museum of Mr. Thorpe in the last four years, *Forshall* 4431.

See also *Donations and Bequests. Manuscripts*, 4. *Natural History Collection*, 1. *Sales by Auction. Zoological Society.*

Q.

Qualifications. See *Trustees.*

Quadrupeds:

[1835.] There is but little opportunity of stoving the skins of quadrupeds, there being but one part of the building that can be appropriated to the purpose, *König* 2760–2763.

[1836.] The lofty saloon containing them is without a gallery, the cases too low; the upper part of the saloon is quite dark from the sombre character of the old paintings with which it is covered, *Grant* 252——Small number that are named out of the number exhibited, *Grant* 1472——There are plaster casts of extinct quadrupeds, which supply the place of the real remains, *Grant* 1513——This collection ranks third in the zoological collections of the Museum, *Richardson* 2243——Their not being placed in strict zoological order is entirely attributable to want of space, *Children* 2783–2788——Want of space prevents the large specimens in store being exhibited, *Children* 2830, 2831——Witness cannot suggest a better arrangement thereof, *Gould* 2412.

Zebras, cameleopards and other short haired animals, do not injure at all with ordinary care and in a dry room, *Gould* 2451——Extent and description of the larger class of quadrupeds in the Jardin des Plantes, *Grant* 1523——The Museum collection is better than that of Berlin, but not so good as that at Frankfort, *Gould* 2349——The possession of the large animals at Paris, Leyden and Frankfort, makes those collections appear so much larger, *Gould* 2364——The collection at the Zoological Society is scarcely before that of the Museum, *Gould* 2360.

See also *Jardin des Plantes*, III. 8. *Ornithological Collection*, 1.

Queen's College, Cambridge. [1836.] The classed catalogue of that institution is found generally useful, *Baber* 4609, 4610.

Quérard. [1836.] This work is not in the catalogue, but there are two copies in the Museum in constant use of the officers, *Baber* 4671.

R.

Rabbits. See *Hares and Rabbits. Mammalia.*

Radiata:

[1835.] Collection of radiata the richest of any collection known to witness, though not so rich as it might be if more money granted for it, *Gray* 3356, 3357——Extent of in the Paris collection, *Gray* 3336.

[1836.] Extent to which the collection is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1080——The radiated animals are generally named and arranged, *South* 1155——Crowded and confused state of the spirit preparations of, in the Museum, *Grant* 1505——Small number of specimens which are named, *Grant* 1515——They are very fairly arranged,

Radiata. [1836.]—continued.

arranged, *Bennett* 1702——Those in the Paris collection were named by the first zoophytologist in Europe, Lamarck, *Grant* 1523——The increase in one year in the Paris collection mistaken in last year's report for the total collection, *Grant* 1523.

See also *Fossils. Jardin des Plantes*, III. 1. *Natural History Collection*, 3.

Rats. See *Mammalia.*

Raumer, Monsieur Von. [1836.] The bad ventilation and warming of the reading-room at the Museum has occasioned a remark from this historian, *Edwards* 4745—— Answer to his complaint relative to warming the reading-room, *Smirke* 5408——There are only two of his works in the British Museum, *Edwards* 4765.

Ray's Nomenclature. See *Natural History Collection*, 3.

Reading Room:

[1835.] Is only closed during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks, *Forshall* 1281——In one instance the same gentleman required 55 books in one morning, which were supplied him, *Ellis* 1315, 1316—— It is not sufficiently capacious or so well ventilated as it ought to be, *Ellis* 1658–1661——Name of the superintendent of, *Ellis* 1662–1665——The attendance of one of the librarians therein has been dispensed with, it being considered a misapplication of time, *Ellis* 1666–1675——The Rev. Mr. Maurice was the last officer who attended the reading-room, *Ellis* 1666——Number of volumes of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopedias therein, one-half of which have been added of late years, *Ellis* 1800, 1801——Appropriation of the great room of the Royal Library as a reading-room, would cause the books to be turned out of the library to make room for those of the reading-room; two new reading-rooms are preparing, *Ellis* 1802, 1803.

Means of procuring admission to the reading-room; recommendations usually required, particularly with regard to foreigners, *Ellis* 1804–1806——Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to the reading-room, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, *App. p.* 397——Statutes and rules of the trustees now in force with respect to admission to the reading-room, 1821, *App. p.* 401——Letters from the Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26th and 30th June 1835, *App. p.* 428, 429——Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir H. Ellis, on the same subject, dated 24th June 1835, *App. p.* 429.

[1836.] Extension of the hours of admission thereto recommended, *Rep.* iv——The present one is not intended to be a permanent one; it is not sufficiently spacious, and is ill warmed and ventilated, *Edwards* 4754——Mode by which it is warmed, *Smirke* 5408——In the new buildings there should be a separate room in which to deposit books in use, instead of allowing them to remain in the reading-room as at present, *Edwards* 4766*——They are so fully attended that there is difficulty in getting a seat applicable to any research in which many volumes are wanted, *Stonestreet* 5184——Great increase in the number of persons attending the reading-room since the new buildings were first under consideration, *Smirke* 5313——There are no restrictions on the description of visitors frequenting the reading-room if they produce the common testimonials, *Mathew* 3419, 3420——The general directions accompanying the card of admission to the reading-room are not sufficiently minute, *Nicolas* 3728——Advantages of the regulations for admission to the reading-room which should not be relaxed, *Hannay* 5129–5136.

Difficulty witness formerly experienced of obtaining access to the Museum, when the privilege was solely granted by the trustees, *Stonestreet* 5162, 5163——Facilities which are at present experienced, and whether witness's claim to be admitted as a matter of right has not tended to those facilities, *Stonestreet* 5164–5170——As far as regards the present regulations and the officers and attendants every facility is afforded in the reading-room, *Edwards* 4751——In what manner the regulations might be extended so as to afford greater facilities to readers, *Edwards* 4752——Facilities given to readers in the reading-room are greater than in any similar institution, *South* 1169, *Panizzi* 4870–4874——Facilities there are infinitely greater than at the Royal Library at Paris, *Petrie* 4972–4978——No comparison can be drawn between the facilities afforded in the reading-room of the British Museum and that of foreign libraries, *Huish* 4984, 5007——The facilities there cannot be improved, persons going there on the usual recommendation are sure to meet with them, *Huish* 5008–5010, *Gage* 5024–5032——There is no library foreign or domestic, public or private, where there is such a mass of information or such facility of reference as there is in the British Museum, *Gage* 5051–5059.

The period that usually elapses between asking for a book or manuscript and obtaining it, is no longer than is necessary, considering the number of visitors, *Stonestreet* 5171–5172——Whether it would be possible that the reading-rooms should be classed between study and amusement, *Stonestreet* 5173–5176——Light literature, such as novels, plays, &c., should not be allowed to be read there, *Hannay* 5154, 5155——It might be advantageously open to persons under the age of 18 years, *Stonestreet* 5172—— If there had been two or more officers constantly in the reading-room, the forgeries in the Chandos manuscripts might have been prevented, *Nicolas* 3639–3649——There should be officers of a higher grade therein, *Nicolas* 3702——Opinion in favour of one of the

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Reading Room. [1836.]—continued.

the librarians being constantly attendant in the reading-room as formerly, *Edwards* 4754–4756——Average number of books asked for in a day, *Panizzi* 4876——Courtesy and attention of the officer attending it, but he is not expected to be a man of literary attainments, *Edwards* 4754.

See also *Catalogues* I. II. VIII. 2. *Evening Admission. Gas. Hallam,* Mr. *Hours of Admission. Raumer,* Monsieur Von. *Salaries. Select Manuscripts.*

Receipts and Payments. [1835.] Receipts and payments of the British Museum annually, 1812 to 1834, *App. p.* 295–353——Account of money received and expended for the British Museum, 1820 to 1833, under particular heads, *App. p.* 358.

See also *Accounts. Income and Expenditure.*

Record Commission. [1835.] Sum received by witness from the Record Commission, for a work on which he had been engaged, and why the amount was not mentioned in the return to Parliament in 1833, *Ellis* 271.

See also *Lansdowne Manuscripts. Pipe Rolls. Welsh Domesday.*

Records, Public. See *Dover,* Lord. *Planta,* Mr. *Joseph. Private Libraries.*

Redman, Lieutenant. [1835.] The zoological specimens sent by Lieutenant Redman from Nova Scotia have not been exhibited, from a doubt in the minds of the trustees as to whether they were Museum property, *König* 2798–2804.

Reeves, Messrs. [1836.] Their extensive donation of specimens of natural history to the British Museum, *Gray* 2464.

Refusal to accept Donations. See *Donations and Bequests.*

Refusal to purchase Collections. See *Haworth,* Mr.

Règne Animal. [1835.] An English synonyme is added to the specimens, most frequently that in Griffith's Translation of the Règne Animal, *Children* 3126.

Rembrandts. [1836.] Reason the trustees did not purchase Mr. Sheepshanks' collection of Rembrandts; difficulty of forming a perfect collection of them, *Josi* 5210, 5211——Paris collection of, formed in the time of Louis XIV, *Josi* 5241.

Rennie, George. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—The Apollo Belvidere at Rome moulded at witness's request, 1197——Nine statues out of ten in the Museum may be safely moulded, but there are instances where there may be danger, 1198——No way in which a knowledge and taste for the arts can be better diffused than by exhibiting casts from the finest statues of antiquity in the kingdom, 1199——Desirable that a formatore and depôt for casts should be established in the Museum, 1200, 1201——No artist should have exclusive privilege, 1202——Cost of moulding the Apollo Belvidere, 1203——Extensive sale would take place if such casts furnished to the public, 1204——Nature of the establishment for the formatore recommended, 1205——With regard to the Elgin marbles it is impossible to light three rows of sculpture in one room; the Ilissus is an instance of light and shade being destroyed, 1208–1213.

The public might be admitted during the study of the artists without their studies being interrupted; the Museum might be open five days; there is a necessity for closing one day, 1214–1216. 1223–1227——Number of visitors annually attending the British Museum, if it were open six days instead of three it would not be so crowded, 1219–1222——Galleries at Florence and Rome are open on fête days and holidays; there would be no objection to the British Museum being also open, 1229–1232——The Louvre is open on Sundays; there would be no objection to the British Museum being so after Divine service; it would be a rational and instructive amusement to the people, 1233–1237.

Provincial institutions of France furnished with casts from the Louvre, 1240——Circulation of casts and ornaments of the best antique remains throughout the country would be the best means of applying arts to manufactures, 1243——Great want of a good collection of casts of the most celebrated statues in the Museum, 1244——In what manner the Elgin marbles might be better arranged in the present room, 1245-1248——Space that would be required for the establishment of a formatore's department in the Museum, 1249–1256——Casts from the Elgin marbles are unattainable; the trustees contemplate having a new set of moulds made, 1257, 1258.

Witness has obtained casts of statues already moulded through M. Sarti, 1259——Desirable to have a selection of casts from the bests statues in the Louvre, which might be accommodated without considerable inconvenience to the Museum, 1261–1269——Supposed number of casts that it would be desirable to have from the Vatican, the Louvre, and from Florence, showing that they might be accommodated in the British Museum, 1274–1277——Witness's opinion relative to the Elgin room corroborated by other artists, 1278——Many of the small bronzes would suffer materially from moulding; many of them would not suffer at all, 1279, 1280.

Repairs. [1835.] When the collections are in their proper localities, part of the Museum might be closed at a time for repairs, and prevent the closing the whole in September, *Forshall* 1280——The public would be discontented at finding any part closed, *Forshall* 1282.

Reports of Committees of the House of Commons. [1835.] Mr. Millard's employment upon a general index to the Reports of the House of Commons, from 1715 to 1801, *Ellis* 1934–1943, *Millard* 2293——Nature of Mr. Millard's employment thereon, which he executed to witness's satisfaction, *Hansard* 2357–2362.

Reports of Officers of the Museum:

[1835.] Every officer makes a report at the time of the annual visitation, *Ellis* 352——To whom monthly reports are made, and how far their correctness ascertained, *König* 2616–2620——Witness's communications with the trustees are made by means of his reports through Mr. König, the principal of the department, *Samouelle* 3814, 3815.

[1836.] Reports of special committees of the trustees in 1805, 1806 and 1807, on improvements proposed in the Museum, *App. p.* 512–525——Reports from the Rev. H. H. Baber, of the department of printed books, 26th April and 6th May 1834, *App. p.* 534.

Reptiles, Collection of, in the French Museum. See *Duméril*, M.

Reptilia. [1836.] Collection of reptilia not in the state it ought to be, though it is much improved of late years; the specimens in spirits are good; the dry specimens cannot be kept in so good order; the nomenclature is admirable as far as it has gone; causes why the whole are not named, *Bell* 331–341, 369——There is a catalogue, but its use is superseded by Mr. Gray showing the specimens, *Bell* 400–405——They can hardly be called arranged; they are so closely packed it is impossible to examine them, *South* 717——. The collection is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1072–1079——They are neither exhibited, classified or named, so as to be useful to the student, *Grant* 1502——Want of classification and names of the serpents and lizards in spirit, *Grant* 1504——Answer to Dr. Grant's statements, *Gray* 3001–3009——Mr. Bell's opinion of their arrangement compared with Dr. Grant and Mr. South, *Gray* 3010——Mr. Bell's opinion of their arrangement and nomenclature, *Gray* 3012. 3015. 3023.

Adoption of some of witness's genera by Cuvier and others, *Gray* 3024, 3025——Dried saurians all named; tortoises named and many labelled, *Gray* 3026——The label "Vertebra of an Indian Boa" would not deceive any one acquainted with reptiles, *Richardson* 2260–2264——The naturalist's name, whose system is adopted, is attached to the specimens, *South* 1131——They are put into genera; they are not so completely arranged as will be eventually desirable, *Bennett* 1702——State of, very much improved within the last 20 years, *Griffith* 2111, 2112——Former and present space occupied by this collection, *Gray* 2457.

The collection of, superior to any other in England, and in good condition, *Richardson* 2189——The reptilia are in a perfect state and well arranged; some of the tribes have not the specific names, *Richardson* 2222–2224——Is the best collection, *Richardson* 2243——The Museum possesses 600 species, and 1,300 individuals, *Gray* 2995——The Museum collection is rich in rare specimens, *Gray* 3000——Value, arrangement and extent of the collection of reptiles, *Gray* 3001——Cuvier's statement as to the difficulty of identifying the species of coluber, *Gray* 3006.

See also *Fitzinger's Catalogue. Gray*, Mr. *Jardin des Plantes*, III. 1. 9. *Leyden Museum. Merrem's Reptiles. Nomenclature. Ornithological Collection*, 1.

Rewards. [1835.] Neither the situation of trustees or officers of the Museum should be given as rewards, there are duties to be performed in both cases, *Forshall* 699–702—— More appropriate modes of rewarding scientific men might be found than electing them trustees of the Museum, *Brown* 3713.

Reynolds, Sir *Joshua.* [1836.] His works in the Museum collection are nearly complete. *Josi* 5205.

Rhinoceros. See *Mammalia.*

Rich's Collection. [1835.] Parliamentary grant for the purchase of this collection was not accounted for in the annual accounts, but was in the account of 1833, it being money expended for, and not by, the Museum, *Forshall* 962, 963.

Richardson, John, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Author of the Fauna Boreali Americana, 2167——Naturalist to both Sir John Franklin's expeditions to the North Pole, 2168——The Museum contains the largest collection of vertebrated animals of any in Great Britain; collections with which compared, 2170–2176——The condition is as good as can be expected, 2176——Facilities of consultation experienced by witness, 2177, 2178——Great increase of specimens and species since 1819, 2179–2182——Persons reading upon any department of vertebrated animals should consult the Museum collection, 2183.

The collection of birds is, in most genera and families, by far the most numerous in England, 2184–2186——The Museum contains the most scientific collection of fishes of any in England, 2187, 2188——the collection of reptiles is superior to any other collection in England, and is in good condition, 2189——The arrangement and nomenclature of some accredited author should be used; curator's arrangement might be added in the catalogue, 2191–2193——Linnæus's specific names ought always to be preserved by adopting Cuviers system; both are used, 2194, 2195——Introduction of the trivial as well as scientific name is very necessary, particularly as regards British animals, 2196, 2197——Particulars that the labels attached to specimens should contain, 2198.

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Richardson, John, M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

The specimens of mammalia are rather crowded; Cuvier's arrangement is adopted, as it ought to be, 2201–2203——There are not a great proportion of the species without scientific names, 2204, 2205——Linnæan names are not antiquated, as they must always be referred to, 2206–2208——The collection of fish does not contain above a fourth part of the species known, but it is far the best that the country contains, 2209——The collections of the first arctic expedition were presented by Government to the Museum, the second only partially; those of witness's own collecting appear in good condition, 2210, 2211——Attaching scientific names is one of the most important; difficult and expensive arrangements in a collection, 2212–2214.

The fish are not generally accurately named, as regards the specific names, 2215–2221——The reptiles are in a perfect state and well arranged; how far named, 2222–2224——Some of the casts are too high to read the names on the species, particularly the upper shelves, 2225——Many of the species of fish have only the locality marked on the ticket; reason why it does not cause difficulty in finding the specimens, 2226–2229——Witness has not discovered any gross errors in names in the zoological collection, 2230——Writing the names in pencil is only a temporary arrangement, 2231–2242.

Proportion of the known and described species of mammalia that are to be found in the Museum, 2244——Of birds, 2245——Every facility of examination afforded, 2247——No negligence has come under witness's notice, 2248, 2249——The collection might be better named and exhibited than it is, 2250, 2251——The collection is not such as it ought to be for the national collection of Great Britain, 2253, 2254——All works on natural history are defective, and arrangements made after them must be, 2255, 2256——The British Museum is susceptible of improvement, 2252——There are no collections so complete as that, 2255——It is the largest in the country, and the best arranged, 2259——The label "vertebra of an Indian Boa," would not deceive any one acquainted with reptiles, 2260–2264——Defence of Cuvier's arrangement, who has adopted Linnæus's nomenclature, 2265–2277——New arrangement by Dr. Grant, which has not been followed by any writer, or in any museum but his own, 2278–2293.

Advantages of scientific men being placed in the trusteeship, 2294–2300——It would be a benefit to extend the hours as long as there was light, 2301——Opinion in favour of collections being opened during holidays, 2302–2312——Upon witness's consulting the specimens and making inquiries, a catalogue was referred to by the officers, 2313–2321——Opinions of scientific men could be as well obtained if they were heads of departments as if they were trustees, 2322——If the officers competent to make it, a catalogue of the zoological collection would be valuable, 2323, 2324——Further evidence upon Dr. Grant's work and against his nomenclature superseding that of Linnæus in the British Museum, 2325–2330——The collection of birds could not be increased two thirds in six months, 2331, 2332.

Richardson, Dr.:

[1835.] Several specimens collected by him when he accompanied Captain Franklin's expedition are in the Museum, *König* 2862.

[1836.] His testimony to the facilities afforded to him at the British Museum in prosecution of his labours, by Messrs. König, Children and Gray, *Richardson* 2177, 2178, *Gray* 2697.

Richlieu, Hotel de, à Paris. [1835.] Manner in which it is regulated, *Ellis* 214.

Rock Specimens:

[1835.] Several very interesting rock specimens have been presented to the Museum, collected during the expeditions of Captains Ross, Parry, Franklin, Tuckey, Clapperton and others, *König* 2847.

[1836.] Nature of the collections of rocks that are wanting in the geological collection, *Greenough* 3877, 3878.

Rodent Animals. [1836.] A large portion of them are unnamed, *South* 724.

Rolls. See *Charter and Rolls.*

Roman Antiquities. See *Millingen,* Mr.

Roman Statues. [1835.] Casts were taken in France from every statue of celebrity that was taken there, previous to its being returned to Rome, *Westmacott* 3955–3957.

See also *Formatore.*

Romances. See *French Novels and Romances.*

Rome. [1836.] The subjects of the Papal government are forbidden to possess or read the works of Bacon, Newton, Locke, Leibnitz, Machiavelli and Galileo, *Hannay* 5101.

See also *Casanate Library. Corsini,* Prince. *Holidays. Mary's, St.,* Church of. *Minerva Library.*

Rosen, Dr. [1835.] His temporary employment on the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts, *Ellis* 341——His salary, *Ellis* 372.

Ross, Captain. See *Rock Specimens.*

Rossi's, De, Manuscripts. See *Parma,* State of.

Rouen Library. [1836.] Particulars as to the facilities experienced by witness at the Rouen library, and as to its collections and catalogues, *Gage* 5033–5041.

Roumaîntzoff, Le Musée. See *Russia*, 3.

Royal Academy, President of. See *Trustees*, 6.

Royal Library. See *King's Library.*

Royal Society:

1. *Catalogue of.*
2. *Presidents of.*
3. *Secretary of.*

1. *Catalogue of:*

[1836.] This classed catalogue will not be done so satisfactorily through the interference of scientific gentlemen as if it had been left to Mr. Panizzi, *Baber* 4613–4615——Absurdity of their plan for a classed catalogue, *Panizzi* 4855, 4858, 4859.

2. *Presidents of:*

[1836.] The president of, should not be excluded from the official trusteeship, *South* 1124——They have not always made the best trustees, *Panizzi* 4945–4949.

3. *Secretary of:*

[1835.] Extent to which witness's duties as secretary to the Royal Society, interfere with his duties at the Museum, *Children* 3161–3163.——*See* also *Lee*, Mr.

Ruding's Work on Medals. [1836.] This work was engraved by hand, *Doubleday* 5932.

Russell, Lord *William:*

[1835.] Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Stuttgard, 10 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Wirtemberg, *App. p.* 486.

[1836.] Letter from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Berlin, 6 May 1836, relative to literary institutions and libraries in Prussia, *App. p.* 577–136.

Russia:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Literary Institutions in.*
3. *Le Musée Roumaîntzoff.*
4. *L'Academie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourgh.*

1. *Generally:*

[1835.] Our literary intercourse with St. Petersburgh is less than with most countries of Europe, *Ellis* 2403. 2499.

[1836.] Works published in, are few in number compared with other parts of Europe, *Baber* 4677.

2. *Literary Institutions in:*

[1835.] Despatch from the Hon. J. D. Bligh to the Duke of Wellington, dated 28 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Russia, *App. p.* 447.

3. *Le Musée Roumaîntzof:*

[1835.] By whom founded; of what it consists; number of volumes of books in the library; extent of collection of minerals, coins and medals; funds out of which supported; name of the principal and under librarians, and periods of admission of the public, *App. p.* 447.

4. *L'Academie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourgh:*

[1835.] Number of sections into which it is divided; by whom superintended; funds by which supported; names of librarians; manner in which the public are admitted, *App. p.* 447.

[1836.] Witness not aware of any published catalogue to collections at St. Petersburgh, *Gray* 2623——Period the museum at St. Petersburgh is open, *Gray* 3140.

S.

Sacrist's Ledger. [1836.] This is the next in value to the Cartulary among the Battle Abbey muniments, *Thorpe* 3214.

Salaries:

[1835.] Scale of salaries and system of daily pay to literary gentlemen, and advantage of the system, *Ellis* 372–376——Those of the officers of the Museum are not sufficiently liberal, *Forshall* 884–888——Amount of the annual salaries and of the monies paid to each of the present under and assistant librarians, officers and attendants employed in the care and management of the manuscripts, printed books, minerals, medals, coins, prints and drawings, for extra service-money, or any other sums or gratuities paid to them beyond their stated salaries; nature and extent of service; accommodation in the way of lodging, perquisites, &c., *App. p.* 398.

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Salaries –continued.

[1836.] To be revised for ascertaining increase necessary to carry into effect resolutions of Committee, and to secure the whole time and services of the ablest men, *Rep. p.* iv——Whether it is advisable to pay literary men by the day; that system has not prevented competent men being obtained when wanted, *Bennett* 1885–1887——Evils of literary men being paid according to their daily service, *Nicolas* 3729–3731——Amount of witness's daily pay as assistant in the manuscript department; deductions for absence, through illness or regulations of the Museum; payments take place monthly by the hands of a messenger; wish of the officers for an alteration of that system, *Holmes* 3984–3999——Mode of payment of the officers employed on literary works admits of improvement, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5554–5556——The Rev. T. H. Horne, one of the assistants in the printed book department, has always been paid by quarterly cheques from the trustees, *Holmes* 4270–4272——Those of the assistants in the reading-room should be increased, *Hannay* 5155, 5156.

Sale of Catalogues. See *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, 4.

Sale of Pictures. See *Christie's Sale of Pictures. Excise.*

Sale of Publications:

[1835.] The trustees now make it a rule not to sell or part with any books, coins or other things that may have been given to them, *Ellis* 36–43——Names of publications sold by the Museum, *Forshall* 827, 828——Account of the sale of the several Museum publications, 1833 and 1834, *App. p.* 291–353.——*See* also *Publications.*

Sales by Auction. [1836.] Collusion among some booksellers and picture-dealers at sales by auction, not to bid beyond a certain point, but to compete privately; the practice extends to most auctions, *Harding* 4327–4334——It is judicious for a principal to purchase through an agent, *Harding* 4336–4339.

Salt's Egyptian Antiquities. [1835.] Purchase thereof by the Museum, price paid for them, and purchase of alabaster sarcophagus by Sir John Soane, *Ellis* 1497–1517——Disposal by Mr. Salt of a second collection to the French Government, *Ellis* 1518–1520——Minutes of the trustees relating to the purchase of Mr. Salt's collection of Egyptian antiquities put in, *Forshall* 1872——Minute respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian antiquities, dated 19 February 1820, *App. p.* 425——Further minute, dated 11 May 1822, *App. p.* 425——Minute of sub-committee respecting the offer of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities, dated 23 February 1823, *App. p.* 425——Memorandum of sum paid for them, *App. p.* 425.——*See* also *Belzoni*, Mr.

Samouelle, George. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Salary and duties of witness as extra assistant in the natural history department, having the care of the collection of the crustacea and insects, 3744–3750——Particulars as to witness's appointment, 3752–3755——Works on entomology published by witness, 3756, 3757——Witness has no assistance in his department; nature of the assistance that would be useful to him, 3758–3768——Extent to which the collection of crustacea, &c. under witness's charge, are named, numbered and catalogued, 3769–3776——Certain exotic North American and Arctic birds were named and labelled; doubts whether that system is continued, 3777–3779——The name of witness's office should be defined, he having been told he is not an officer of the Museum, 3780–3787——The system of the authors best known is adopted by witness with regard to arrangement and nomenclature, 3788–3790.

The collection of insects is deficient as compared with other catalogues, 3791–3798——There have been but few collections of insects purchased within the last fourteen years, 3799–3804——Mrs. Noel's collection of Brazilian insects was a valuable collection, and offered at a reasonable price, but only one box was purchased, 3805–3811——Witness was examined by the trustees upon an attack being made on the Museum by the Edinburgh Review, 3812, 3813. 2816–3818——Witness's communications with the trustees are made by means of his reports through Mr. König, the principal of the department, 3814, 3815——At the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review it was necessary to remove Sir Hans Sloane's collection from the public eye, as they were useless, 3819——Mr. Brown's and Dr. Leach's collection are in a fine state of preservation, 3820, 3821——Cedar cabinets were replaced by mahogany, the gum from the cedar having a tendency to destroy the insects, 3822.

The entomological collection has been increased since witness was appointed, it was in fine condition then, 3823——Regret that Mr. Stone's collection of British insects was not purchased, as it would have completed the Museum collection, 3824–3828——Mr. Haworth's collection was an important and valuable collection, but its purchase was declined by the trustees, 3829–3833——Regret that the collections made by King's officers accompanying expeditions do not come to the Museum, 3834.

[Second Examination.]—State of the collection of crustacea and insects in 1821 and at present, 3862, 3863——Particulars as to the purchase and donations of insects since 1821, 3864——How far witness's labours in the collection of entomology have been directed by the heads of the natural history department, and how far witness considers himself responsible, 3865, 3866——The arachnoidæ have been long arranged under their generic titles, but their species is now being determined by Mr. Children, 3867–3870——There is sufficient ground for forming entomology into a distinct department,

Samouelle, George. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

3871–3873——Witness is responsible for the synopsis as far as the insects are exhibited, 3874, 3175——State of the library with regard to entomology is very good, 3876, 3877——There should be working books of reference in each officer's room, to prevent their labours being suspended by the works they are using being wanted in the reading-room, 3878——The name of the donor is attached to most insects, 3879——Sir Hans Sloane's catalogue will determine the number of specimens; the exposure to the light having destroyed them in consequence of the bad mode in which they were preserved, is a circumstance that could not have been prevented, 3880–3893.

Nomenclature that was adopted by Dr. Leach; those on the birds have been removed, but those on the shells have not been re-written, 3894–3896——More valuable results will be derived from insects when there is a better acquaintance with their habits and manners, 3897——The collection is continually being referred to, 3898——Foreign countries in which entomology has been extensively pursued as a branch of natural history, 3899, 3900——Encouragement of the study, so as to make it bear on arts or medicine, is better left to the views of private individuals, 3901, 3902——Experiments must be tried in the living state, which could not be done at the Museum, 3903——Difficulty of obtaining insects in the same locality in different years, 3904——Entomological collections are more extensive abroad, 3905——Extent of the entomological collection of Mr. Melley of Liverpool, 3906–3909.

Sum that would be sufficient to be annually granted to complete the national collection, 3910, 3911——Government should give directions to naval and military officers and foreign residents to make collections, 3912——Rooms should be lighted with side windows, 3913——Catalogue of Baron de Jean, 3914.

Good conduct of the public generally while visiting the Museum, 3915, 3916——Objection to opening the Museum during holiday weeks, 3917——Increase in the number of visitors at the present day over formerly, 3918——Visiting the Museum would improve the taste of the public, 3919——If drunken people excluded, and strict watch kept up, the objection to opening during holiday weeks would be done away with, 3920–3925.

Samouelle, Mr. See *Crustacea. Entomological Collection.*

Sams's Collection. [1835.] Amount paid for this collection in 1834, *Forshall* 1551–1559.

Sarcophagus. See *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Sardinia:

[1835] Despatch from Sir Augustus Foster to Viscount Palmerston, dated Turin, 25 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sardinia, *App. p.* 522——Memoire sur les Musées et Bibliothèques Publiques dans les Etats Sarde, *App. p.* 522——Number of royal museums at Turin; how directed; annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 523——Number of librarians for the University library at Turin; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 523.

[1836]. Period at which the museum at Turin is open, *Gray* 3140——Particulars relative to the library of the royal university at Turin, number of volumes, state of the library, number of librarians, &c. *App. p.* 543–562——Letters from Sir Augustus Foster to Viscount Palmerston, dated Turin 30th January and 10th March 1836, relative to literary institutions and libraries in Sardinia, *App. p.* 577–14, 24.

Sarti, Petro Angel. [1835] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Permission obtained to mould from statues in the British Museum by application to a person of rank, 3541–3546. 3585–3589——Application must also be made to Mr. Westmacott, who has given a denial in some instances, 3547–3549——Moulds of the Elgin collection are not now in good condition; sum at which Mr. Westmacott offered them to witness, 3550–3554——Instances in which permission to mould has been refused, 3555–3556——If the means could be obtained of moulding figures and bas-reliefs under proper superintendence there would be a greater sale of casts, 3557, 3561, 3568–3572, 3590, 3591.

Refusal to witness to be allowed to take a cast of the head of Homer; his subsequently obtaining permission; number of the casts sold, 3558–3560——There is an increasing demand for statues and busts when they are good, 3562–3567——Accidents would not be likely to happen to the originals if the moulder is skilful; witness could find security, 3573–3584——The colour of antique statues will be changed by moulding, but the ancient colour will be regained in two months, and the original will not be otherwise injured if the moulder knows his business, 3592–3609——Mode of obtaining casts at the French Museum; comparison between the description of casts sold in France and England, and their prices, 3611–3629.

Sarti, Mr. *P. A.* [1835]. List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445——*See* also *Moulds of Statues.*

Saurians:

[1835.] The class of, in the British Museum, is more perfect than that in the French Museum, *Forshall* 707.

[1836.] They are arranged with great taste and judgment, *Bowerbank* 912——The fossil Saurian reptiles should be excluded, and the recent Sauria included in the charge of the

Saurians. [1836.]—continued.

the collection being an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1083——Unique specimens of Saurian bones in the Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2724——No collection of fossil Saurians in any foreign museum that comes near the collection in the British Museum, *Viscount Cole* 2730——Most of them are genuine, and placed together in their natural order, *König* 3187——The long specimen on the floor has certain portions that are not artificial, but no value was put on the specimen when the collection was bought, *Viscount Cole* 2772–2777——Specimen of Saurian remains on the floor of the long room in the mineral gallery, which is of no value, but upon the fate of which the trustees have not yet decided, *König* 3180–3192.——*See* also *Hawkins's Fossils. Reptilia.*

Saxony:

[1835.] Despatch from the Hon. F. R. Forbes to Viscount Palmerston, dated Dresden, 12th May 1835, relative to the literary institutions in Saxony, *App. p.* 494——Direction and salaries of officers of literary collections at Dresden, consisting of the picture gallery, the gallery of antiques, the collection of medals, the cabinet of natural history, the collection of physical and mathematical instruments, the historical museum, the collection of copies of antiques in plaster of Paris, the collection of engravings, the jewel office and armoury, *App. p.* 494——Number of librarians, salaries, volumes of books and manuscripts in the library at Dresden, *App. p.* 495——Library at Leipzig is under the control of the minister of worship; salary of the librarian, *App. p.* 495——Admission of the public to the libraries, *App. p.* 495.

[1836.] Period at which the museum at Dresden is open, *Gray* 3140——The Dresden library contains about 250,000 volumes, *Panizzi* 4774——The bibliographical lexicon of the late librarian shows that this library is extensive as regards rarities, *Panizzi* 4781——It contains one of the greatest and most valuable collection of books; facilities with which strangers can get books and manuscripts at their own homes, and advantages of the plan, *Hannay* 5137–5145——It follows close upon the British Museum with regard to the number of books and manuscripts therein, *Hannay* 5149——Information relative to the royal library at Dresden, number of volumes, condition of the library, number of librarians, catalogues, &c., *App. p.* 542–562——Supplementary information of the royal library at Dresden by *A. Panizzi*, esq., *App. p.* 562——Notice of the public library at Dresden, supplementary to the return printed in the appendix to the minutes of evidence, 1835;—translated from "Merkwuerdigkeiten Dresdens." Von J. G. Wiemann, Dresden, 1835. *App. p.* 592.——*See* also *Denmark.*

Scarborough Museum. See *Whitby, Scarborough and Manchester Museum.*

Schier, Dr. [1835.] His employment on the catalogues of books in the Sclavonian language and other dialects of the north of Europe, *Ellis* 341.

Schlegel, Frederick. [1836.] There are only four of his works in the British Museum, *Edwards* 4765.

Schools of Science. [1836.] There are but three endowments in London for the benefit of science, founded by private individuals, *South* 787.

Sciences. [1836.] Improvements therein of late years prevent the possibility of making classed catalogues to works relative to them, *Panizzi* 4855.

Scientific Collections. [1835.] Mode adopted by the trustees when scientific collections are offered for sale, *Ellis* 128–130.

Scientific Men. [1836.] Every facility is given to them in the Museum, both with regard to admission and the obtaining drawings, *Sowerby* 140.

See also *Heads of Departments. Officers. Rewards. Trustees,* 2.

Scientific Societies. [1835.] There are scientific societies in Paris of recent origin, corresponding with those in London, *Brown* 3738–3740.

Scotch Newspapers. [1836.] The Museum is unable to get files of these papers, *Baber* 4649.

Scott, Mr. [1836.] Has the means of access as an attendant to the charters and rolls; is faithful in discharge of his duty, *Holmes* 4078, 4079. 4089.

Scott, Sir *Walter,* Medal of. [1836.] Examination upon an engraving of this medal made by Collas's machine, and upon any deviation or distortion found therein, *Chantrey* 5651–5663.

Sculptors. [1836.] Collection of casts from the works of the celebrated sculptors who lived about the 15th century, would be an advantage, *Weigall* 230–247.

Sculpture. [1835.] Mode of admission of artists for the study of statuary, *Hawkins* 3498——The more beautiful sculptures are multiplied, the greater advantage it is, *Westmacott* 3947——There is a greater disposition to taste in sculpture in France than in England, each province having its academy which is supplied with casts from Paris, *Westmacott* 3953, 3954——Works of modern art that are in the Museum, *Westmacott* 3977–3982.

See also *Marbles. Monuments. Moulds of Statues. Torch Light.*

Sculptured Tortoise. See *Kyd*, Lieutenant-general.

Secretary to the British Museum:

[1835.] Emoluments of the secretary; that office has not for any length of time been held conjointly with that of principal librarian, *Ellis* 294–304——The secretary always attends the board, *Ellis* 329, 330.

[1836.] In the event of a vacancy, the office not to be combined with the keepership of any department, *Rep. p.* iv.——The head of a department being secretary, has an advantage in augmenting his own department which the others have not, *Panizzi* 4938, ——Is consulted upon the filling up vacancies, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5501——Nature and importance of his duties, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, 5531.

See also *Manuscripts*, Keeper of.

Security. [1835.] The officers of each department give security for the preservation of the different collections; the inferior officers do not give security, though appointed by the principal trustees, *Ellis* 346–351.

Select Manuscripts. [1836.] There are some that are not considered select are of higher value than some that are so considered, *Holmes* 4097——Those of very high value are not allowed in the reading-room, *Holmes* 4098——How far the attendants have access to them in the absence of the keepers, *Holmes* 4078–4117.

Senkenberg Museum. See *Frankfort*, 3.

Serpents. [1836.] Those in the Museum are for the most part nameless, *Grant* 1504—— The crowded and confused state of the spirit preparations prevents the eye from reaching the specific names when they are attached to the specimens, *Grant* 1505.

See also *Catalogue of Books and Collections*, V. *Reptilia.*

Sessional Papers of the House of Commons:

[1835.] Employment of witness on a general index to the Sessional Papers, 1801 to 1826, *Millard* 2293–2302——Nature of Mr. Millard's employment in combining the Sessional Indexes to Papers into one General Index, 1801 to 1826, which was done to witness's satisfaction, *Hansard* 2363–2385——Different persons formed the annual indexes to the Sessional Papers; some were done by Mr. Millard; but the combination into one index, and making cross-references, was his principal business, *Hansard* 2389–2398.

[1836.] The Sessional sets of Parliamentary papers are sent to the Museum by order of Government, *Baber* 4655–4658——Those of 1834 were not received in the Museum till December 1835, and then four volumes were wanting, *Edwards* 4762–4763.

Seymour, George H., Esq. [1835.] Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Florence, 29 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Tuscany, *App. p.* 488.

Shaw, Dr. [1836.] His works are not equal to the wants of the present time, but when published they were respectable with reference to the then existing state of the zoological science in England, *Bennett* 1725, 1729.——*See* also *Zoological Collection.*

Sheepshanks, Mr. See *Dutch Masters. Rembrandts.*

Shells. See *Conchological Collection. Fossil Shells.*

Sherwell, Markham. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Examination upon the character of the Upcott manuscripts; their offer to the British Museum, and upon the decline of the purchase by that institution, 3762–3786. 3793–3799——Decline by the Museum to purchase Voltaire's works with marginal notes and corrections by M. La Harpe, 3787–3792——Names of assignments of the works of celebrated authors: price at which they were offered to the Museum and refused, 3773, 3774. 3798, 3799.

Shrews. See *Mammalia.*

icily:

[1835.] Despatch from the Honourable William Temple to the Duke of Wellington, dated Naples, 21 January 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sicily, *App. p.* 489 ——Contents of the Royal Museum at Naples; its control and direction; departments into which divided; annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 489——Number of public libraries at Naples; number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; out of what funds paid; names of librarians; admission of the public; number of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 490——Diocesan libraries in the provinces under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, *App. p.* 491.

[1836.] The public library at Naples is an exception to the rule of all foriegn libraries being limited within six hours for being open, *Hannay* 5092–5094——The Royal Library at Naples is one of the most numerous and useful collections in Italy, *Hannay* 5149——Particulars relative to the Royal Borbonic Library, number of volumes, state of the library, catalogues, number of librarians, &c. *App. p.* 542–562.

Simcoe's Prints. [1835.] Rejection of Mr. Simcoe's collection of prints, and subsequent sale by auction, at which they fetched a higher price than offered by the Museum, *Ellis* 1560–1569. 1624–1628——Mr. Smith's report thereon, dated 18 March 1824, *App. p.* 413.

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Simia. See *Ourang Outang.*

Sion College. [1836.] The classed catalogue of that college was printed a considerable time ago, *Baber* 4611——They have no strength for keeping it up to the last accessions, and there are doubts whether a large portion of the books are catalogued at all, *Baber* 4625.

Siris, Bronzes of. [1836.] The bronzes of Siris could not be moulded without destroying them, *Rennie* 1280.

Skeletons. See *Leyden Museum. Vertebrated Animals.*

Skins. [1835.] There may be some duplicate old skins stowed away, and not exhibited, but which cannot be parted with, *Children* 3143-3145.——*See* also *Quadrupeds.*

Skulls. [1836.] How far the skulls of mammalia are exhibited, *Gray* 2905.

Sloane, Sir *Hans,* Bart.

[1835.] Origin of the Museum to be dated from the transfer of his collections to the public, *Ellis* 11——His appointment of several trustees, *Ellis* 224.

[1836.] Office copy of his will, *App. p.* 503.

Sloane, Sir *Hans,* his Collection:

[1835.] There is a catalogue of the Sloane manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797——Doubts of there being any catalogue containing the number of specimens, *Brown* 3651-3653——His catalogue will determine the number of specimens; the exposure to the light having destroyed them, in consequence of the bad mode in which they were preserved, is a circumstance that could not be prevented, *Samouelle* 3880-3893——A portion of Sir Hans Sloane's entomological collection has been destroyed annually, until there is none of it remaining; the specimens decayed partly from his mode of keeping them, *König* 2743-2759.

His collection of insects was not very valuable at first from the method Sir Hans Sloane had of preserving them, *König* 2757——The Sloane collection is nearly in the same state of preservation as it was fifty years ago, *Brown* 3645-3650——Charge by the Edinburgh Review of 1823, of injury to the Sloane collection by dust and worms, and contradiction of that charge to the extent that witness has examined the collection, *Brown* 3654-3662——At the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review it was necessary to remove Sir Hans Sloane's collection from the public eye, as they were useless, *Samouelle* 3819——The volumes containing the collection will be more accessible than they have been; the previous want of access was partly caused by limited space, *Brown* 3663-3666.

[1836.] A new catalogue of the Sloane MSS. is in the course of formation, *Forshall* 4197-4199——About one third completed, *Forshall* 4379——It must be printed, *Forshall* 4396——A revision of the catalogue has been attempted since witness has been keeper of the MSS., *Forshall* 4472——Copies of his works have been disposed of when others in the Museum have been in better condition, *Baber* 4711-4718.

See also *Catalogue of Manuscripts,* 1.

Sloane, Sir *Hans,* Herbarium of. [1835.] The herbarium of Sir Hans Sloane is in as perfect a state as that of Sir Joseph Banks, if not more so, *Ellis* 1620, 1621——The herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane is contained in a number of volumes, whose contents are miscellaneous, and can only be rendered accessible by an index, *Brown* 3644.

Smirke, Sir *Robert.* [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Appointed architect to the Museum in 1815, 5271, 5272——Nature of witness's instructions from the Office of Works, and trustees for furnishing plans for the erection of the new buildings, 5273-5282——Specifications and contracts made under the superintendence of the Office of Works; names of contractors, 5283-5295——Difference in the arrangements for management of the works under the Commissioners of Woods, and that of the late office of works, 5295——Extent of authority given by the Treasury to the trustees to communicate with witness relative to the details of the building; extent to which the interior accommodation was fully considered in detail, 5296-5314. 5464——Number of entrances the public will have, 5315-5335——Opinion given by Sir Henry Ellis relative to the accommodation required for the manuscript department, 5336, 5337——Period when the detailed plans for the west and north wings were given in; estimated cost of the north wing, 5338-5349——Mode in which the contracts were entered into, 5350.

Advantages of the granite columns in the library over iron ones, 5351-5356——Uses to which some parts of the basement of the building are intended to be applied, 5357-5359——How far witness considered the plans of foreign libraries or museums previously to laying down the plan for the British Museum, 5360-5362——Cubing the contents of a building, and giving the cost per solid cube, is a very fallacious mode of making a comparison of expense, 5363. 5364——Extent to which the officers of the different departments have been consulted by witness as to the accommodation necessary for their particular departments, 5365-6385——Quantity of light for the natural history department is not complained of, but the direction of the light is, 5386-5388——Extent of the provision that will be made with regard to private rooms for the chiefs of the different departments, 5389-5401——Mode by which the building is warmed in different parts,

Smirke, Sir *Robert*. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*.

5403–5415——Details of the area, now available for the zoological collection, and that which is proposed to be made available, 5416–5418.

Arrangements may be made by which a larger space may be obtained for the mineralogical collection and side lights given for the whole of it, 5419–5421——Provision that will be made for additional books and manuscripts, 5422, 5423——The insecure state of the old south front renders it indispensable that a new building should be substituted, 5424, 5425——Nature of the precautions taken to render the building fire-proof, 5426–5431——Advantages that would result from extending the building on the east side of the east wing, as regards accommodation for an increased number of printed books, 5432–5436. 5439–5441——Additional room that may be obtained by projectors from the north and south wings towards the west, 5437. 5438. 5442–5444——A range of gallery might be added on the west wing similar to that proposed for the east wing, 5445, 5446——Space between the Elgin room and the proposed elongation of the south wing might be filled up without inconvenience, 5447, 5448——If the marbles, miscellaneous and Egyptian antiquities removed, the space could not with advantage be applied to receiving books, 5450, 5451——Elongation of the north wing would not be too remote from the reading-room to put books in, 5452——If the collections of art were removed to the National Gallery, the buildings could not be so well applied as at present, 5455–5457.

The mode of lighting the present mineralogical gallery might be altered at a moderate expense, and without altering the roof, 5458–5461——Ventilation is satisfactory in the new rooms, and can be improved in the east wing, 5462——Taking a sum of money on account of buildings and leaving the appropriation to the trustees and witness, would only be of advantage in removing the delay between the requisition and answer, 5465, 5466——Trustees have frequently pressed on Government the necessity of proceeding more rapidly with the buildings, but sometimes only half the money asked has been granted, 5467——Period at which the north wing will be available to the public; sum remaining of the Parliamentary grant, and sum that will be required this year for its completion, 5470–5476——There was no want of foresight in the parties under whose direction the new buildings were undertaken, as it was impossible to tell to what extent the collections would be increased, 5477–5479——The non-adoption of the portico was partly on the ground of economy, and partly to give more room for the library, 5480–5486——Spaces on the north-east and north-west corners should be purchased of the Duke of Bedford, 5487, 5488.

Smith, Major. [1836.] His application for leave to draw from specimens presented by Mr. Burchall permitted on leave being given by that gentleman, *Gray* 2920–2921.

Smith, Mr. [1835.] Copy of Mr. Smith's report, as keeper of prints and drawings, to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 18 March 1824, *App. p.* 413.

Smith's Fossils. [1835.] The price paid for Mr. Smith's collection of fossils was a fair remuneration, *König* 2886, 2887.

Snakes. [1836.] Number of species in the collection at the British Museum, *Gray* 3000.

Snelling's Work on Medals. [1836.] This work was engraved by hand, *Doubleday* 5932.

Soane Medal. [1836.] Cost of engraving the Soane medal by a first-rate artist; satisfactory representation of that medal by Collas's machinery, *Hawkins* 5678–5683——Die for this medal executed by witness, *Wyon* 5845——Superior accuracy in the minuteness of the detail in the capitals of the columns of this medal, which was executed by hand, *Wyon* 5855, 5856——The engraving by Mr. Freebairn of this medal is a good example that line engraving does not represent a metallic surface, *Brockedon* 5896——Difference between the amount paid for engraving the Soane medal by an engraver and by the machine, *Nolte* 5819——Distortions in the engraving of this medal executed by the French machine; causes thereof, and manner they might be lessened, *Wyon* 5858–5864——In an engraving of the same medal by Mr. Bates's machine the same disproportions do not exist, *Wyon* 5865, 5866——The second engraving of this medal by the French machine answers all the exigencies of mathematical accuracy which can be required, *Nolte* 5954——Difference in the engraving of, by the French machine, arises from the shrinking of the cast, *Nolte* 5960——Examination upon the engraving, and how far the difference in diameter arises from the contraction of the cast, *Faraday* 5976.

Soane, Sir *John*. See *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities*.

Societies. See *Natural History Societies*. *Scientific Societies*.

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. [1835.] Being a member of the committee of that society does not interfere with witness's duties at the Museum, *Ellis* 289–292.
See also *Elgin Marbles*.

Solander Dr. See *Foreigners*.

Sömmering. See *Crocodilus Priscus*.

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South, John Flint. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Formerly lecturer on comparative anatomy, now assistant surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital 712, 713——Deficiency in the classification and nomenclature of the zoological specimens, and improvements suggested, 714–726——The common as well as scientific names should be attached to the specimens, 727–743, 747–753——The collection is not exposed to destruction from dust and insects, 744–746——It is not known to scientific men that there are accurate catalogues in manuscript in the natural history department, 754–758——Advantages to the student and unscientific person from the formation of such a catalogue, 759–770——Supposition that the Synopsis was not intended to bear a high scientific character, 771–776——Present number of officers in the zoological department, nothing like sufficient for so large a collection, 779——Each officer of a department ought to be distinct, and amenable to no other officer in the establishment; each should have the appointment of his own subordinates, 780–784——Advantages of the heads of departments giving lectures, 785–795. 804–805——Students in natural history should be admitted on private days in the same way that artists are to the gallery of antiquities, 798, 799.

Want of time, from attendance on other lectures, prevents medical students from attending Dr. Grant's lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology at the London University, 799–803——Lectures and public exhibition are compatible at the same time in the Jardin des Plantes; more chance of lecturers doing their duty if paid by pupils than by salary, 804–826——Detail of a proposition for dividing the department into seven classes, 827–836——Professors giving public lectures for emolument would be devoting their time to the Museum, 837, 838——If keepers of departments eminent in their several branches, the management of the Museum might be safely entrusted to such a board, 839.

[Second Examination.]—Officers should be independent of one another if the natural history department further sub-divided, 1095–1097——The board of trustees should consist of the family trustees, and others appointed by the chancellors of the two universities and the presidents of certain learned societies in London, the board being responsible to the Home Secretary, 1098–1124——Arrangement of the mammalia might be better; extent to which Cuvier's nomenclature and classification is adopted as far as names are given, 1128–1133——It would be more economical to employ a salaried bird-stuffer, 1134–1146——The collection is arranged in classes, but not satisfactorily in orders or families, 1147——Objection to the word swimming bladder used in the Synopsis, 1148–1150——Objection to the description in the Synopsis of the common angler, 1151–1153——No knowledge of the meaning of the bronchial sac in fishes, 1154.

The radiated animals are generally named and arranged, 1155——Trustees should have the power of disposing of duplicate presents when they obtain a better specimen of the same species, 1156——The zoological department of the library is inferior to that of the College of Surgeons, 1158——No distinct catalogue of the zoological collection, 1159——There are two or three catalogues of printed books in the library, but none consolidated, 1160, 1161——Necessity for a classed catalogue, 1162–1164——The use of Watts's Bibliotheca would be superseded by a classed catalogue; the dirty state of that book shows it is much used, 1165–1168——Facilities given to persons attending the reading-room, 1169——Extension of the hours not recommended, 1170–1174——Opening the other part of the Museum of an evening could not be thought of, 1178——The first specimens discovered should always be kept as matters of historical interest, 1175–1177.

South Sea Islands. [1836]. Present from Mr. Cumings to the Museum of dresses, &c. of the South Sea Islands, *Gray* 3063.

Southey's Monastic Orders in Portugal. [1836.] Great use a classed catalogue would be to Mr. Southey while writing this work, *Evans* 3287. 3335.

Sowerby, James De Carle. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Publication by witness's father and himself on British mineralogy, and on fossil shells, 1, 2——Specimens of natural history in the Museum that are not named at all, also of some the spelling of which is incorrect, though the Synopsis in those cases is correct, 3–10. 166, 167——Condition of the objects is pretty good, and better than it was two or three years ago, 11——As far as it goes witness is satisfied with the classification and nomenclature; the system published should be that exposed to public view, 12, 13——The divisions in the natural history department are too limited, 14–16——The collections in the sub-division which exists in the natural history department are very far from perfect, 17——The nomenclature of the shells is, as far as it has gone, satisfactory; it is modern, and is in a state of progress that is favourable 18–21——The birds are crowded from want of space, 26–27.

Arrangement of the natural history collection is not such as to be instructive to the general observer and useful to the man of science, 30, 31——The locality of specimens should be shown, which is more attended to in private museums, 32–35——Labels might be attached to specimens directly they come into the hands of the curator, which label should contain the name, locality and reference to the author describing it, 37–42——Division of the natural history department at the Museum into zoology and mineralogy; zoology should be more divided, 44, 45——Imperfection in the condition of collections as regards bad stuffing, loss of names, &c., and manner it might be remedied, 48 62——Heads of departments should have the management of those under them, 63 65.

Sowerby, James De Carle. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Subdivisions recommended for mineralogy and zoology, the heads of those departments acting as a committee for the general management of those branches, 66–69——Names of the principal officers in the Jardin des Plantes; extent to which popular as well as scientific objects are attended to in that institution, 70–76——Heads of departments in the French Museum are independent of each other, forming a board of direction, and responsible to the minister of the interior, 80–82——It would be advantageous if the trustees appointed more officers, and gave them similar powers to those of the professors at Paris, the situations would then be held as marks of honourable consideration, 84, 85——Government grant for the support of the Jardin des Plantes, and comparison with that to the British Museum, 86–93——The Synopsis is not particularly scientific, it is quite sufficient as a general guide; has improved of late years; is most deficient in the antiquarian department, 94–109.

A general catalogue of subjects in the natural history department would be useful; variation in collections might be placed in an addenda, and incorporated in the following edition, 110–115——Extent to which the public will have access to the whole of the collections when the arrangements are complete; those that are not now exposed on account of injury from the light, can be seen by application to the curators, 116–124——Amount laid out last year in the natural history department, and whether expended judiciously, 125–127——Sum that would have been sufficient for the purchase of Hawkins's fossils; extent to which they have been made up, and how far the plates describe the artificial parts, 128–136. 147–153——The trustees should consult their own officers previous to making purchases, 137, 138. 154–165—— The hours of public admission should not be extended; every facility is given to scientific men, both with regard to admission and the obtaining drawings, 140——The Museum should be opened on general public holidays, 141–146.

Sowerby, Mr. [1836.] His collection of birds well known to witness, *Gray* 2950.

Space, Want of. See *Buildings. Collections.*

Spain:

1. *Literary Institutions.*
2. *National Museums.*
3. *Royal Academy of History.*
4. *Royal Conservatory of Arts at Madrid.*
5. *Provincial Libraries and Archives.*
6. *Library of the Junto of Commerce.*
7. *Royal Library at Madrid.*

1. *Literary Institutions:*

[1835.] Despatch from George Villiers, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated San Ildefonso, 9 August 1835, relative to literary institutions in Spain, *App. p.* 500.

2. *National Museums:*

[1835.] Decree of the King of Spain, 18 August 1824, Ministerio de Hacienda de España, *App. p.* 501——Plan de Enseñanzas particulares para varias ciudades de Reino, *App. p.* 508——Instruccion que contiene las Reglas que se han de observar, para que se verifique en Madrid la exposicion pública de los objetos de la Industria Española en la dia de San Fernando del año próximo de 1827, conforme al Real Decreto, de 30 de Marzo último, que se circuló á los Intendentes y demas Autoridades, *App. p.* 509——Royal Asturian Institute, general regulations; extractado de la Ordenanza del Ynstituto, *App. p.* 514——Asimismo rigistrando en el Archivo de este dicho R^{l} Ynstituto hallé la licencia ó privilegio que ce concede al Ynstituto que es á la letra como sigue, *App. p.* 514——Royal order of the King of Spain, 16 February 1777 (Gallicia), *App. p.* 519.

3. *Royal Academy of History:*

[1835.] Control and direction thereof; departments into which divided; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 500.

4. *Royal Conservatory of Arts at Madrid:*

[1835.] Direction thereof; departments into which divided; anuual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 501——Plan de Enseñanzas para el real Conservatorio de Artes, *App. p.* 503.

5. *Provincial Libraries and Archives:*

[1835.] Names of towns; number of libraries or museums; amount of funds annually assigned for payment of librarians; purchase of books and incidental expenses; sources of funds; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; printed catalogues; authority under which placed; admission of the public; general rules of the establishments, *App. p.* 511–513.

6. *Library of the Junta of Commerce at Corunna:*

[1835.] Regulations of the library of the Junta of Commerce at Corunna, *App. p.* 515.

7. *Royal*

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Spain—continued.

7. *Royal Library at Madrid:*

[1836.] Particulars relative to Her Majesty's Public Library at Madrid; number of volumes; state of the library catalogues, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.
See also *Cortes of Spain.*

Spanish and Portuguese Convents. [1836.] Suggestions by witness relative to procuring the libraries of dissolved convents in Spain and Portugal, but which suggestions were not acted upon by the trustees, *Panizzi* 4811–4818.

Specimens:

[1835.] As a general principle, specimens should not be made up of different parts of other animals, *Children* 3176.

[1836.] Where specimens are perfected from the parts of other specimens the additions should be marked, *Bell* 479–483——There is no objection to making up small portions of a specimen, if there is sufficient warrant for it, but not to go to the extent Mr. Hawkins has, *Viscount Cole* 2764–2771——The first specimens discovered should always be kept as matters of historical interest, *South* 1175–1177——The great increase of specimens stuffed by witness of late years may have been in store, and not the result of donations; state of the store-room on witness's examining it; number and description specimens he selected for preserving, *Gould* 2389–2411.
See also *Collections. Collector of Specimens.*

Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. [1835.] This work was lent by witness to Mr. Millard, that he might make himself acquainted with the contractions of manuscripts, *Ellis* 1882——Sir Henry Ellis laid this work on witness's table, but witness considered more his duty to continue his index than to spend his time in learning to read manuscripts, *Millard* 2288——No recollection of receiving this work by way of loan from Sir Henry Ellis, *Millard* 2339–2341. 2349——Witness did lend Mr. Millard this work, that he might become acquainted with the contractions in manuscript writing, *Ellis* 2351.

Spencer, Lord. [1835.] Circumstances which qualified him as a trustee, *Forshall* 656.

Spirit Preparations. See *Radiata. Reptilia. Serpents.*

Spirits. [1835.] Specimens in spirits are spoken of as one of the finest collections, *Children* 3380——Specimens of natural history in spirits are accessible to the public on public days, and to the principal librarian at all times, *Children* 3389–3394.

Spirits of Wine. [1835.] Expense thereof for preserving subjects of natural history, *Ellis* 1159–1161.

Squirrels. [1836.] Out of 43 squirrels in the saloon, three only have names, *Grant* 1472.
See also *Mammalia.*

Staedal Institution. See *Frankfort,* 2.

Stanley, Lord. [1835.] When Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented to the Museum some edible birds'-nests, sent by Sir Wilmot Horton from Ceylon, *Gray* 3360.

State Paper Office. [1836.] Suggestions for moving certain manuscripts from the State Paper Office to the Museum, *Edwards* 4766, *Hannay* 5153.
See also *Papal Government.*

Stationers' Hall. See *Printed Books.*

Statues:

[1835.] There is an increasing demand for statues and busts when they are good, *Sarti* 3562–3567.

[1836.] For the consideration of the Committee whether the statues and sculpture should be at the British Museum, *Greenough* 3816–3824.
See also *Apollo,* Statue of. *Corsi Collection of Antique Models. Fighting Gladiator. French Government. Marbles. Moulds of Statues. Roman Statues. Theseus,* Statues of. *Torch Light. Vatican. Venus de Medicis. Washing Statues.*

Statutes, Rules and Bye-Laws:

[1835.] Copy of all statutes, rules and bye-laws of the trustees of the British Museum now in force, *App. p.* 378–382——Statutes and rules of the trustees now in force with respect to the admission to the reading-room and the different other collections, and generally for the management of the Museum and collections, 1821, *App. p.* 401.

[1836.] Regulations for the admission of the public contained in the first statutes and rules for the inspection and conduct of the Museum, *Bell* 462——Necessity for the regulations therein relative to the formation of catalogues being enforced, *Bell* 476.

Stemmata. See *Streinius's Stemmata.*

Stevenson, Mr. [1836.] His valuable services lost to the Museum from his being offered the situation of Sub-Commissioner under the Record Commission at a higher salary, *Holmes* 4000, 4001. 4138.

Stewart, J., Esq. [1836.] Letters from the trustees of the Museum, dated 27th December 1831 and 1st February 1832, on the subject of the new buildings, *App. p.* 532.

Stockholm. See *Sweden.*

Stoddart's Canterbury Pilgrimage. [1836.] Wish for an engraving of this by Mr. Bate's machine, *Nolte* 5960, 5961.

Stone, Mr.:

[1835.] Regret that Mr. Stone's collection of British insects was not purchased, as it would have completed the Museum collection, *Samouelle* 3824–3828.

[1836.] With respect to Mr. Stone's collection, Mr. König laid Mr. Samouelle's letter before the trustees without remark, *Forshall* 5590.

Stonestreet, Rev. *George Griffin,* L. L. B. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Difficulty witness formerly experienced of obtaining access to the Museum when the privilege was solely granted by the trustees, 5162, 5163——Facilities which are at present experienced, and whether witness's claim to be admitted as a matter of right, has not tended to those facilities, 5164–5170——The period that usually elapses between asking for a book or MSS. and obtaining it is not longer than is necessary, considering the number of visitors, 5171, 5172——Whether it would be possible that the reading-rooms should be classed between study and amusement, 5173–5176——The catalogues of MSS. are correct and ample, 5179——Opinion upon the necessity of duplicates of the catalogue of printed books, 5179–5188.

Strangways, The Hon. *W. Fox.* [1836.] Letter from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Vienna, 5 May 1835, respecting literary institutions or libraries in Austria, *App. p.* 577—1.

Stratigraphical Arrangement. See *Conchological Collection,* 2. *Fossils. Geological Society.*

Streinius's Stemmata. [1836.] This work was part of the Royal collection, and sold in 1787; it would not have been parted with unless there had been another copy in the Museum, *Baber* 4706–4708.

Strutheous Birds. [1836.] The Museum collection of, is poor compared with that of Paris, *Grant* 278. 1523, answered by *Gray* 2991.

See also *Ornithological Collection,* 1.

Stucco. See *Fossils.*

Students. [1835.] The number of students falls off during the later hours the Museum is open, *Ellis* 1285.

See also *Natural History Collection,* 1. *Officers.*

Stuffing. [1836.] Defect therein in several instances has arisen from the want of taste in persons employed to stuff the animals, *Sowerby* 79——Evidence as to the value of stuffing common animals, *Gray* 2940.

Stutgard. See *Fossils.*

Sundays. [1836.] The Louvre is open on Sundays; if the Museum were so after Divine service, it would be a rational and instructive amusement for the people, *Rennie* 1233–1237——It would counteract the effect of the gin palaces, *Mathew* 3407–3410——It is partly a question of expense, and partly of public feeling, *Greenough* 3959.

See also *Louvre. Vatican.*

Surgeons, College of:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Catalogue of the College.*
3. *Transfer of Specimens from the Museum to the College, and Return to the Museum.*

1. *Generally:*

[1836.] The splendid collection of comparative anatomy therein, renders one in the Museum unnecessary, *Bell* 484, *Owen* 529——Constitution and functions of the board of the College of Surgeons, and whether such a plan would work well for the British Museum, *Owen* 541–547. 549——The lectures on comparative anatomy delivered there are the only means of obtaining oral instruction in either department of zoology, *South* 785——There is an endowment, *South* 787——Synopsis of College of Surgeons' museum is valuable, as showing the arrangement of John Hunter in 1786, which is nearly the same as that employed by Cuvier in the Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, in Paris, *Gray* 2679.

2. *Catalogue of the College:*

[1836.] Number of specimens described in the printed catalogue of the Museum, *Owen* 488——Nature of the catalogue, and plan which has been adopted in the natural history department, *Owen* 489——Classed catalogue of the college is much used, and highly valued; number of volumes and price at which sold, *Bell* 383–388, *Clift* 631–638, *Bennett* 1794–1802——Intercourse between wituess and Mr. Owen, when that gentleman was forming his catalogue to the college collection, *Gray* 2525——Evidence concerning this catalogue, *Gray* 2608. 2612, 2613——Prices of the catalogues of the college museum, and manner of their distribution, *App. p.* 533.

3. *Transfer*

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Surgeons, College of—continued.

3. *Transfer of Specimens from the Museum to the College, and return to the Museum:*

[1835.] There were some skins of birds in bottles transferred to the College of Surgeons: difficulty in ascertaining what portion was sold by auction, *König* 2765–2768.

[1836.] Particulars as to the purchase by the College of Surgeons from British Museum, of specimens of natural history; description of specimens; some of which had never been examined at the Museum, *Clift* 599–630——The value of the glass bottles in which the specimens were contained was more than half the sum paid for the specimens, *Clift* 639–642——They had never been dusted from the time of their being placed in the Museum, *Clift* 657——Particulars relative to the transfer to the college, and return to the Museum of a mammoth's head, and other articles presented by the Emperor of Russia to Sir Joseph Banks, *Clift* 659–688——The transfer to the college was injudicious, *Vigors* 1377–1384.

Particulars as to a similar transfer, and return of Mr. Corse's present of elephants' skulls, *Clift* 669, 670. 689–695. 700–702——Considerable number of the skins of birds received from the Museum are now in the collection of the College of Surgeons; some of the dried ones were presented to Mr. Bullock, *Clift* 696–699——The purchase and subsequent reclamation was the first and last money transaction between the college and the Museum, *Clift* 708–711——Animals transferred from the College of Surgeons were in as good a state as ever, *Gray* 2925——Returns from, giving extracts from the minutes of the trustees as to the transfer of certain objects from the Museum to the Hunterian collection, *App. p.* 533.

See also *Banks*, Sir *Joseph*, Collection of. *Donations and Bequests. Giraffe. Lama. Library of the British Museum*, 1. *Mammoth's Head. Megatherium. Natural History Collection*, 1. 5. *Zoological Collection*, 3.

Sutherland, Duke of. [1835.] Circumstances which qualified him as a trustee, *Forshall* 656.

Swainson, Mr. [1836.] His testimony to the value of the collection of natural history at the British Museum; its immediate accessibility; courteous manner in which opened to the public; zeal of officers, *Gray* 2697——Has described and figured birds, from specimens in collection at British Museum, *Gray* 2963——Extract from Swainson's work, showing the number of species of animals there are in the Museum, and the number of species known, *Greenough* 3869–3871.

Sweden:

[1835.] Despatch from Sir Edward C. Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston, dated Stockholm, 29 July 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sweden, *App. p.* 497——Report on the state of the national libraries in Sweden, *App. p.* 497——Number of libraries at Stockholm; number of librarians; annual expence of books; annual expenses, and out of what fund paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; government of the institution, *App. p.* 499, 500——Superintendence of the provincial libraries; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 500.

[1836.] The works published therein are few in number compared with other parts of Europe, *Baber* 4677——This country can furnish the richest sources for investigating with success our ancient laws and institutions and it would cheerfully second the design of mutual exchange, *Hannay* 5153.

Swimming Bladder. [1836.] Objection to the word swimming bladder as used in the Synopsis, *South* 1148–1150——Defence of the term swimming bladder as applied to the air bladder of fish, works of authority in which the term is used, *Yarrell* 2010–2011——Quotations from Cuvier, showing his use of it, *Children* 2840, 2841.

SWITZERLAND:

1. *Literary Institutions.*
2. *Museum of Natural History at Berne.*
3. *Library.*

1. *Literary Institutions:*

[1835.] Despatch from D. R. Morier, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated Berne, 26 June 1835, relative to literary institutions in this country, *App. p.* 495.

2. *Museum of Natural History at Berne:*

[1835.] Direction of the museum of natural history at Berne; departments into which divided; general annual expences; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 495.

3. *Library:*

[1835.] Salary of librarians; annual expense of books; annual expenses; funds out of which paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; government of the institution, *App. p.* 495.

[1836.] Questions and answers showing the condition of the library, number of librarians, &c., at the Berne city library, *App. p.* 542–562.

Synopsis:

[1835.] Number of copies of the Synopsis printed, and number of copies sold, *Forshall* 1052–1055——Number of copies printed, profit to the trustees, and whether advisable

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to reduce the price, *Ellis* 1148–1157——To what extent witness is responsible for the publication of the Synopsis; those who are answerable for errors are those who write the particular article, *Ellis* 2518–2528——Persons who are responsible for different portions of the Synopsis, *Ellis* 2536–2541——Witness is responsible for the Synopsis as far as the insects are exhibited, *Samouelle* 3874, 3875——Objections to the principals of departments putting their names to that portion of the synopsis which describes the collection under their control, *König* 2880–2885.

Examination upon the different passages in the Synopsis, and how far the whole requires revision, *König* 2888–2990. 2914–2940, *Children* 3193–3197, 3438–3440, *Gray* 3323–3333——Estimate showing the price per copy at which the Synopsis of the British Museum could be printed, according to the description of paper and number of copies, *Clowes* 2769–2794——Estimate by Mr. Clowes for printing the Synopsis of the contents of the British Museum, with specimens, *App. p.* 444——Account showing the number of copies of the Synopsis of the British Museum which have been printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, 1821 to 1833, *App. p.* 368.

[1836.] Heads of departments to consult as to the best method of preparing an improved edition of the Synopsis; each officer to be responsible for and sign his own part; the work to be sold separately, at the lowest price that will cover the expense of publication, *Rep. p.* iv——It is sufficient for visitors, but not for scientific objects, *Sowerby* 94–109, *Bell* 378, 379, *South* 771–776, *Yarrell* 2050–2052——Extent to which the Synopsis is useful to casual visitors and to scientific inquirers, *Bennett* 1902–1907——In cases where the spelling of the names attached to the specimens is incorrect, the Synopsis is correct, *Sowerby* 3–10. 166, 167——It matters little whether the last scientific name attached to a specimen be or be not in the Synopsis, *Bell* 345——Is an anonymous publication, *Owen* 509——It has improved of late years; is most deficient in the antiquarian department, *Sowerby* 94–109——Witness never heard any complaint of the Museum Synopsis, *Turner* 1952——If a Synopsis of the contents of the Museum existed, printed neatly at a moderate expense, containing a description of the Elgin marbles, &c., it would be beneficial, *Cochran* 3477.

See also *Britith Specimens.* *Donors,* Names of. *Euryale.* *Jardin des Plantes,* I. *Latham,* Dr. *Lophius.* *Marbles.* *Ornithological Collection.* *Surgeons,* College of. *Swimming Bladder.*

Synopsis Mammalium. See *Fischer,* Dr.

Syriac Manuscripts. [1836.] Extent to which the catalogue is completed, *Forshall* 4223, 4224. 4396.

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Tankerville, Earl of. [1836.] Valuable specimens of shells in the late Earl of Tankerville's collection; mode in which it was disposed of, *Turner* 1622–1626.

Taste:

[1835.] Extraordinary improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, *Westmacott* 3960–3962——If the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded, and casts at a cheap rate obtained from them, it would tend to improve the public taste, *Westmacott* 4004, 4005.

[1836.] If the public supplied with casts of the finer statues at a cheap rate, it would tend much to the purification and improvement of public taste, *Weigall* 199. 228——Access to such institutions as the Museum would be an incalculable benefit to the public character, *Bell* 464. 470–475.

See also *Collections.* *Visitors.* *Zoological Collections,* 2.

Temminck:

[1835.] The ornithological collection is arranged principally according to Temminck, and his generic names adopted, *Children,* 3128.

[1836.] Is a good authority for the nomenclature of the general collection, *Yarrell* 1996——His ornithological collection was the largest in existence; was purchased by the Dutch government, but is not exposed to view, *Horsfield* 2568.

See also *Ornithological Collection,* 3.

Temperature. [1836.] The average external temperature of Paris is considerably lower in winter than the average temperature of London, *Smirke* 5410.

Temple, the Hon. *William.* [1835.] Despatch from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Naples, 21st January 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sicily, *App. p.* 489.

Theological Works. [1836.] Deficiencies in this department of the Museum could be better pointed out if there were a classed catalogue, *Cochran* 3450.

Theseus, Statue of. [1835.] This statue has been moulded three times, *Sarti* 3598.

Thirlwell, Mr. *C.* See *German Literature.*

Thomas's, St., Hospital. [1836.] One of the earliest engravings by Bates's machine was from a medal executed for St. Thomas's Hospital, *Wyon* 5848.

Thorpe,

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Thorpe, Thomas. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Dealer in manuscripts, in Bedford-street, Covent Garden, 3209, 3210——Number and description of the charters, grants and muniments relating to Battle Abbey, the collection of Sir Godfrey Webster; price at which witness has offered them to the British Museum, but the purchase was declined 3212-3222——Witness has offered to buy manuscripts for the Museum at 10 per cent., by which they would save money, 3225, 3226——Presence of the Museum officers at a sale has raised the price of manuscripts 25 per cent., 3227–3230. 3232——Opinion that literary men would give preference to the purchase of the muniments of Battle Abbey for 1,200 *l.*, over the application of any 2,000 *l.* expended in sales by the Museum, 3231.

Preference given by Museum officers to certain manuscripts over others, which witness considered more valuable, 3233, 3234——Examination upon a manuscript Bible, supposed to be the one presented by Alcuin to the Emperor Charlemagne in the year 801, which sold for 1,500 *l.*, and which the trustees did not bid for, 3234–3251——If a classed catalogue of the manuscripts in the British Museum were published in octavo, it would be the best speculation ever undertaken by a bookseller; there would be no difficulty in forming a classed catalogue at the same time as an alphabetical one, 3252–3282.

Thorpe, Mr. [1835.] Qualifications of Mr. Thorpe, as a Saxon scholar, and whether his learning would not be desirable in the manuscript department, *Forshall* 874–883.

Tigers. See *Mammalia.*

Tilt, Charles. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Petition to the House of Commons relative to the invention of a machine by Mr. Collas for engraving medals, its application to those in the British Museum, and praying for the adoption of means for publishing a medallic History of England, which might be done at a small expense by the machine, 5592——Examination upon the petition; upon the utility of the work to science; upon its expense, and the impossibility of any publisher engaging in it without the assistance of Government; price of publication with that assistance; foreign as well as British demand required to make it pay; engravings to be executed in Paris, and the printing here; manner in which the name of Mr. Nolte, as well as Mr. Collas, is connected with the machine; periods of the work at which it is proposed Government should assist; work to be subject to the approbation of the trustees, or parties appointed by them, if there could be an indemnity against non-fulfilment of contract in France, 5593–5641.

Tilt, Charles. [1836.] The evidence on his petition laid before the House, and his petition placed in the Appendix to the Report, *Rep. p.* v.

Tin. [1836.] Does not shrink so much as brass or harder metals in taking casts, *Faraday* 5973.

Titles. [1836.] Difference between titles and volumes in estimating the contents of a library, *Baber* 4593.

See also *Catalogues of Books and Collections,* I. VII. VIII. 4. *Index to Manuscripts.*

Torch Light. [1836.] Desirable that sculpture should be exhibited by torch-light; statues in the Vatican have not been injured by being so exhibited, *Greenough* 3806, 3807——Visiting the statues at Rome by torch-light is a favour, *Greenough* 3841–3845——Is not recommended if other means can be obtained, *Greenough* 3841–3845.

Tortoises. [1836.] The Museum collection is not half equal to witness's private collection, in point of species, *Bell* 333——Loan by a naturalist, having charge of a collection in the Paris Museum, of a case of the rarest specimens of tortoises from the public collection, without any period being specified for their return, *Bell* 407–413.

See also *Reptilia.*

Toucans. [1836.] The Museum collection of, is poor compared with that of Paris, *Grant* 1523——Explanation concerning this collection, in answer to Dr. Grant's evidence, *Gray* 2991.——*See* also *Ornithological Collection,* 1.

Tours Library. [1836.] There is a classed and alphabetical catalogue in this library; the library is small, but conveniently arranged, *Mathew* 3384–3386.

Townleian Venus. [1836.] It was from neglect of proper precaution in moulding that this statue was broken, *Weigall* 174.

Towneley Collection. See *Duplicate Books and Coins.*

Towneley Marble Room. [1836.] The plan for the new buildings will lead to the sacrifice of this room, which cost 30,000 *l.*, *Greenough* 3903.

Towneley Marbles. [1835.] Account of expenditure for the drawings and engravings for the Towneley marbles, 1834, *App. p.* 404.——*See* also *Marbles.*

Transactions. See *Papal Government.*

Transcripts. [1835.] Fees for transcripts are not taken unless the officer makes the transcript, *Ellis* 275–280.

Travels. See *Continent.*

Treasury, First Lord of. [1836.] It is well that he should be connected with the board of trustees, *Bennett* 1862–1866, *Yarrell* 2035.

Tresor de Numismatique. [1836.] How far the plates exhibited before the Committee give a fair average of the style in which the work has hitherto been executed, *Hawkins* 5736–5740——The specimens selected were indiscriminately taken, to give a fair idea of the plates that have appeared, *Nolte* 5818——Impressions of engravings of medals exhibited to the Committee have been taken from the Tresor de Numismatique, *Nolte* 5833–5837——Tresor de Numismatique exhibited to the Committee in pursuance of their directions, *Forshall* 5841——As far as the skill of the artist can go, nothing can exceed the perfect beauty of the specimen plate of their work, but it is due to the artist and not to the machine, *Brockedon* 5898.——*See* also *Collas' Engraving Machine.*

Tribes. See *Characters of Orders and Tribes.*

Tropical Climates. See *Ornithological Collection*, 1.

TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM:

1. *Generally; Objections to the constitution of the Trust, and amendments proposed.*
2. *Proposal for adding Scientific Men to the Trustees.*
3. *Effect of Public Functionaries being Trustees.*
4. *Elected Trustees.*
5. *Family Trustees.*
6. *Official Trustees.*

1. *Generally; objections to the constitution of the Trust, and amendments proposed:*

[1835.] Number of trustees, and of what descriptions, *Ellis* 12——High literary attainments of the trustees shows them to be amply qualified for the office, *Ellis* 92–117——Names of trustees who have been men eminent for literature and science, *Forshall*, 654–669——The constitution of the Museum might be improved, though not the slightest reflection can be cast on the present trustees, *Children* 3109, 3110——How far the trustees are responsible for the wants of the Museum when those wants are not fairly brought before them, *Children* 3403–3407——Circumstances under which the original nomination of trustees for the British Museum took place, *Ellis* 223–225——Within what period after the death or resignation of a trustee vacancies are filled up, *Ellis* 89——Are filled up by the three principal trustees; manner in which publicity is given to the fact of a vacancy, *Ellis* 364–369.

[1836.] No charge to be brought against them; their talents and acquirements admitted, *Rep. p.* v.——Extract from a work of Dr. Davy, giving the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy against the constitution of the trusteeship of the Museum, *Grant* 313–315——Anything would be better than the present system at the Museum, *Grant* 1051——Want of proper attention and skill on the part of the trustees is one cause of the bad condition of the collections, *Grant* 1529——The constitution of the present board requires amendment, *Greenough* 3938–3947——They do not take that active part in the printed book department that is desirable, *Panizzi* 4925.

The extent of donations of books shows that there has not been dissatisfaction with the manner in which the trust has been conducted, *Panizzi* 4716–4788——Names of the present trustees who are not eminent for their scientific acquirements, *Grant* 323——Names of trustees on the committee appointed to communicate with the architect on the subject of the plans, *Smirke* 5273–5275——Duties of the trustees, *Nicolas* 3600——Objection to the appointment of trustees being in the Ministers of the day, *Gregory* 3570——Whether a better board of management could be formed than the present, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5522–5525.

Opinion in favour of the official trustees, with certain exceptions, being replaced by trustees appointed by learned bodies, *Vigors* 1445 1448. 1457, 1458——The learned bodies who should have the privilege of appointing should be the Chancellors of the two Universities, and the presidents of certain learned societies in London, *South* 1108–1124——The principle of admitting the representatives of learned societies among the trustees might be beneficially extended, but it would not be desirable that eminent men should be selected from those societies, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5565–5571. 5574–5576——Manner in which the appointment of the family and official trustees so far fixes the government of the Museum, *Hannay* 5152; *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5522–5525——The trustees should be composed of the same description of men as at present, *Panizzi* 4939–4941——Advantageous to make the board of trustees consist of the family trustees permanently, the elected trustees for life, the other trustees making way for appointments by learned societies; such board having the absolute appointment of the heads of departments, and being responsible to the Home Secretary, *South* 1098–1107——Extent to which the subdivided departments of the Museum should be represented at the board; differences would not be likely to arise between the practical members of the board and the professors of departments, *Grant* 1031 1044——Not desirable to make the number of trustees much more numerous, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5572, 5573.

2. *Proposal for adding Scientific Men to the Trustees:*

[1835.] Opinion in favour of taking the evidence of scientific men, when occasion requires, rather than having scientific men at the Board, whose opinions might have undue weight, *Ellis* 122–127. 192–200. 211–213——The office of elected trustee is considered

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Trustees of the British Museum. [1836.]—2. *Proposal, &c.*—continued.

sidered the blue ribbon of literature; it would not be a greater advantage to the institution that men of science should be elected instead of the present trustees, *Ellis* 138–154——Names of trustees who have been appointed, but not for their works on literature or science, *Ellis* 160–169——Trustees who are men of science and literature, with wealth and rank attached, are better calculated for the office than those who make literature or science a profession, *Forshall* 643–693. 709–713——Evils that would arise from the presence of men particularly eminent in any branch of science among the trustees, *Forshall* 714-718——The addition of the most eminent literary and scientific men to the Board of Trustees would be beneficial, *Children* 3072-3076——The honour of a trusteeship would be a benefit to science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects, *Children* 3087–3089——Further evidence upon the supposed effect of associating scientific men with the trustees, *Children* 3079–3086.

Whether certain men of science named would benefit the Museum by being attached to it as trustees, *Children* 3090–3094. 3101——Very eminent scientific knowledge ought not to be a sufficient inducement for election were the individual not possessed of amiable qualities, *Children* 3095-3100. 3102. 3104——Distinguished scientific men who have been trustees have also been men of high rank, *Children* 3111–3115——Scientific and literary knowledge should be united in trustees of the Museum, *Children* 3116——The trustees have not been elected from professionally scientific men; men distinguished in branches of science with which the Museum has little connection would not be particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution as the Museum, *Brown* 3707-3712——Scientific knowledge, particularly as regards natural history, should not be overlooked as a qualification with regard to the election of trustees, *Brown* 3721–3723.

[1836.] Opportunity afforded the trustees, by means of the election of trustees, of occasionally conferring a mark of distinction on men of science, *Rep.* iii——Men eminent in science have not been elected trustees, *Grant* 312–324——The Museum might be made useful in conferring rewards on scientific men; the collections would not suffer by the greater accession of science in the board, *Yarrell* 2023–2026——No instance of a distinguished naturalist being a trustee, *Bell* 456——If trustees versed in natural history were added to the board it would improve this branch of the establishment, *Vigors* 1286——There are many patrons of zoology among the trustees, but only one (the Earl of Derby) who has paid particular attention to the science; consequently zoology is not sufficiently represented, *Vigors* 1292. 1393–1395. 1410–1412——Names of scientific men who would have done honour to the trusteeship, *Grant* 325——Evils of literary men having been 40 years excluded from the government of the Museum, *Nicolas* 3592–3599. 3732.

Extract from a work of Dr. Davy, giving the opinion of Sir Humphry Davy in favour of scientific men being appointed to the trusteeship, *Grant* 313–315——If the trusteeship made an honour, scientific men would look forward to it, *Grant* 307–312——Their being placed in the trusteeship would be an honorary distinction, and their opinions would be easily obtained with no expense to the Museum, *Richardson* 2294–2300——The trusteeship ought to be the reward of literature and science, *Nicolas* 3592–3599——Four or five trustees of high scientific attainments, representing all the departments, would be advantageous, *Owen* 566–573——Advantage of a combination of trustees, intimately acquainted with science, and of noblemen and gentlemen taking interest in the affairs of science, *Grant* 1027–1030. 1058–1060——Effect of the trustees being particularly conversant with any one department or subdivision on the curators of the department, *Owen* 579–581.

Differences of opinion detrimental to the Museum would not have been likely to arise between professors Jameson and Playfair, supposing one had been the professor of geology and the other the trustee representing that branch, *Grant* 1052–1057——Scientific men acting as a sub-committee of trustees over the several departments, would be of immense benefit, *Grant* 1007–1009——Advantages of the appointment of scientific men as regards improving the collections, *Bennett* 1810–1832, *Yarrell* 2058–2061, *Griffiths* 2149–2157——It would cause curators' recommendations to be attended to, *Owen* 592, 593, *Bowerbank* 988–992——It would cause applications for grants to be more attended to, *Vigors* 1445–1448——Intermixture of men of science in the trusteeship would be beneficial, *Grant* 307–312, *Bell* 455-458, *Owen* 550, *Bowerbank* 978–981——Desirable that they, as well as some of the curators, should have a share in the government, *Gregory* 3561–3564.

Objection to scientific men, practically acquainted with any particular department, being trustees of the Museum, *Bennett* 1761–1767——Their appointment would be disadvantageous if they interfered with details, *Grant* 1058–1060, *Bennett* 1810–1832——It would not be an advantage in the printed book department, *Baber* 4729, 4730——Their opinion could be as well obtained if they were heads of departments as if they were trustees, *Richardson* 2322——A board composed of the most distinguished men in science and literature would not have that weight with the Government and the country that attaches to the men of rank in the present trusteeship, *Panizzi* 4919–4924——The narrow-mindedness and vanity of scientific men would be objectionable in the trusteeship, *Panizzi* 4929-4935. 4939–4941——Better that the trustees should have a general

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interest in the promotion of objects of science, than themselves to be pre-eminent in any one branch, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5537——Objections that would arise from the general infusion of scientific men into the board of trustees, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5562–5564.

3. *Effect of Public Functionaries being Trustees:*

[1835.] The important duties of great public functionaries leave them but little time to attend to the business of the Museum, *Children* 3108——Gentlemen holding high official situations, whose avocations would prevent their attending to the concerns of the Museum, would be equally as objectionable for its management as scientific men engaged in professional pursuits, *Brown* 3716–3720.

[1836.] Advantage of retaining in their hands a certain influence over the affairs of the Museum, *Rep.* iii——Advantages derived from members of the Government being official trustees, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5543–5545——From Members of either House of Parliament, *Panizzi* 4918——There having been a greater disposition on the part of the Members of Government to attend to the expensive recommendations of the trustees has arisen from various causes, and which are rather approved of by the people than otherwise, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5547, 5548——Extent of difference made by the official and family trustees to the recommendation of the three principal trustees communicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5519–5521——Evils that would result from the affairs of the Museum being delegated to inferior officers if two out of three of the official acting trustees were to decline to act, *Grant* 316–319——Whether men of rank have the best opportunities of selecting the most competent officers, *Nicolas* 3607–3610——Advantage from high functionaries and men of rank being in the trusteeship, *Yarrell* 2023–2042, *Griffiths* 2149–2157, *Panizzi* 4902–4907——Objections to their having the whole management, *Nicolas* 3588–3591—— Disadvantage of their official duties preventing their attending so much to the Museum as is desirable, *Greenough* 3933–3936.

4. *Elected Trustees:*

[1835.] Names of the elected trustees, *Ellis* 18——Mode of electing trustees, and at what place the election held, *Ellis* 46–63.

[1836.] The trustees recommended to take steps to ascertain whether certain whose attendance has been most infrequent, are willing to resign: in future persons not attending for a period to be fixed, to be expected to resign, *Rep.* iv——Trustees not in future to lose sight of the fact, that an opportunity is thus afforded them of occasionally conferring a mark of distinction on men of eminence in literature, science and art, *Rep.* iv ——Objections to elected trustees not having votes in the election of other trustees, *Nicolas* 3600–3606——Many of the elected trustees are consulted, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5519–5521.

5. *Family Trustees:*

[1835.] Names of the family trustees, *Ellis* 17——Are appointed by Act of Parliament, *Ellis* 19, 20——They could not extend their number upon any donation being granted to them without an Act of Parliament, *Ellis* 33. 90——How far the body of trustees would interfere in the event of an hereditary trustee being a minor or an idiot, *Ellis* 21–29——The trustees have no veto on the appointment of family trustees, *Ellis* 30–32——Appointed on the principle that the successors of families should have an opportunity of seeing that the donation or bequest was disposed in the way the donor intended, *Ellis* 35——No limited amount of donation or bequest that will give the donor a claim to appoint a family trustee, *Ellis* 34——Donation of works of value to the Museum does not constitute any ground for the selection of trustees, *Ellis* 210 —— Return of the names of the family trustees of the British Museum, and the mode in which each family nominates such trustees, *App. p.* 395.

[1836.] Family trustees not recommended to be interfered with, they holding their offices under Acts of Parliament, *Rep.* iii——Disadvantages that would result from abridging them of their share in the management; inconvenience will not arise should there be an objectionable appointment among so many, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5524, 5525.

6. *Official Trustees:*

[1835.] Names of the official trustees, *Ellis* 16——Cause of the Presidents of the Royal Academy, and of the Society of Antiquaries, being appointed official trustees, *Ellis* 226, 227.

[1836.] Number unnecessarily large; practically few attend; reduction recommended if ultimately found necessary by the Legislature, *Rep.* iii——The presidents of the Royal Academy and Society of Antiquaries should not be excluded from the official trusteeship, *South* 1124——The presidents of the Royal Society, of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Society of Antiquaries should be included in the list of

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Museum trustees, *Vigors* 1458——Cause of the president of the Society of Antiquaries being appointed a trustee *Panizzi*, 4943, 4944.

See also *Board of Management. Board Meetings. Chemistry. Committees of Trustees. Davy*, Sir *Humphry. Derby*, Earl of. *Donations and Bequests. Eldon*, Lord. *Haworth*, Mr. *Heads of Departments*, 2. *Jardin des Plantes*, I. *King's Library. Literature. Mathematicians. Meetings of the Trustees. Officers. Patronage. Purchase of Collections. Visitation.*

Tuckey, Captain. See *Rock Specimens.*

Turin. See *Sardinia.*

Turner, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Dealer in objects of natural history, 1557, 1558——Well knows the collections at Paris, Ghent, Leyden and others on the Continent, 1559——Intimate knowledge of the shells in the Paris Museum, 1561–1563——Within the last six or seven years the collection of shells in the British Museum has become one of first-rate importance from being 10 or 12 years ago a disgrace to the country, 1564–1567——Comparison between the collections of shells in the French and British Museum, showing the British to be more unique, but the Parisian to have the greatest number of specimens, 1568–1579. 1614. 1664–1666——The collection at Leyden is a more choice collection than that of either Paris or London, from the Dutch having had intercourse with Japan which the others have not, 1580, 1581. 1605, 1606——The collection in the British Museum is satisfactory in point of arrangement, to the scientific man, and the whole collection is open to the public, 1582–1584. 1587–1590. 1607–1610.

Scientific and commercial value of a large collection is nearly the same, unless the collection is overloaded with duplicates, 1570. 1585, 1586. 1596–1598——Specimens offered by witness to the British Museum have generally been purchased; manner in which the transaction takes place, 1591–1595. 1611–1613——The rapid increase of specimens in the British Museum renders it difficult to keep the arrangement so complete as is desirable, 1599——The same thing occurs in the Paris collection, though there was a complete arrangement of that about 18 months since, 1599–1604——Circumstances which have caused witness to send finer specimens to the French than the British Museum, 1615–1617——There are none of the collections in Europe that are superior to that at the British Museum, 1621.

Valuable specimens in the late Earl of Tankerville's collection; mode in which it was disposed of, 1622–1626——Mr. Cumings is to all intents and purposes a dealer in shells, and spoken of as such, 1627–1631——Collection of British birds in the Museum is good; there is no other collection that can be compared to it, 1632–1638——The collection of foreign birds is bad, and the old specimens in a bad state, 1639–1645——Collection of birds in the Paris Museum is good, but witness does not approve of the mode of stuffing, 1646–1648.

Collection in the British Museum has increased more in proportion to the speed of zoological science than in the Paris Museum, 1648——Greater part of the birds in the British Museum are named, and mostly according to Temminck's nomenclature, 1649–1654——Improvement in the collection of birds in the last seven or eight years; the collection not worthy the name 10 or 12 years ago; they are too much crowded at present, 1672–1678——Collection of corals very good; is better than the collection at either Paris or Leyden, and has been formed within the last six or seven years; 1680–1684——The British Museum have nearly half the known species of shells, 1685, 1686.

[Second Examination.]—Provincial establishments of witness for collecting specimens of natural history in Great Britain, and agencies on the Continent, 1939–1942——Collection of marsupial animals in the British Museum is superior to that in any continental museum; that of the Paris Museum is decidedly inferior to it, 1943–1947——As is that of fossil saurian remains, 1948——There is no synopsis in the Paris Museum, 1949–1951——Witness never heard any complaint of the Museum Synopsis, 1952——More shells are named in the British than in the Paris collection; great progress has been made in naming the British collection during the last year, 1953, 1954——It is usual in the bird-stuffing department in the Paris Museum to transfer the wings and tails of different birds to others, 1955, 1956.

There is no additional money value given to shells because they are named; persons purchasing would rather have shells not named, that they may affix their own names to them, 1957–1970——Many private collections in England are named after those in the British Museum, 1958, 1959——Object of Dr. Beck's visit to this country was to compare the names of shells in the British Museum and in Mr. Gray's collection, 1960–1969——Every facility experienced by witness in consulting the Museum collections, 1971–1973——Dr. Beck's opinion that the Museum collection was respectable, and that in a few years it would be the first in Europe, 1977–1980——Some of the cases of the collection of fish and reptiles in the Jardin des Plantes are placed nine feet high, but in all collections some portions cannot be avoided being placed above the reach of the eye, 1981–1984.

Tuscany:

[1835.] Despatch from George H. Seymour, esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated Florence, 29 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Tuscany, *App. p.* 488——Particulars as to the Museum of Natural History at Florence, departments into which

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divided, annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed, admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 488——Museums of antiquities in the provinces, *App. p.* 488——Public libraries at Florence, and in the provinces, their direction, annual expenses, admission of the public, &c, *App. p.* 488.

[1836.] Supposed number of casts of statues that it would be desirable to have from Florence, *Rennie*, 1274–1277——Nature of Bandini's arrangement of the catalogue of this library, *Holmes* 4314——There is a library there of which a catalogue was laid before the trustees more than two years ago, but nothing has been done to secure it, *Panizzi* 4818——Information relative to libraries there, viz.: the private library of the Grand Duke or Palatina, the Magliabecchiana, the Riccardiana, the Marucelliana; number of volumes, condition of the libraries, catalogues, &c., *App. p.* 542–562.

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Universities. See *Trustees*, 1.

University Library at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, III, 3.

Unstuffed Specimens. See *Natural History*, Collection of, 4.

Upcott's Manuscripts:

[1835.] Rejection of Mr. Upcott's offer of manuscripts, *Forshall* 1573–1577.

[1836.] Examination of the character of the Upcott manuscripts, their offer to the British Museum, and upon the decline of the purchase by that institution, *Sherwell* 3762–3786. 3793–3799——Witness's answer to Capt. Sherwell's evidence relative to the offers for the purchase of Mr. Upcott's manuscripts, *Forshall* 4256–4259.

Valencienne, M. [1836.] He is not so capable of taking charge of the conchological collection in the Paris Museum as MM. Lamarck or Blainville, whom he succeeded; his knowledge is principally confined to ichthyology, *Turner* 1604.——*See* also *Cuvier.*

V.

Value of Collections. [1835.] How far the trustees arm themselves with evidence as to value, previous to any application to Parliament for a grant above 2,000 *l.* for the purchase of any curiosity, *Ellis* 1578–1581.

Van Praet, M. [1836.] His great knowledge of books, *Evans* 3320.

Vatican:

[1835.] Manner in which the Vatican library is superintended and directed, *Ellis* 214——It would be useful to the Museum and to the country if there was a depôt of fine casts from the principal statues of the Vatican, *Westmacott* 3942.

[1836.] There is no difficulty at Rome in procuring permission to mould the statues of the Vatican, *Weigall* 179, 180——Its being open on Sundays and fête days varies according to the inclinations of the ruling pope, *Rennie* 1231, 1232——Estimated by witness to be one mile and a half in length, *Rennie* 1270——Supposed number of casts it would be desirable to have from the Vatican, *Rennie* 1274–1277——Visiting the statues at Rome by torch-light is a favour, *Greenough* 3841–3845.

Letter from Dr. Gradwell to witness relative to the period the Vatican library is open, *Gage* 5042——Supposed difficulty of finding manuscripts therein, *Gage* 5043——There would be difficulty if even casual visitors were admitted, of ascertaining the extent of the collection, or the presence of any particular work, *Gage* 5048–5050——Want of facilities for study in the Vatican library, *Hannay* 5097–5102——The manuscripts there are only accessible to favourites of the papal government, *Hannay* 5098——It has long stood pre-eminent among Italian libraries in manuscripts, and still maintains the first rank; but in printed books it never did possess either a numerous or well chosen collection, *Hannay* 5149.

See also *Bibliotheque Royale à Paris. Library*, British Museum, 3. *Manuscripts*, 1. *Rome. Torch Light.*

Vellum. [1835.] No copies of any Museum publications have been printed on vellum at the public expense, *App. p.* 368.

Venice. [1836.] Particulars relative to the library of S. Marco or Marciana, number of volumes, state of the library, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 543–562.

Ventilation. [1836.] The rooms in the Museum open to the public are ventilated by large windows; there is no artificial ventilation, *Smirke* 5402——It is satisfactory in the new rooms, and can be improved in the east wing, *Smirke* 5462.

See also *Elgin Marbles. Reading Room.*

Venus de Medicis. [1835.] This statue was moulded only twice in fifty years, *Westmacott* 3942.

Vertebrated Animals. [1836.] There are seven skeletons in the Museum, and 2,600 in the Paris collection, *Grant* 1523——Answer to that statement, *Gray* 2935——The Museum contains the largest collection of vertebrated animals of any in Great Britain, *Richardson* 2170–2176. 2183.

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Victor Hugo's Works. [1836.] There are one or two of his works in the Museum, but none of consequence, *Baber* 4672.

Vienna. See *Austria.*

Vigors, Nicholas Aylward. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Extent to which the zoological collection in the British Museum is deficient and unsatisfactory, 1283–1287——Valuable collection of shells formed by Mr. Cumings; terms on which it has been offered to the Zoological Society; if those terms not accepted, it will be offered to the British Museum; cause of his selecting the Zoological Society, 1287–1291. 1350–1365. 1392——Cuvier's system is adopted, but modified with certain modern discoveries and improvements, but which are pointed out to the student as far as the limited force of the establishment will allow, 1294, 1295——Advantages to science and the public of completing the national collection of zoology, and how far it might be done by combining various public collections in one central museum, 1296–1298. 1311——How far the nomenclature in the zoological department is satisfactory; the scientific and trivial name should be attached to each specimen, as well as the locality, 1300–1304.

The British Museum should have the power of exchanging with eminent collectors and country museums, 1307–1310——Donations should be preserved, though the consent of the donor should be obtained for parting with useless duplicates, 1312. 1376——Extent to which particular specimens should be preserved, although in duplicate, 1313–1316——Improvements that have taken place in the zoological collection since 1819, but more particularly in the last three or four years, 1317–1320. 1371, 1372——Deficiencies in the collection of birds might be filled up in six months; estimated expense, 1321–1333——Difficulty of estimating the expense at which the collection of mammalia could be completed; the space that would be required is more than the Museum could afford, 1334–1344——Students should be employed, who would give their services for the information they obtain, 1348, 1349.

Zoology and the fine arts should be removed from the British Museum, and that institution devoted to literature only, 1366–1370——The Museum has not much material for exchange, 1373–1375——It was injudicious of the Museum to part with the skulls of the rhinoceros and mammoth, presented to it by Sir Joseph Banks, to the College of Surgeons, 1377–1384——If there is to be a national zoological department, the collection should not be completed where it now is, or the new buildings appropriated to natural history, but the point should be settled, 1385–1388——Purchases in the natural history department should be made on a well-digested and well-connected system; principles of purchase proposed, 1390, 1391. 1396–1401——There are many patrons of zoology among the trustees of the British Museum, but only one (the Earl of Derby) who has paid particular attention to the science, consequently zoology is not sufficiently represented, 1393–1395. 1410–1412——With respect to the objects a national collection should contain, no one department is inferior to another; necessity for organic remains being included, 1402–1404.

Collection of British birds is very good; how far that collection has been perfected at the expense of others, 1405–1409——Great improvements have been made in the collection of fishes, but it falls short of perfection, 1413, 1414——The nomenclature of foreigners should not be so implicitly followed as it is; a plan should be formed for a British system, 1418–1422——Great importance of the formation of a catalogue of the zoological collection, 1423–1430——Hours during which the Museum is open should be extended, 1431, 1432——Museum might be opened with advantage to the public at Easter and Whitsuntide, without fear of injury to the collections, 1433, 1434——Hours of opening and closing the Zoological Society and gardens, 1434–1439——The British Museum, as a national museum, should be open as early and as late as possible, even if with artificial light, 1440. 1442——The zoological museum would not pay for being open with artificial light, though it is so when foreigners or men of science, with limited time, wish to see it, of an evening, 1441–1444——Opinion in favour of the trustees being appointed by certain learned societies, and other propositions for the government of the Museum, 1445–1448——Particulars as to the governing body of the Zoological Society, and showing that any dissentions that may have taken place in that body have not hurt the institution, 1449–1456——Opinion in favour of the official trustees of the Museum, with certain exceptions, being replaced by trustees appointed by learned bodies, 1457, 1458——Nature of the committee of science of the Zoological Society, which name being found inconvenient, the committee was abolished, 1459–1462——Nature of the committees of museum, and of publication at present existing, 1463, 1464——It would be better that the committees should not be confined to members of the council, but should include members of the society at large, 1465.

Villiers, George, Esq. [1835.] Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated San Ildefonso 9th August 1835, relative to literary institutions in Spain, *App. p.* 500.

Visitation:

[1835.] Nature and use of the annual visitation, besides which the trustees make inspections when they think proper, *Ellis* 75–83. 353–359, *Forshall* 910–919——Visitations and minute examinations occasionally take place by sub-committees, *Ellis* 84–86——Extent to which the annual visitation is useful; collections are previously placed in the most complete order; interest taken by individual trustees in the collections, *Gray* 3258–3270.

Visitation—continued.

[1836.] The time occupied in it is not sufficient to be effective, *Greenough* 3946——The visitation of the trustees, though cursory, is of great use, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5549.

Visitors:

[1835.] They continue to come to the last moment the Museum is open, but the greater number come at earlier hours, *Ellis* 1286——Good conduct of the public generally while visiting the Museum, *Samouelle* 3915, 3916——Increase in the number of visitors at the present day over formerly, *Samouelle* 3918——Visiting the Museum would improve the taste of the public, *Samouelle* 3919——Return of the number of persons admitted to a view of the British Museum, 1807 to 1813, *App. p.* 296——1807 to 1814, *App. p.* 298——1808 to 1815, *App. p.* 301——1809 to 1816, *App. p.* 303——1810 to 1817, *App. p.* 306——1811 to 1818, *App. p.* 308——1812 to 1819, *App. p.* 311——1813 to 1820, *App. p.* 313——1814 to 1821, *App. p.* 315——1815 to 1822, *App. p.* 318——1816 to 1823, *App. p.* 321——1817 to 1823, *App. p.* 324——1818 to 1824, *App. p.* 327——1819 to 1825, *App. p.* 329——1820 to 1826, *App. p.* 332——1821 to 1827, *App. p.* 334——1822 to 1828, *App. p.* 337——1823 to 1829, *App. p.* 340——1823 to 1830, *App. p.* 342——1826 to 1831, *App. p.* 346——1826 to 1832, *App. p.* 349——1827 to 1833, *App. p.* 352——1828 to 1834, *App. p.* 356.

[1836.] Every facility experienced by witness in consulting the Museum collections, *Turner* 1971–1973, *Yarrell* 1997–1999, *Horsfield* 2558–2564——Hardly a practised zoologist in London who is not in the habit of coming continually to make use of the British Museum, *Gray* 2694–2696——Names of scientific persons who have been in the habit of frequenting the Museum, *Gray* 2696——Their testimony to the facility with which access was allowed and information given, *Gray* 2697, 2698——Information always afforded by attendants or by application to officers, *Gray* 2707——Facilities in the British Museum are far greater than in the Jardin des Plantes, *Gray* 2711, 3140——In foreign museums generally they have not the same facilities as at the British Museum, *Gray* 3142——Foreigners have every facility in the British Museum, and are more particular in turning over leaves of prints that English visitors, *Josi* 5256.

Number attending the museum; if it were open six days instead of three, it would not be so crowded, *Rennie* 1219–1222——Obscure persons and strangers have more attention paid them in the reading-room and throughout the house than eminent persons or persons known would have, *Panizzi* 4950–4952——Nature of the restrictions under which visitors are admitted to the print room, *Josi* 5200——Artists and visitors here are more careless as regards turning over leaves of prints than they are in France, *Josi* 5224–5228——Number of visitors who frequent the print room per day; there were complaints made during Mr. Ottley's illness, which have been removed since witness was appointed, *Josi* 5229–5234——Not desirable to show greater facility for examining the prints critically than is afforded at present; it is equal to that afforded by most foreign collections, *Josi* 5252–5255——Mode of admission for critical examination of prints at Paris, *Josi* 5240, 5241.

See also *Admission of the Public. Jardin des Plantes*, I. *Linnæan Society. Reading Room. Synopsis.*

Voltaire's Works. [1836.] Refusal by the Museum to purchase Voltaire's works, with marginal notes and corrections by M. La Harpe, *Sherwell* 3787–3792.

Volumes. See *Titles.*

Voyages of Discovery. See *Naturalists.*

W.

Walden, Lord *Howard de.* [1836.] Letter from Lord Howard de Walden to Viscount Palmerston, dated Lisbon 30 January 1836, relative to literary institutions and libraries in Portugal, *App. p.* 577–20.

Walrus. See *Mammalia.*

Warden of the Museum. [1836.] Proposed duties of an officer to be so called, *Greenough* 3921–3930.

Warmth. [1836.] Mode by which the building is warmed in different parts, *Smirke* 5403–5415.——*See* also *Reading Room.*

Warsaw. See *Zaluski.*

Washing Statues. [1836.] Occasional and careful washing will not be injurious to ancient statues, the original colour is speedily resumed, *Weigall* 186–193.

Watchmen:

[1835.] Are appointed by the principal librarian, *Ellis* 6.

[1836.] Letter from Joseph Planta, esq., to the Right Hon. the Speaker, relative to improving the mode of watching the Museum, *App. p.* 520.

Watson, Sir *William.* [1835.] His great knowledge of botany, *Ellis* 224.

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Watt's Bibliotheca. [1836.] The use of this work would be superseded by a classed catalogue; the dirty state of the book shows it is much used, *South* 1165–1168, *Baber* 4626, 4627——Nature of this work, *Evans* 3326, 3327. 3331, 3332.
See also *Library British Museum*, 1.

Wax. See *Moulds of Statues.*

Webster, Sir *Godfrey.* [1835.] The purchase of his collection of manuscripts have been declined at the price demanded for them, *Forshall* 829.
See also *Battle Abbey Muniments.*

Weigall, Henry. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Moulds could be made and a supply of casts given to the public without injury to the statues, and at a low price, 171——Detail of the mode of moulding, and the precautions that should be taken to prevent injury to statues, both ancient and modern, 172–178——There is no difficulty at Rome in procuring permission to mould the statues of the Vatican, 179, 180——Statues of the Louvre are moulded through a formatore, 181, 182——If a competent person were appointed to superintend the process of moulding at the Museum, it would be an additional security against the accidents to the statues, 183–188——Bronzes might be cast without affecting the colour; it would be better they should be moulded in wax than plaster, 189–192——If the antique statues are moulded once in many years it would be sufficient; as soon as a perfect mould is obtained, the cast should be taken from it, from which another mould should be made, and from this the casts should be multiplied, 193–195. 214–216.

Opinion that Canova did not rub any substance into the marble to complete the surface which washing would remove, 196, 197——The risks of injury from moulding antique statues being reduced by the employment of competent superintendence, it is desirable that an effort should be made to supply the public with casts at a cheap rate; advantages that would result; price at which the cost of a large statue could be furnished, 198–205——If the officer were competent, the appointment of a formatore would cause a total absence of danger from moulding, 206, 207——Extent of establishment that would be required for the institution of such an office, 209, 210. 217–221——Application made by the French Government to the English Government for copies of the finer statues in the British Museum might be complied with without injury to the statues, if the moulds taken under the personal superintendence of competent artists, 211–213——Objections to the lighting the large room in which the Elgin marbles are placed have been inconsiderately made, 222, 223——Due proportion should be kept between the size of subjects and the size of the room, 224, 225.

[Second Examination.]—Mode by which moulds might be taken in wax from bronze statues without injury, 226–229——Advantages that would be derived from a collection of casts from all the antique statues known to be in existence; also from the works of the celebrated sculptors that lived about the 15th century; also from the architectural sculpture and monumental remains of the middle ages, 230–247.

Wells Church. [1836.] Extract from Flaxman's lectures, showing its architectural beauty, *Weigall* 245.

Welsh Domesday. [1835.] The remuneration to witness for editing the extent of Welsh manors, or the Welsh Domesday for the Record Commission, will be according to the value the Commissioners set on the work, *Ellis* 285–288.

Westmacott, Richard, R.A. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—The terms on which witness permitted to make moulds of the Elgin marbles were that the public should have every facility, and that the prices should be brought as reasonable as possible, 3928–3931——Offer of the moulds for sale to Sarti, which had it been accepted, would have been mentioned to the trustees, 3932–3941——Appointing a moulder to the Museum would be a dangerous thing, as many statues would suffer very much from being moulded, 3942——The appointment of a moulder under competent superintendence, with a proper place for working, would be a great advantage in improving public taste by the circulation of good casts at a cheap rate, 3943–3952.

There is a greater disposition to taste in sculpture in France than in England, each province having its Academy, which is supplied with casts from Paris, 3953–3954——Casts were taken in France from every statue of celebrity that was taken there, previous to its being returned to Rome, 3955–3957——Extraordinary improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, 3960–3962——Improvements in the productions of the Potteries from the same cause, 3963–3965——The room in which the Elgin marbles are placed is one of the finest in the world, and as finely lighted as any, 3966–3973——Desirable that Government should occasionally purchase works of classical sculpture, 3974, 3975——Government have occasionally encouraged sculpture by monuments to eminent men, 3976, 3977——Works of modern art that are in the Museum, 3977–3982.

Students to the Gallery of Antiquities generally come recommended by Royal Academicians, though it is not absolutely necessary, 3983–3985——Delicate bronzes would suffer more from moulding than marbles; large bronzes not so much, 3988——Moulding in wax would do less injury to the statue than plaster; but on account of its pliability

Westmacott, Richard, R.A. [1835.] (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

could not be used for large statues, 3989-3999——It is not desirable that moulds should be taken of the smaller bronzes in the Museum, 4000–4003——If the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded, and casts at a cheap rate obtained from them, it would tend to improve public taste, 4004, 4005——Government patronage would do much to elevate public taste and advance the arts, 4006.

Westmacott, Mr.:

[1835.] Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 15th February 1817, *App. p.* 444——Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p.* 445.

[1836.] Whether there is any blame attributable to him for the manner in which the Elgin marbles are lighted, *Rennie* 1208–1213.——*See* also *Elgin Marbles.*

Westminster Abbey. [1836.] Monuments therein that there would be advantage in having casts from, *Weigall* 245.

Westminster Review. [1836.] Extract from an article therein by witness, showing the facility with which the manuscripts in the Museum can be consulted, *Nicolas* 3699, 3700.

Wetherell, Mr. [1836.] Number of species in the conchological collection of Mr. Wetherell of Highgate, *Bowerbank* 846. 865.

Whitby, Scarborough and Manchester Museums. [1836.] Witness in correspondence with, for the mutual interchange of duplicates, *Bowerbank* 867.

White, Mr. [1836.] Circumstances under which Mr. White came into the establishment, and why the head of the department was not consulted, *Children* 2819-2823.

White's Bequest. [1835.] Bequest of Mr. White is in reversion, dependent on two lives; reason the mention of it was omitted in a return presented to the House of Commons, *Forshall* 438–441——State of this bequest, and powers and expectations of the trustees with regard to it, *Forshall* 1655, 1656.

Whitsun Holidays. See *Holidays. Reading-room. Zoological Gardens.*

Wieland's Works. [1836.] List of his works, extracted from the King's Catalogue, which Mr. Edwards would have found had he referred to that document, *Baber* 4667——Causes of witness's error relative thereto, *Edwards* 4742.

Wilson, John. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Casts of medals in enamels in glass give a very accurate representation of the original, 6004——Cost of the casts of the Cheselden medal, 6005, 6006——Opinion of the engravings of the medals of Henry the Fourth by the French and English machine, 6008.

Windows:

[1835.] Rooms for collections should be lighted with side windows, *Samouelle* 3913.

[1836.] The mode of opening them in the new rooms is inconvenient and cumbrous, but has been left so in the event of any alteration being made in the skylights, *Smirke* 5463.

Wirtemberg:

[1835.] Despatch from Lord William Russell to the Duke of Wellington, dated Stuttgard, 10 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Wirtemberg, *App. p.* 486——Direction and control of the cabinet of natural history, and that of medals, antiquities and arts; annual expenses, and out of what funds paid; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 487——Direction of the library at Wirtemberg; expense of books; annual expenses; out of what funds paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; provincial library, *App. p.* 487.

[1836.] Period at which the museum at Stuttgard is open, *Gray* 3140.

Wiseman, Dr. [1836.] A Catholic gentleman from Rome, who thanked Mr. Baber for the attentions he had received in the reading-room, and stated it to be the best he ever was in, *Panizzi* 4873.

Withers, Mrs. [1836.] Makes drawings of birds from specimens in the collection at the British Museum, which are much valued, *Gray* 2964.

Wolfenbuttel. [1836.] Particulars relative to the Ducal library; number of volumes, number of librarians, &c., *App. p.* 543–562.

Wollaston Medal. [1836.] Die for this medal executed by witness, *Wyon* 5845.

Wood, Mr. [1836.] Number of species in the conchological collection of Mr. Wood, of Suffolk, *Bowerbank* 846. 865.

Woods and Forests, Commissioners of. [1836.] Difference in the arrangements for the management of the works under the Commissioners of Woods, and that of the late Office of Works, *Smirke* 5295.

Woods and Forests Reports. [1835.] Indexes made to several of these reports by Mr. Millard, under witness's direction, *Hansard* 2386, 2387.

927.

Working Classes. [1836.] Casts of the finer statues might facilitate a knowledge of design among the working classes, where their particular avocations rendered it necessary, *Weigall* 201.

Works, Board of. See *Buildings. Woods and Forests,* Commissioners of.

Wynn, Sir *Henry W. W.* [1835.] Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Copenhagen, 24 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Denmark, *App. p.* 481.

Wyon, William. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Chief engraver of the Mint; associate of the Royal Academy, and medallist by profession, 5842–5844——Origin of Mr. Bate's first machine for engraving; defects therein, but which have been overcome in his improved machine, 5848–5854. 5873–5875——Subjects which cannot be faithfully represented by machinery, 5855——Difference in the expense of engraving medals for the Museum by hand and by machinery, in favour of the latter, 5857——Distortions in the engraving of the Soane medal executed by the French machine; causes thereof, and manner they might be lessened, 5858–5864.

In an engraving of the same medal by Mr. Bate's machine the same disproportions do not exist, 5865, 5866——Comparison of the engraving of the large medal of Napoleon and Marie Louise, done by the French and English machines, in favour of the latter, 5867–5869. 5872——Advantage that would be derived by art as well as history from engraving the medals in the British Museum, 5876–5881.

Y.

Yarrell, William. [1836.] (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Author of various papers in the zoological journals, and of a work on British fishes, 1985——Increase in the zoological collection of the Museum within fifteen years, which has been more rapid since the erection of the new building, 1986–1991——The arrangement is good and useful as far as it goes, 1992——Mr. Jenyns's work is of sufficient authority for the naming the collection of British birds, 1993–1995——M. Temminck's is a good authority for the nomenclature of the general collection, 1996——Facilities experienced by witness when inspecting collections, both as regards the regulations of the Museum and the courtesy of the officers, 1997–1999——The collection of fishes in spirits is as good as fishes can be preserved in spirits; reasons why they cannot have that perfect appearance they might be expected to possess; for scientific purposes proper attention has been paid to the collection; value of the collection, 2000–2005.

No reason to find fault with the classification or nomenclature, 2006–2009——Defence of the term "swimming bladder," as applied to the air bladder of fish; works of authority in which the term is used, 2010, 2011——Comparison of the description in the Synopsis of the "lophius piscatorius" with Mr. South's evidence thereon, and how far they may be both considered as correct, 2012–2014——Communication of M. Agassiz to the Zoological Society, relative to two species of the genus lepisosteus, in the British Museum, shows that he had every facility afforded him of a close examination, even to opening and inspecting the internal structure of those specimens preserved in spirits, 2015–2019——The zoological collection is not such as the national collection should be, though it may be as good as the means appropriated can produce; it is not capable of extension with the present space, 2020–2022.

The Museum might be made useful in conferring reward on scientific men; the collections would not suffer by the greater accession of science in the board, 2023–2026——Necessity for the high functionaries, who are official trustees, remaining so; their interest and power are of great use, and they are a guarantee that the interests of the institution are properly taken care of, 2023–2042——The remuneration is sufficient to obtain the first talent for the highest offices in the Museum, 2043–2046——Witness has not seen a catalogue of the zoological collection, 2047–2049——The Synopsis was not written for scientific men; it is satisfactory as a popular description of the contents of the Museum; the arrangement in it is satisfactory and clear as far as it goes, 2050–2052——How far the zoological collection is entitled to be considered one of European reputation, 2053–2057——Scientific men being added to the trust might cause the collection to be rapidly improved and extended, 2058–2061.

Information upon the accommodation necessary for the different collections in the new buildings can be quite as well given to the architect by the trustees as by the curators, 2062–2068——Doubts whether any one obliged to devote the day to business, would go to the Museum for pleasure of an evening; doubts also upon the quality of the light, if he did go; it might be a convenience to the public if it were open during the summer months from nine in the morning till twilight; there is no public institution of similar character that is open during those hours, 2069–2085——The imperfect state of the collection formerly was from want of space to receive and exhibit; there has been great increase of late years, particularly since the new rooms were opened, 2086–2092——Witness has always been able to obtain the books he wanted in the library; particular works existing on particular subjects may be known by reference to Watt's Bibliotheca, 2093–2097.

Yarrell's Fishes. [1836.] Is an example of a work containing instruction and amusement for unscientific persons, *South* 766.

Young, Mr. [1836.] Mr. Young, the dealer in coins, bought the copyright of one of the editions of coins, but the expense prevented his republishing it, *Doubleday* 5930.

Z.

Zaluski. [1836.] The Russian library was originally the library Zaluski, and carried off from Warsaw in 1795, *Panizzi* 4783.

Zoological, Botanical and Mineralogical Departments. [1836.] They should be perfectly distinct, *Sowerby* 16.

ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION:

1. *Condition of the Collection.*
2. *Classification and Nomenclature.*
3. *Comparison with Foreign and Private Collections.*
4. *Catalogue of the Collection.*
5. *Building Accommodation.*

1. *Condition of the Collection:*

[1835.] Objects of zoology may have been left in their cases unpacked, it being considered they were less liable to injury than if exposed to the air, *Forshall* 1119——This collection is inferior in completeness to that of the minerals and fossils, *König* 2558–2564——Instance of Dr. Shaw's burying and burning zoological rubbish, *König* 2755——All the specimens of zoology that can be conveniently exhibited are so, *König* 2797——Extent to which witness is responsible for the arrangement of the zoological collection, *Children* 3038–3043——How far it is arranged so as to be attractive to the public and useful to the student, and whether improvement might be made, *Children* 3361–3369.

[1836.] Mode of exhibition, classification and nomenclature of the collection in the Museum not such as ought to be expected in the national Museum of England in the present advanced state of zoology, *Grant* 252, *South* 714–726, *Gould* 2020–2022——Collection is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 315. 1061–1068——Witness's opinion does not coincide with that statement, *Bell* 370–372——Objects of a national zoological museum, which are not fulfilled in any of the conditions at the British Museum, *Grant* 1466, 1467——The long neglect of this department a cause of the deplorable state of the collection, *Grant* 1529——It is miserable in funds, science and materials, *Grant* 1523——It is not miserable in science or materials, *Horsfield* 2573——The collection more resembles a storehouse than a school of zoology, *Grant* 1523——Extent to which it is deficient and unsatisfactory, *Vigors* 1283–1287——Its bad state twenty years ago to be attributed more to the state of zoology at that time than want of space, *Griffiths* 2113.

How far the Museum collection should be considered one of European reputation, *Yarrell* 2053–2057——It is as good as the means appropriated can produce, *Yarrell* 2020–2022——There are specimens in the Museum which are nowhere else to be seen, *Yarrell* 2056——Skins, &c. in store, as well as those stuffed and exhibited, are shown to persons desiring to consult the collection, *Gray* 2937——Improvements that have taken place therein since 1819, but more particularly in the last three or four years, *Vigors* 1317–1320. 1371, 1372——Within the last twenty years, but particularly within the last seven or eight years, *Bennett* 1692–1701——Within fifteen years, and more particularly since the erection of the new building, *Yarrell* 1986–1991.

It has progressed with the state of the science since the time of Dr. Leach, *Griffiths* 2103–2108——The zoological collection has increased, and the trustees desire it should increase commensurate with the space in which it is displayed, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5557, 5558——Everything has been done that could be by the curators, *Vigors* 1284, 1285——If the officers proceed with the same energy they have done in the last three or four years, the collection will rank among the first, *Gould* 2382–2388. 2418.

2. *Classification and Nomenclature:*

[1835.] Arrangement by witness in the zoological collection, which was subsequently broken up, *König* 2628——Complaints of nomenclature and the mode of classing objects in zoology, but which have been equally defended as complained of; any decided incorrectness would be interfered with by witness, *König* 2629–2637——Extent to which a general system of classification and nomenclature is adopted, *Children* 3376–3378——Extent to which the zoological subjects are actually named, *Children* 3379.

[1836.] It is without either classification or nomenclature, *Grant* 1523——Such a statement is not correct, *Horsfield* 2581——Necessity for the proper scientific names being attached to the objects, *Grant* 1503——Common objects with common names are lavished in the Museum, while the more difficult and valuable objects are left unnamed, *Grant* 1503——There are no gross errors in the names, *Richardson* 2230——It might be so arranged as to be useful to the students and tend to the improvement of the public taste, *Grant* 255, 256, *South* 714–726——Advisable that in the exposed part of the collection that each class, order, family or tribe should have displayed in the cases the organs upon which the divisions are founded, *Bell* 353, 354. 484.

Zoological Collection—2. *Classification and Nomenclature*—continued.

One general system of classification not recommended, *Grant* 260——It is better to adopt the improvements of the different individuals who have studied the different branches of zoology, *Grant* 260——Classification should be according to the system most generally adopted, and should not be altered till a master mind revises the entire system, *Owen* 534——Naturalists do not all agree relative to species, *Richardson* 2230——Better to employ the nomenclature of a well-known authority, as any curator varying it cannot be always at hand to explain his reasons, *South* 718.

Cuvier's system is adopted, but modified with certain modern discoveries and improvements, but which are pointed out to the student as far as the limited force of the establishment will allow, *Vigors* 1294, 1295——The nomenclature of foreigners should not be implicitly followed; manner in which a British system might be speedily arranged, *Vigors* 1418–1422——It would add to its usefulness if foreign names were affixed, *South* 732——French or German, wherever the animal possesses such name, *South* 748——How far the nomenclature is satisfactory; the scientific and trivial name should be attached to each specimen, as well as the locality, *Vigors* 1300–1304——Particularly as regards British animals, *Richardson* 2196, 2197.

3. *Comparison with Foreign and Private Collections:*

[1835.] Whether the zoological collection in the Museum is not equally conducive to the interests of science as that in the Jardin des Plantes, although the collections in the latter are more extensive, *Forshall* 624–632——Comparison of the zoological collection of the Museum with that of Paris and Berlin, *Gray* 3354, 3355.

[1836.] As compared with the Jardin des Plantes, this collection and its management are an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 315——Witness's opinion does not coincide with that statement, *Bell* 370–372——Is infinitely inferior, in every point of view, to the collection at Paris, *Grant* 1524——The collection bears a fair comparison with any in Europe, *Gray* 2463——The collection of the College of Surgeons was better and in better preservation in 1809 than that of the Museum, *Clift* 643–659. 674, 675.

4. *Catalogue of the Collection:*

[1835.] A catalogue of the collections of zoology, like that of the College of Surgeons, would be useful, but also expensive, and it would be better to wait till the new building allows of more complete arrangement, *Children* 3413–3426.

[1836.] Impossible that the zoological officers could, under existing circumstances, form such a catalogue as the Museum ought to have, *Bell* 395——That part of the zoological collection which is submitted to the public is in a state worthy of a printed catalogue, *Owen* 518——There is no distinct catalogue of the zoological collection, *South* 1159——No general collection of zoology on the Continent in which there is a perfect catalogue, *Gray* 2517——Great importance of the formation of a catalogue of this collection; doubts whether the expense would be defrayed by sale, *Vigors* 1423–1430——Catalogues of the zoological departments are in progress, but are at present in an imperfect state, *Grant* 1526, 1527.

5. *Building Accommodation:*

[1835.] Witness had no communication with the architect or knowledge of the space to be allotted to zoology in the new buildings, *Children* 3370–3375.

[1836.] It would have been expedient that the officers of this department should have been consulted by the architect, *Gregory* 3526–3531——Want of accommodation in the old building at present used for the exhibition of the zoological collection causing confusion in classification, *Grant* 252, 253. 258, 259——Similar confusion will occur in the new building as is now experienced in the old, *Grant* 254——Double the space would be required to exhibit the zoological specimens properly, which would cause double the staff; arrangements might be made to prevent the expenses being doubled, *Grant* 271–273——Some years back the space was not adequately filled with the exhibition of objects of zoology; desire on the part of the officers in the last three or four years to fill every case, *Gould* 2418——Rare specimens might be purchased with a view of future exhibition, but in the present state of the Museum buildings it would not have been prudent to have purchased largely, *Bennett* 1730–1732——Former and present space allotted to this collection, *Gray* 2457——Details of the area now available for the zoological collection, and that which is proposed to be made available, *Smirke* 5416–5418.

See also *Cabinets. Catalogue of Books and Collections*, III. V. *Comparative Anatomy. Grant*, Dr. *Jardin des Plantes*, III. 10. *Natural History Department. Parliamentary Grants. Perishable Articles. Quadrupeds.*

Zoological Department:

[1835.] There is not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, *Children* 3047–3053. 3433.

[1836.] Present number of officers in the zoological department is nothing like sufficient for so large a collection, *South* 779, *Vigors* 1295——Evils of the trustees not having appointed eminent men to the several zoological departments, *Grant* 1488–1495——Zoology should be more divided, *Sowerby* 44, 45——Mineralogy and zoology might be divided if deemed expedient, without forming a board of officers to superintend the exe-

Zoological Department—[1836.]—continued.

cutive of the whole, *Archbishop of Canterbury* 5553——Advantageous to the collections and the public if a similar division of labour were established in the zoological staff at the Museum as is established in Paris, *Grant* 295——Desiderata in the zoological department of the National Library, *App. p.* 563.

See also *Library British Museum*, 1. *Trustees*, 2.

Zoological Gardens:

[1835.] Comparison with Continental establishments of species of living animals exhibited therein in the first two or three years of its formation, *Gray* 3357.

[1836.] Are much more attended on Easter and Whit-Mondays, than on any other days, *Sowerby* 142——The attendance generally is not so numerous as at the British Museum, but the living specimens at the gardens are more generally admired than the stuffed ones at the Museum, *Sowerby* 146——Have never sustained injury from the thousands that visit them on certain holidays, *Vigors* 1434.

Zoological Lectures:

[1835.] Delivery of them in the Museum would be beneficial, but would be attended with very great expense, *Children* 3187.

[1836.] Names of persons who now lecture on zoology at different institutions, *Gray* 3138——Not advisable to have lectures on zoology, *Gray* 3137.

Zoological Society:

[1835.] They had the picking of the specimens of natural history collected on Captain Franklin's voyage, before any part were presented to the Museum, *König* 2862——Government has from time to time presented the better specimens that have been collected by naturalists and officers accompanying expeditions, to the Zoological Society, *König* 2863.

[1836.] Hours of opening and closing, and mode of admission, *Vigors* 1434–1439, *Yarrell* 2085——The zoological museum would not pay for being open with artificial light, though it is so when foreigners or men of science with limited time wish to see it of an evening, *Vigors* 1441–1444——Particulars as to the governing body of the Society, showing that any dissensions that may have taken place in that body have not hurt the institution, *Vigors* 1449–1456——Nature of the committee of science, which name being found inconvenient, the committee was abolished, *Vigors* 1459–1462——Nature of the committees of museum and of publication, at present existing, *Vigors* 1463–1464——It would be better that committees should not be confined to members of the council, but should include members of the Society at large, *Vigors* 1465——Its collection is beautiful, which if added to the Museum would considerably improve it, *Vigors* 1296——Might be induced to give up the *élite* of their collection for the purpose of centralization, if the subject laid fairly before them, *Vigors* 1311.

The chief donors of valuable shells to this museum were Captains Lyon, King and Belcher, *Vigors* 1359——It only purchases those specimens of which it is deficient, *Vigors* 1397, 1398——Makes a point of obtaining and safe storing rare objects with a view to future exhibition, *Bennett* 1730——Nature of the catalogues therein, *Bennett* 1754——Collections are increased principally by presents, in some measure by purchase, and very little by exchange, *Bennett* 1758——Collections of, are equal in condition to the recent ones at the Museum, both having passed through the same hands, *Bennett* 1773, 1774——The arrangement and labelling the specimens in the Society's museum is done by the curators, *Bennett* 1878–1880. 1883, 1884——Value of its collection of birds, *Gould* 2343——It is perhaps better than that of Paris, but not equal to that of Leyden, *Gould* 2347.

See also *Beechy*, Captain. *Catalogue of Books and Collections*, I. *Chanticleer*, H. M. S. *Cuming's Conchological Collection*. *Franklin*, Captain. *Giraffes*. *King*, Captain. *Manchester Zoological Museum*. *Parry*, Captain. *Quadrupeds*.

ZOOLOGY:

1. *Advancement of the Science, and necessity for a National Collection.*
2. *Books on Zoology in the Library of the Museum.*

1. *Advancement of the Science, and necessity for a National Collection:*

[1836.] The first step in the recent advancement of zoology was contemporaneous with the opening the intercourse with the Continent, *Bennett* 1726, 1727, *Gray* 2463——Advantages to science and the public, of completing the national collection of zoology, and how far it might be done by combining various public collections in one central museum, *Vigors* 1296–1298. 1311——If there is to be a national zoological department, the collection should not be completed where it now is, or the new buildings appropriated to natural history; but the point should be settled, *Vigors* 1385–1388——Previous to erecting a National Museum, certain eminent zoologists should be applied to for their opinion, *Vigors* 1389.

2. *Books*

Zoology—continued.

2. *Books on Zoology in the Library of the Museum :*

Works upon zoology which are not to be found in the library of the British Museum, *Owen* 1539–1543——Some works have been introduced within the last two years, the supply of the current works have not been to that extent to raise the department to the degree of excellence in which it was left by Sir Joseph Banks, *Owen* 1544–1547—— The deficient works are essential to a library professing to be national, corresponding works are contained in Dryander's catalogue, *Owen* 1548–1551.

See also *Catalogue of Books and Collections*, III. *Comparative Anatomy*. *Conchological Collection*, 2. *Hardwicke*, General. *Mineral Department*. *Natural History Department*, 2. *Natural Theology*. *Ornithological Collection*, 4. *Pennant's British Zoology*. *Reeves*, Messrs. *Shaw*, Dr. *Surgeons, College of*, 1.

Zoophites. [1836.] The collection of, is an opprobrium to the British nation, *Grant* 1071 ——Progress is making with naming the small collection of dried specimens of recent zoophites, *Grant* 1515——There is not a single species or specimen of any extinct zoophites yet exhibited, *Grant* 1514——Answer to this statement, Viscount *Cole* 2748, *Gray* 3115——There are in the Museum 747 species, and 2200 individuals, *Gray* 3114 ——Are not yet exhibited for want of room, *König* 3168.——*See* also *Leyden Museum*.

Zootomical Specimens. [1836.] Manner in which a cabinet of zootomical specimens might be formed in the British Museum, in imitation of the French, *Grant* 257.

Zootomy, Works on. See *Dryander's Catalogue*.